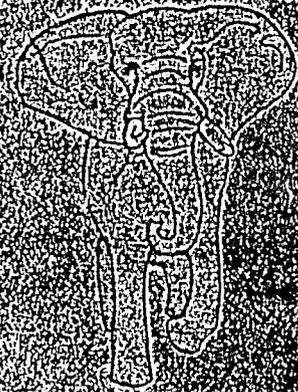


# ELEPHANT CONSERVATION

## PLAN

### TOGO



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October 1991

Ministère de l'Environnement et du Tourisme  
Direction des Parcs Nationaux, des  
Réserves de Faune et des Chasses

# **ELEPHANT CONSERVATION**

## **PLAN**

**for**

## **TOGO**

October 1991

Ministère de l'Environnement et du Tourisme  
Direction des Parcs Nationaux, des  
Réserves de Faune et des Chasses  
BP 355, Lomé, Togo

Mr Napo N. TANGHANWAYE  
Direction des Parcs Nationaux,  
des Réserves de Faune et de Chasses.  
B.P. 355 Lomé Togo

LOME, le 16 Octobre 1991

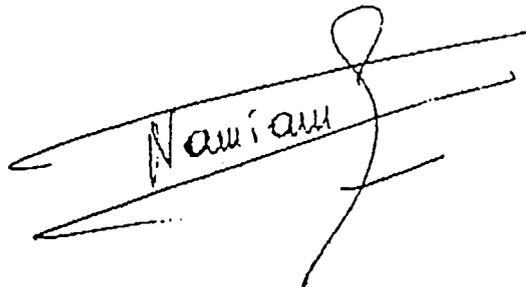
Monsieur le Coordinateur du Groupe de la  
Conservation de l'Eléphant d'Afrique (Inter-  
national Development Centre 21 St. Giles  
Oxford OX1 3LA United Kingdom).

Monsieur le Coordinateur,

Le plan d'action pour la protection de l'éléphant que le Togo vient d'élaborer est un message que l'ensemble du peuple Togolais adresse à toute la communauté nationale et internationale Gouvernements, Organisations Gouvernementales ou Non Gouvernemen-  
tales. Il relate dans les plus grands détails les menaces qui pè-  
sent sur l'éléphant d'AFRIQUE (*Loxodonta africana*) dont le Togo  
a encore le privilège d'abriter quelques populations.

A cet effet, il prie le Représentant du Groupe de la Con-  
servation de l'Eléphant d'Afrique d'être son messenger en usant  
de tous ses droits et moyens pour une large publicité de ce plan.  
D'ores et déjà nous lui en serons gré des dispositions qu'il  
voudra bien faire prendre pour la ventilation de ce plan d'action  
pour la protection de l'éléphant à travers les quatre coins de  
la planète terrestre.

Dans l'espoir d'une suite favorable nous vous prions d'agréer  
Monsieur le Coordinateur, l'expression de notre considération  
distinguée.-

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Naniou', is written over two horizontal lines. The signature is stylized and somewhat cursive.

CABINET

Lomé, le 2 AOUT 1991 19

No \_\_\_\_\_/MET

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// OTE

INTRODUCTIVE AU PLAN

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Le Togo admet qu'il est impérieux de protéger des espèces animales sauvages exceptionnelles et nobles comme l'éléphant de son patrimoine national et ce serait sa contribution aux efforts louables déployés à l'échelle mondiale pour conserver l'éléphant d'Afrique (*Loxodonta africana*).

Cette volonté manifeste se trouve hélas confrontée à des difficultés de tout genre : les mutations politiques, la pression démographique, l'agriculture itinérante, les sécheresses climatiques etc... soumettant ainsi l'habitat de l'éléphant à une constante régression.

Ce pachyderme doit-il disparaître faute d'habitat ? ou par suite de braconnage ? Dans tous les cas, des efforts financiers et techniques permettant de résoudre ce problème dont la finalité serait la sauvegarde du plus grand mammifère terrestre de notre ère sont immenses.

Il est donc évident que les fonds pour la protection de l'éléphant d'Afrique sont lourds plus lourds dirais-je, que les moyens dont disposent les pays africains de l'aire de répartition de cette espèce.

C'est dans cette perspective que le Togo a tenu à élaborer ce plan d'action qui dans son contenu souligne les difficultés inhérentes à la mise en oeuvre des stratégies de protection de l'éléphant au Togo et qui annihilent souvent les efforts qui y sont déployés.

Ce plan d'action, il le veut comme élément de référence de toutes les bonnes volontés : Gouvernements, Organisations Gouvernementales et non Gouvernementales, Nationales et Internationales qui pourraient lui apporter leur aide de toute nature.

Quelques soient les sacrifices à consentir, le Togo est décidé à aller jusqu'au bout : il faut que l'éléphant du Togo soit sauvé !

Il a des populations modestes de la taille de son étendue, il faut les conserver et reloger ce patrimoine national inestimable aux générations présentes et à celles de demain.

Le mérite de ce plan d'action réside du fait qu'il implique tous ceux qui seront affectés par le plan, je voudrais parler ici du monde rural.

A cet effet, il comporte de petits projets tels que l'apiculture, la pisciculture, l'élevage du petit gibier, le reboisement villageois etc...

Notre objectif en initiant ces petits projets est de satisfaire aux besoins des populations locales en produits forestiers souvent récoltés dans les aires protégées. En développant ces productions elles-mêmes, elles éviteraient leur dépendance trop excessive des zones protégées.

Ceci étant, le Togo a foi en ce plan d'action de protection de l'éléphant. Il le soutient surtout à un moment très critique de la survie de l'espèce qui est sérieusement menacée par les mutations politiques au Togo. Les populations togolaises dans la mouvance de la démocratie se livrent actuellement dans toutes nos aires protégées à des agressions contre les agents des Parcs Nationaux des Réserves de faune et de Chasse et se lancent dans un braconnage systématique. C'est dire que dans ce plan d'action, la priorité absolue est l'exécution immédiate du projet d'accompagnement de sensibilisation et de formation des masses au sein desquelles il sera développé la dimension de l'homme face à la protection de la nature et ses obligations également envers l'environnement.

Car le Togo est persuadé que pour une gestion efficace et conséquente de la faune sauvage, la participation des masses rurales à la gestion de leur terroir, la faune surtout, s'avère plus que jamais inévitable. L'intégration de la gestion de la faune au développement rural devient une nécessité impérieuse.

Pour le bien de l'humanité toute entière il a espoir que ce plan d'action de protection de la diversité biologique en général et de l'éléphant d'Afrique (*Loxodonta africana*) en particulier, sera soutenu par la communauté internationale en sorte que le poids de la protection de l'éléphant d'Afrique ne se repose pas seulement sur les pays de production de cette espèce.

LE MINISTRE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT  
ET DU TOURISME

SIGNE : Inoussa BOURAÏKA

6

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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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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 Togo, 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 text of this action plan was written by George W. Frame and N.N. Tanghanwaye in collaboration with Togo's Direction des Parcs Nationaux, des Réserves de Faune et des Chasses (DPN). The information in Togo's Elephant Action Plan was compiled by personnel of the DPN in the Ministère de l'Environnement et du Tourisme (MET). The contributors are Director N.N. Tanghanwaye (DPN), Chief G.R. Takêtiké (Division de la Protection et de la Gestion des Parcs Nationaux et Réserves de Faune), Regional Director A.K. Moumouni (Savannas Environmental Region), Regional Director Y.K. Assedi (Kara Environmental Region), Regional Director A.A. Dansomon (Central Environmental Region), Regional Director G. Djalogue (Plateaus Environmental Region), and Regional Director K. Efako (Maritime Environmental Region). Map information was provided by G. Nakpane. Budgets information was prepared by Mlle. A. Alfa, Comptable. Additional information was provided by Mlle. A.J. Agba (Archives), by Mlle. K. Issa-Toure (Husbandry), and A.A. Hillah (Waters and Forests).

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Details of the foreign assistance project in the Kéran and Fosse aux Lions National Parks were supplied by J. Ackermann and J. van Deventer, and in the Fazao-Malfacassa National Park by E. and M. Bleich.

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

## ELEPHANT CONSERVATION PLAN FOR TOGO SUMMARY

Togo's elephant population is estimated to be 200; three-quarters of which live in northern Togo, in the vicinity of Fosse aux Lions and Kéran National Parks. The remainder are in central Togo, mostly in and around the Fazao-Malfacassa National Park. Elephants in southern Togo were exterminated early this century. Much of the elephants' current range is outside protected areas; thus in order to conserve viable populations, the protected area network must be enlarged with corridors, buffer zones, and game ranches. Togo's elephants are part of the same populations that live in Ghana and Bénin, and therefore their successful conservation depends on an international perspective.

Togo is a tiny West African country with a very dense population of 62 people per square kilometre. The country has about 80 forest reserves, all of which are too small to be of any importance to elephant conservation by themselves. Many of the forest reserves have been replanted with teak and other plantation trees. Although ten fauna reserves and three national parks were proposed during the past two decades, they still have no legal foundation. The national parks and most of the fauna reserves are a partial reality, but several fauna reserves exist only on paper and one, in fact, may be abandoned.

Togo's National Sovereign Conference in August 1991 decided that lands which were unjustly appropriated by the government to enlarge parks and reserves must be returned to the local residents. The nation's new land-use policy is that parks and reserves cannot be enlarged on lands that are suitable for agriculture. The immediate result will be a substantial reduction in the size of the proposed Kéran National Park and the proposed Fosse aux Lions National Park; the effect on the latter park is especially serious because it has Togo's highest density of elephants. These elephants face intense conflict with local residents.

In order to implement a comprehensive elephant conservation program in Togo, twelve projects have been proposed. The three projects of highest priority will revitalize the government's infrastructure for conservation management and law-enforcement. There are seven concepts and two proposals in need of complete funding, while one concept is seeking only partial funding. Two projects are fully funded. Projects range in cost from US\$ 10,900 to US\$ 1,600,000, and are listed by project activity in the following table. A further 8 projects that relate to conservation in general, but are not specific to elephant conservation have also been proposed. Their cumulative need totals US\$ 1,675,284.

Main Activity	Number of Projects	Funding Status	
		Funds Raised (US\$)	Funds Needed (US\$)
Park Management	3	210,000	275,072; 35,715
Security	3	210,000	500,891; 178,571
Public Awareness	2		124,285; 74,833
Research	2		370,000; 110,000
Training	1	2,900	8,000
Rural Development	1		1,600,000
<b>Total</b>			<b>3,277,367</b>

This plan is available in English and French.

# Elephant Conservation Plan

for

Togo

BEST AVAILABLE DOCUMENT

BEST AVAILABLE DOCUMENT

## PART A: INTRODUCTION

October 1991

Ministère de l'Environnement et du Tourisme  
Direction des Parcs Nationaux, des  
Réserves de Faune et des Chasses

## 1 BACKGROUND

### 1.1 Geography

Togo is one of the smallest of the west African nations. It is bordered on the south by the Atlantic Ocean, on the west by Ghana, on the north by Burkina Faso, and on the east by Bénin. (Fig 1) Lying 6° to 11° north latitude, Togo is about 600 km long, but only 50 to 120 km wide. The country covers an area of 56,500 sq km (INRS 1991), and has 3 distinct climatic zones:

- \* 6° to 8° – the climate is tropical, but without the humidity typical of sub-equatorial latitudes. In the coastal zone, rainfall averages only 700 mm/yr.
- \* 8° to 9° – is the middle climatic zone where rainfall is 1600 mm/yr.
- \* 9° to 11° – experiences a soudanien climate. Rainfall averages about 1300 mm/yr with temperatures between 22° – 32° C. (Yahmed c.1985.)

### 1.2 Flora and Fauna

Savanna bushland covers Togo's north, where the climate is relatively dry. The central plateau supports wooded savanna with gallery forests along the rivers. The mountains and the Oti depression are mainly grasslands. Small remnants of forest exist, principally on the plateau. Forests and woodlands are now much reduced by fire and tree-cutting (Yahmed c. 1985). Approximately 52% of Togo's land is under permanent agriculture or pasture. Of the remainder, only 5.3% is closed forest cover (MacKinnon 1986).

Conservation of elephants and other large mammals in Togo presents problems that are especially difficult to resolve. This is so because space is limited; the rural people depend on bushmeat for protein, and there is considerable loss of natural habitats. The latter factor is most severe in areas that contain the highest densities of elephants.

### 1.3 Human Population

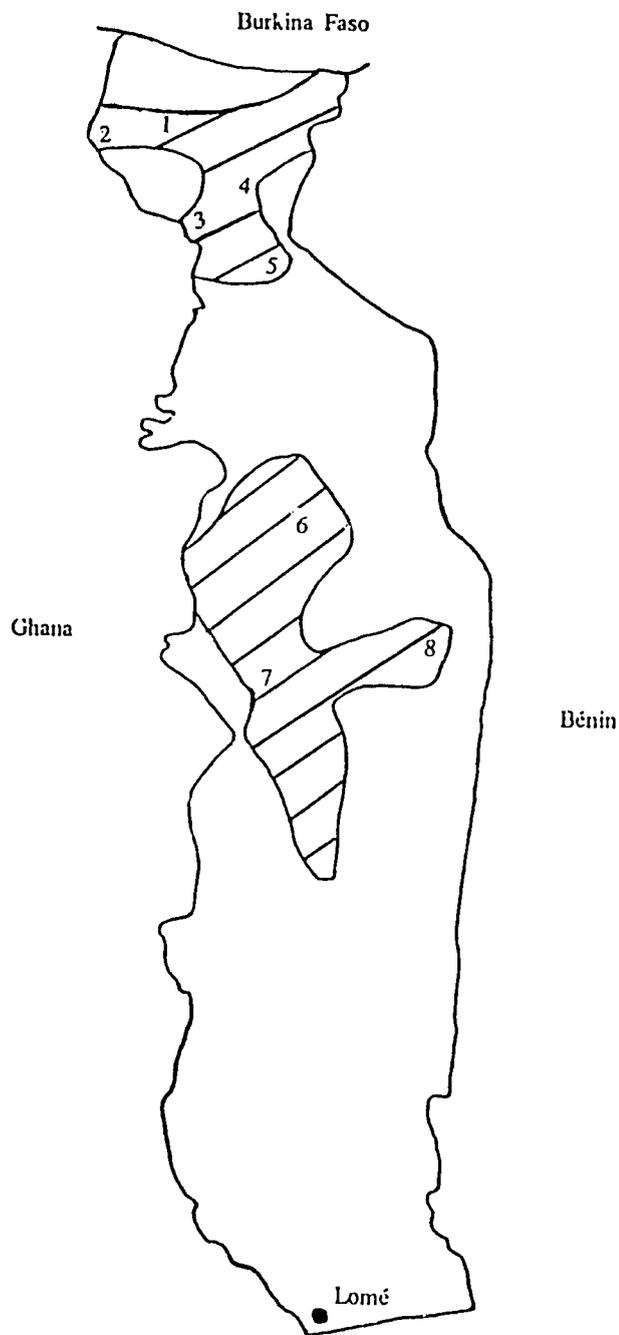
In July 1990, the human population in Togo was around 3,492,000. With a population density of 62 people/sq km, Togo is one of the most-densely settled countries in West Africa. Togo's rate of population growth is 4.4% in the cities and 2.4% in rural areas. Most of the population lives either north or south of the dry central area which is practically uninhabited. About 10% of the population lives in the seven major cities. Lomé, the capital city, has about 620,000 inhabitants. (INRS 1991, p. 22).

#### **1.4 Political Situation**

Although the Togolaise government has always been a keen supporter of conservation efforts in the country, recent events in the country will probably lessen the strength of government support. Throughout 1991, political unrest focused on several aspects of government policy, including governmental support for protected areas that often lead to the forced evacuation of villages outside of reserve boundaries. Public opinion in Togo is overwhelmingly against conservation efforts in the country.

In August 1991, a National Sovereign Conference was held to discuss future government policy. They decided that lands which were unjustly appropriated by the government to enlarge parks and reserves must be returned to the local residents. The nation's new land-use policy is that parks and reserves cannot be enlarged on lands that are suitable for agriculture. The immediate result will be a substantial reduction in the size of the proposed Kéran National Park and the proposed Fosse aux Lions National Park; the effect on the latter park is especially serious because it has Togo's highest density of elephants. These elephants face intense conflict with local residents.

**Figure 1** Range of the Northern and Central Sub-Populations of African Elephant in Togo, 1991.



- |                                   |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1 = Fosse aux Lions National Park | 5 = Kéran National Park                 |
| 2 = Doungh Forest Reserve         | 6 = Malfacassa part Fazao-Malfacassa NP |
| 3 = Galangashie Fauna Reserve     | 7 = Fazao part Fazao-Malfacassa NP      |
| 4 = Oti River National Park       | 8 = Abdoulaye Fauna Reserve             |

More than half of the elephant range lies outside of protected areas.

## 2 ELEPHANT NUMBERS AND DISTRIBUTION

### 2.1 Numbers and Trends

Togo has 11,100 sq km of elephant range, or 5% of the total country wide area. The vast differences in estimates that appear in Table 2 do not necessarily represent population changes, but most likely reflect the uncertainties in estimating elephant populations. Although the long-term population trend of elephants in Togo may in fact be one of decline to near extinction; over past years, the number of elephants in Togo might actually have increased, due to immigration from Ghana. Overall, the total number of elephants in Togo has probably remained unchanged during the past 5 years. However, during 1991 harassment by local residents did intensify. This may have resulted in some elephants moving from the Fosse aux Lions area back into Ghana.

**Table 1** Estimates of Togo's Elephant Populations

Authority	Year	Approximate Number
Douglas-Hamilton	1979	80
Cumming & Jackson	1981	150
Martin	1985	100
du Toit & Cumming	1987	100
AERSG	1987	100
Burrill & Douglas-Hamilton	1987	400
ITRG	1989	380
AERSG	1991	198

Information on the distribution and movements of Togo's elephants can be found in Chardonnet (1985), Jachmann (1990), and Hall-Martin and Ackerman (1991).

### 2.2 Population Groups

Elephants in Togo are separated into two populations. The largest is found in the north, in and around the proposed Fosse aux Lions National Park, the proposed Kéran National Park, the Galangashie Fauna Reserve, the former Oti-Mandouri Fauna Reserve, and several other forest reserves. The other major population is found in the centre of the country, in and around the Fazao-Malfacassa National Park, the Abdoulaye Fauna Reserve, and numerous small forest reserves. (Fig 1.) No elephants have been seen for more than 50 years in the Plateaus Region, and none for about 100 years near Lomé.

### 2.2.1 Fosse aux Lions Population

**Table 2** Elephant Estimates in the Fosse aux Lions Area

Estimate Reported by...	type of count	Year	Estimated Number
untrained observer	aerial	1986	250
Tal'ëtiké		1987	89 (one group)
3 patrols	spotted 4 groups	1987	158 (32+15+39+72)
unknown	ground count	1988	300
Hall-Martin & Ackerman	total aerial count	1991	128

The March 1991 total count of elephants by helicopter revealed only 128 individuals (Hall-Martin and Ackerman 1991). This count came at a time of seasonal dispersal and of increased harassment of elephants by local residents, so it is possible that some elephants had temporarily left or had become more secretive. Based on the number of young elephants that were seen during this count, the herd has a 6.25% per year reproductive rate.

Some of the conservation staff in the region believe that the elephant population in the general area of Fosse aux Lions is currently about 200 in the dry season. Late in the rainy season, when elephants disperse, there could be 30 or fewer elephants remaining in or around the park.

### 2.2.2 Kéran Population

The only other known concentration in the north is in the Kéran National Park. This may be part of the Fosse aux Lions populations. Government officials say that there are about 15 to 17 elephants in the Kéran. Their population size in 1991 was estimated by Hall-Martin and Ackerman to be about 20, but there has been no systematic count of the population. The largest group seen in recent years was 7 males. It is believed that since 1985 the entire population has consisted of only males.

### 2.2.3 Fazao–Malfacassa Population

The third known group is the central population, in and around the Fazao–Malfacassa National Park; they total about 50 elephants. (AERSG 1991.) In March and April 1991, 17 elephants were catalogued in the park by means of an individual–recognition dossier in which unique natural physical features are described (E. and M. Bleich, pers. comm.). One old male of the savanna type of elephant is estimated to be 55 to 60 years old. The park managers plan to continue recording individual elephants, to compile as complete a list as possible of the elephants that live in the park and study their seasonal movements within its boundaries.

It appears that elephants in the Fazao–Malfacassa National Park are divided into three groups. Perhaps the largest concentration is in the northern part of the park. Elephants in this group are said to resemble savanna elephants (N.N. Tanghanwaye, pers. comm.). The middle group seems to have characteristics of both the savanna type and the forest type (E. and M. Bleich, pers. comm.). The southern group most resembles forest elephants.

## 2.3 Distribution and Migratory Routes

### 2.3.1 Fosse aux Lions Population (Fig. 2)

Sometime between 1977 and 1982, a population of African elephants moved from Ghana into the Fosse aux Lions Forest Reserve. The reserve's staff believe that these elephants resemble forest elephants. The elephants have since remained in or around the Fosse aux Lions during the dry seasons.

In the rainy season (March – April), the elephants are more widely–dispersed, moving out of the Fosse aux Lions to the 300 m high escarpment in the south and to the surrounding cultivated areas. The escarpment is too steep in most places for elephants to climb, but the elephants are thought to move westward seasonally along the drainage of the Koulougona River towards the Doungh Forest Reserve. Whether or not the animals move eastward as far as Bénin, or westward as far as Ghana, is unclear. It is not likely, however, because human settlements are dense just east of Fosse aux Lions.

Figure 2 The Proposed Fosse aux Lions National Park and the Doungh Forest Reserve in Northwestern Togo.



Westward, the movement of elephants is effectively barred due to widespread destruction of woodlands and forests on both sides of the Togo–Ghana border. Nevertheless, there is communication with authorities in Ghana to coordinate protection of elephants that do cross the international border near the Doungh Forest Reserve (N.N. Tanghanwaye, pers. comm.).

In 1991 elephants were seen eastward in the proposed Oti–Mandouri Fauna Reserve. In the rainy season elephants were reported at Borgou village, Nagbeni village, and further east, from south of Mandouri to the Kéran. It is not known whether they are part of the Fosse aux Lions population, the Kéran population, or the Pendjari population in Bénin. Nor is it known whether elephants in all these places comprise separate sub-populations.

Southward, elephants are known to move only as far south as Boumbouaha village, about 6 km south of the Fosse aux Lions Forest Reserve. Elephant tracks were reported in the Galangashie Forest Reserve during the heavy rains of June 1991, but it is not known where the elephants come from, or where they go.

### 2.3.2 The Kéran Population (Fig. 3)

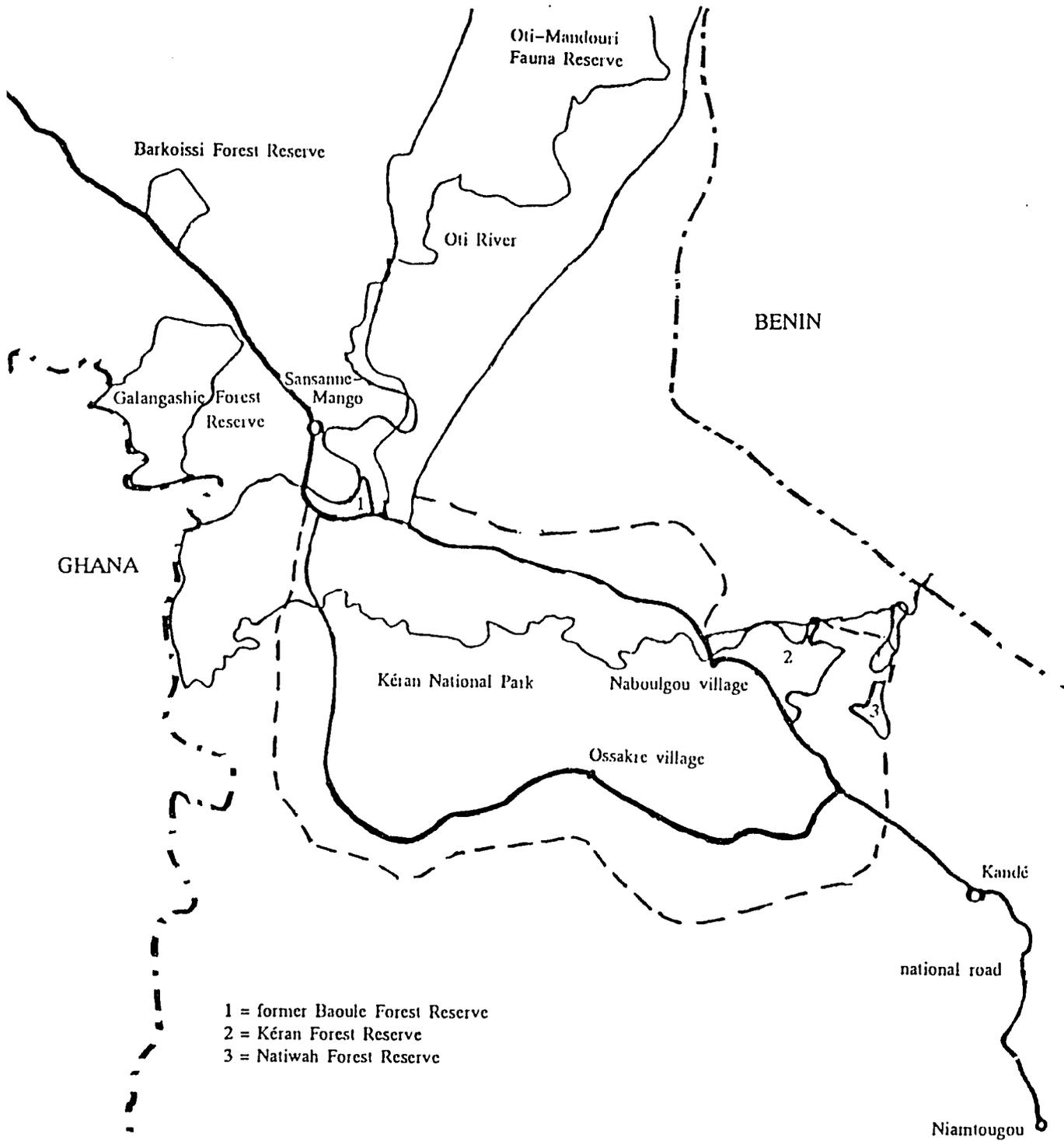
Elephants move around within the boundaries of Kéran, but they apparently are not seen outside the limits of the park. Elephants probably use the Kéran Forest Reserve, which is included within the park. Officials say that elephants go everywhere in the park, and that they have been seen all along the southern boundary.

So far, it is clear that elephants at Fazao in February and March move northward about 25 km by April.

### 2.3.3 The Fazao–Malfacassa Population (Fig.4)

Elephants in central Togo are not confined solely to the Fazao–Malfacassa National Park. The area 20 km northwest of the park, the Bassari–Montagne Forest Reserve, is occupied by elephants in the wet season. In the southwest, elephants are believed to leave the park seasonally to migrate further southwest into Ghana; there has been some discussion with Ghana's authorities to ensure protection for these elephants (N.N. Tanghanwaye, pers. comm.).

**Figure 3** Boundaries of the Kéran National Park in Northern Togo.



- 1 = former Baoule Forest Reserve
- 2 = Kéran Forest Reserve
- 3 = Natiwah Forest Reserve

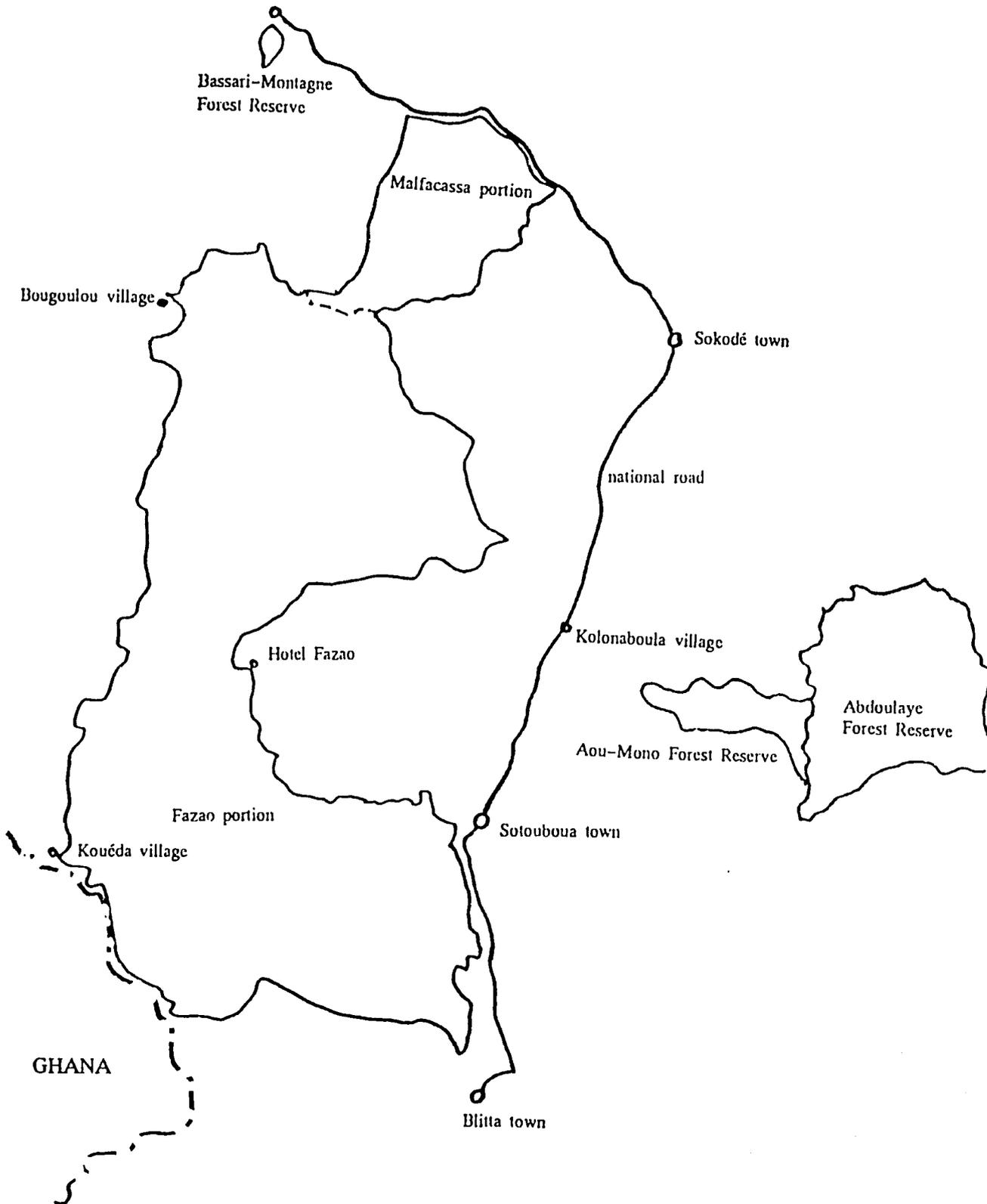
In August 1991 a decision was made to reduce the boundaries of the Kéran National Park from the area shown as a dotted line, and to excise land from the Galangashie Forest Reserve and the Barkoissi Forest Reserve, and to revoke the protected area status of the Baoule Forest Reserve.

Most of the western boundary of the park, from the village of Koneda northward to the village of Bougonlou, is impassable to elephants because of cliffs (M. Bleich, pers. comm.).

Elephants are believed to occur, at least seasonally, far south of the park. East of the Hotel Fazao, the area which lies outside the park is used by elephants in the wet season. Further eastward, elephants are reported in and around the Abdoulaye Fauna Reserve in the wet season. The adjacent Aou Mono Forest Reserve is believed to be a much-preferred elephant habitat (humid forest), but it is now largely settled by cultivators. It is uncertain whether there is any movement of elephants between the national park and these forest reserves at present.

A national road that runs between the towns of Sokodé and Sotouboua may have effectively severed any east-west migration of elephants (M. Bleich, pers. comm.). Further east, however, there might still be elephant movements from the Abdoulaye Forest Reserve, across the international boundary, into the Mt. Kouffé area of Bénin (P. Oudé, pers. comm.).

Figure 4 The Fazao-Malfacassa National Park in Central Togo.



### **3 REASONS FOR A DECLINING ELEPHANT POPULATION**

#### **3.1 Loss of Habitat and Hunting**

The most serious problem facing elephants in Togo is the loss of suitable habitat. The most-critical areas are the Fosse aux Lions and part of the Kéran, where cultivators are in keen competition with the elephants for the available land. These land-use conflicts are discussed in detail in Section 6.3.

In addition to habitat loss, poaching remains a problem in Togo. Since the departure of conservation agents from the Fosse aux Lions in 1991, there have been many rumours of poaching, but because of the reduction of patrols and fieldwork in 1991, it is not yet possible to confirm this.

Since 1967, causes of elephant mortality in Togo, and the number of occasions each has been reported, include: shooting an injured elephant (1); poaching (9); shooting elephants that had killed people (2); and starvation due to injury (2).

#### **3.2 Ivory**

Elephant hunting in Togo has been prohibited since 1967. Most of the domestic ivory available has come from poached elephants. Some ivory might have been saved from the time when elephant hunting was legal, and it is possible that some ivory might have been imported from other countries where elephant hunting was legal. Until 1989, ivory entered Togo from the Ivory Coast, Ghana, Gabon, and Congo. Much of this ivory was shipped to Singapore.

##### **3.2.1 The Trade**

In 7 out of 10 years during the period 1979–1988, Togo exported raw ivory in quantities ranging from 20 kg to 200 kg per annum; the total weight of raw ivory exported during that decade was 825 kg (Ivory Trade Review Group 1989). Togo exported 74 elephant tusks between 1980 and 1985. Thirty-four tusks were reported exported in 1985; 17 tusks in 1986; and 17 in 1987 (Dogbe-Tomi 1986, 1987, 1988). Togo has never set a quota on elephant products.

As Togo has been a party to CITES since 21 January 1979, there has been no official trade in new ivory since elephants were added to the list of endangered species in 1989. However, artisans are permitted to use old stocks. The Direction des Parcs Nationaux des Réserves de Faune et des Chasses (DNP – the Directorate of National Parks, Fauna Reserves and Hunting) has records of the inventory of old ivory stock held by each artisan in Lomé (Table 3), but not of ivory held by artisans in the interior of the country.

Theoretically, it would be apparent if a Lomé artisan sold more ivory than was legally in his possession; but in practice it is a simple matter for artisans to obtain new material from, and route their carvings through, contacts in the interior of the country.

**Table 3 Ivory Held by Artisans and Traders in Lomé at the Start of the CITES Ban**

	<b>Number of Individuals</b>	<b>Raw Ivory</b>	<b>Carved Ivory</b>
<b>Sculptors</b>	8	1,544kg	666kg
<b>Dealers</b>	7	*	1,747kg
	<b>total</b>	<b>1,544kg</b>	<b>2,413kg</b>

This loophole notwithstanding, the trade in ivory jewellery and carvings is negligible, as shown by the relatively small amount of ivory that was being exported even before the ban. Ivory souvenirs can be purchased in Lomé in many of the major hotels and shops as well as along the streets. Tourists may export ivory products, but only after a tedious procedure: a certificate of origin must be obtained from the seller and a certificate of export must be obtained from the CITES section in the Ministry of Environment and Tourism's headquarters in Lomé. If the ivory exceeds one kilogram, the exporter must also have a certificate of import from the country where the shipment is destined.

The Togo Government has a CITES office at the Lomé airport which monitors the traffic in animal and plant products, but it does not issue permits. Tourists who have not obtained the proper certificates have their ivory confiscated, although small pieces worn as jewellery or carried in pockets undoubtedly pass undetected through the airport. Large carvings or small pieces in large quantity would, however, be detected.

### 3.2.2 Effects of the CITES Appendix I Listing

Since the 1989 CITES listing has made legal export of ivory more difficult, it has decreased tourists' desire to buy ivory. The result has been a decline in the price of elephant ivory. Before the CITES ban, a carved ivory bracelet was US \$43 (12,000 FCFA). The same bracelet in August 1991 sold for US \$11 (3,000 FCFA).

Soon after the CITES listing, a shipment of elephant ivory from Brazzaville, Congo was seized. Following this, the flow stopped. It is reported that some illicit ivory still arrives for local artisans from Guinea, Mali, and the Central African Republic, but the quantity is considered to be insignificant.

## 4 PROTECTED AREAS SYSTEM

Existing protected areas cover about 9% of Togo. Most major habitat types, except for lowland rain forest, are included. The lowland rain forest of Togo is greatly depleted (MacKinnon 1986). The Kéran National Park and the Fazao-Malfacassa National Park represent the two main terrestrial ecosystems: sub-sudanian savanna and the semi-montane tropical humid forest.

### 4.1 Types of Protected Areas

All protected areas are described in more detail in Annexe III.

#### 4.1.1 Forest Reserves

Togo has about 80 forest reserves, all of which were established in colonial times, between the years 1939 and 1957. These forest reserves provide the foundation upon which the national parks and most of the fauna reserves are being established. There are no formal management plans for any of the reserves, and many of them have been replanted at least partly with tree plantations.

None of the 80 forest reserves is adequate to maintain Togo's elephant populations alone; however, some would be important if they were connected to other parks and reserves by corridors and other special-use areas, so that elephants can move freely among them.

Several forest reserves are being given special attention by the government, because of their abundant animals. They are:

* Kambou-Montagne Forest Reserve	650 ha
* Bassari-Montagne Forest Reserve	1,000 ha
* Sirka Forest Reserve	1,000 ha
* Sadjì Forest Reserve	19,000 ha

#### 4.1.2 Fauna Reserves

Togo has designated 10 sites as fauna reserves. They are:

* Aledjo Fauna Reserve	765 ha
* Djamdè Fauna Reserve	1,650 ha
* Galangashie Fauna Reserve	7,500 ha
* Togodo-Nord Fauna Reserve	13,000 ha
* Togodo-Sud Fauna Reserve	18,000 ha
* Haho-Yoto Fauna Reserve	18,000 ha
* Akaba Fauna Reserve	25,626 ha
* Kpessi Fauna Reserve	28,000 ha
* Abdoulaye Fauna Reserve	30,000 ha
* Oti-Mandouri Fauna Reserve	147,840 ha

The Djamdè and Aledjo Fauna Reserves are proposed reserves. In 1991 the Oti-Mandouri Fauna Reserve was rescinded because of public opposition.

#### 4.1.3 National Parks

The following three places have been proposed for national park status. They have been proposed because they contain natural forests, elephants, and other large mammals.

* Fosse aux Lions National Park	1,650 ha
* Kéran National Park	163,640 ha
* Fazao-Malfakassa National Park	192,000 ha

The three proposed National Parks are discussed in more detail in section 3.2.

#### 4.1.4 Hunting Reserves

One hunting reserve was declared in the eastern half of the Kéran, but never was used for legal hunting. Instead its area is now included in the Kéran National Park. In 1991 hunting zones are designated at Goubi-Abatchang, Fazao-Anié, Bouzalo, Bonnakou, and Nali-Ganlangashie.

## 4.2 National Parks as Foci for Elephant Conservation

Although there are many protected areas in Togo, nearly all are too small to offer any real possibility for the long-term conservation of elephants. Networks of reserves connected by corridors, buffer zones, and game ranches could, however, provide ecosystems of sufficient size for elephant conservation. The three national parks serve as foci for present elephant conservation efforts.

### 4.2.1 Fosse aux Lions National Park

In 1989 the 16.5 km<sup>2</sup> Fosse aux Lions Forest Reserve was proposed as a national park in the Savannas Region. (Fig. 2) Management of the reserve began in 1990. Within the reserve there is a large swamp forest and marsh. The Koulougona River drainage is broad floodplain fringed by forest; in some places the forest is structurally complex and up to 100 m wide. Upland sites are occupied by woodlands.

Although it is the smallest of the three proposed national parks, the proposed Fosse aux Lions National Park contains Togo's largest population of elephants. The park has a diverse assemblage of large mammals including: elephant, kob, warthog, bushbuck, oribi, lion, Grimm's duiker, and a few African buffalo. Most of these suffer from heavy poaching. During a complete aerial census by helicopter in and around the park in March 1991, 128 elephants were counted, but only one patas monkey and three warthogs were seen out of this list of other large mammals (J. Ackerman pers. comm.).

The existing 16.5 sq km of national park is large enough to sustain about 10 elephants in the long term. The most recent survey found 128 elephants within the park (Hall-Martin & Ackerman, 1991). A study in similar habitat in the Nazinga Game Ranch, Burkina Faso (Jachmann and Croes 1989) showed that an elephant density greater than 0.6 elephants/sq km would cause the destruction of forest. Thus more than 10 elephants in the Fosse aux Lions National Park (at its present size) would ultimately result in a decline in plant and animal species diversity, as well as the extinction of elephants there.

There is a plan, however, that the park might include part of the 58.7 sq km Doungh Forest Reserve, which lies adjacent to the Ghana border (Fig. 2). The two forests could be connected by the relatively lightly-settled belt of land along the Koulougona River. The local residents object, not only to the corridor but to the national park as well, primarily because of the crop damage caused by elephants that range outside the national park.

If the Fosse aux Lions cannot be enlarged to include the Doungh Forest Reserve and corridor, or else extended eastward to the proposed game ranch in the Oti area, a viable elephant population cannot be sustained. A family group of 10 individuals could, however, be maintained in zoo-like conditions, with occasional management intervention such as immobilization and translocation of individuals to or from other reserves, veterinary intervention, and possibly the occasional cropping of an individual for sport or meat.

The entire area around the Fosse aux Lions Forest Reserve is heavily settled with villages and small farms. The military moved many local residents from the park in 1982, 1983, and 1985, and burned their homes, in anticipation of enlarging the protected area to 90 sq km. Some of the residents went to Ghana, but others resettled nearby. No financial assistance was given to displaced villagers. Now the people are demanding to return to their former homesites.

Elephants damage crops in the villages outside the Fosse aux Lions Forest Reserve mainly during the period June - August. In 1989, the government of Togo asked for foreign technical assistance to solve the problem of elephant damage. The result was a plan to enclose the elephants in Fosse aux Lions with an electrified (solar-powered) fence around the west, north, and east sides of the Fosse aux Lions Forest Reserve, along both sides of the corridor, and along the north side of the Doungh Forest Reserve (Fig. 2). The proposal still rests with the government for approval. There is also a plan to translocate some of the younger female elephants to the Kéran National Park, where they are needed for breeding (see next Section).

In 1991 there was seasonal settlement within the park, particularly in the western half. Also, a belt of settlement exists inside the southern perimeter. A cultivator recently built his house in the middle of the park, east of the main road, and is now cutting the forest to clear land for agriculture. Peanuts, sorghum, and cotton are being cultivated, and there is also much tree-cutting for fuel. However, roughly 90% of the Fosse aux Lions Forest Reserve still contains natural forest. Some natural forest still remains in the Doungh Forest Reserve, 27 km to the west, although much of that reserve is already settled and under cultivation.

As of August 1991, no law-enforcement agents were stationed within the park, although several are in the nearby village of Boumbouaka. Although poaching for ungulate meat in and around the park is intense, when in June 1991 six elephants were shot, their ivory was taken, but the meat was abandoned. The poachers are said to have come from Ghana. If the present trend of human encroachment and harassment of elephants in the national park continues, it is possible that the elephants will leave permanently.

Because the park is traversed by Togo's main road to Burkina Faso, tourism has existed there for a long time. The tiny park with a high density of elephants poses a good opportunity to view elephants. Unfortunately, unless the park is enlarged and the electrified fence is constructed, the current elephant population cannot persist. Thus, the long-term outlook for tourism is uncertain. There are no tourist facilities at the park, but there is a hotel that is suitable for tourists at Dapong, about 9 km north of the national park.

#### 4.2.2 Kéran National Park

The proposed Kéran National Park (Parc National de la Kéran) was established by presidential decree in 1969. The park is in the administrative Savannas Region of northern Togo. Natural vegetation exists in most of the area.

Elephants have been in the Kéran for a long time and the local staff believe that they resemble savanna elephants. Several decades ago they were abundant, until hunters from Niger and local residents shot many of the elephants. In order to re-establish a reproductively viable elephant population in the Kéran National Park, a proposal is pending to translocate young female elephants from the Fosse aux Lions National Park to the Kéran. The proposed translocation of elephants is already funded by the South Africa National Parks Board, and awaits the decision to proceed.

As with the Fosse aux Lions Reserve, upon the Kéran's establishment in 1969, the army ordered local residents to move away, and burned their homes. The park was enlarged in 1972, and more local residents were told to move. Management of the park began in 1972, and tourism began in 1977. By 1982, all families had moved from the park. The displaced residents received no compensation from the government.

The National Sovereign Conference in August 1991 decided that the portions of the Kéran National Park that were wrongfully taken from the local citizens should be returned to them. A belt 2 km wide along the western side of the park and belts 4 km wide along the southern and northern sides are being excised from the park (see Fig. 3). Residents of Ossakre village would like the southern belt to be increased to 7 km so they can return to the original site of their village. Thus, the Kéran National Park is being reduced from 1,636 sq km to about 1,200 sq km. In addition, the entire Baoule Forest Reserve, an area of 10 sq km adjacent to the park, was given to local residents in July 1991, because the natural forest no longer exists there. Several other forest reserves also had sections excised from them in August 1991. (Fig. 3).

Poaching of all ungulate species for meat has been intense, despite several control posts in the southern part of the park, and one in the northeast. There is no poaching for trophies. Many years have passed since any elephants were killed in the Kéran, although elephant hunting may have been important once. Most local homes are said to have elephant tusks or ivory curios, and ivory jewellery is important in traditional wedding ceremonies (N.N. Tanhangwaye, pers. comm.). Despite the fact that there is intense local resentment to the park, there are very few instances of crop damage caused by elephants in farms around the park.

#### 4.2.3 Fazao–Malfacassa National Park

The Malfacassa Forest Reserve and the Fazao Forest Reserve were established in 1951 and 1954 respectively, in Togo's administrative Central Region. They were later upgraded to the status of fauna reserves. Thereafter they were combined to form the 1,920 km<sup>2</sup> Fazao–Malfacassa National Park (Fig. 4). Management began in the park in 1976. A hotel was built at Fazao in 1980, and since then there has been a growing interest in developing and managing the park.

The park is largely mountainous, although it does have a varied terrain. Most of the vegetation is natural, although a small amount of tree plantation exists along the road. Savanna vegetation is found in the north, and montane rain forest in the south. There is no settlement inside the park, except along the western boundary where the boundary alignment is unclear. Poaching for meat by local residents has been intense, and as a result, derby's eland is extinct; chimpanzee and giant forest hog are believed to be extinct; and the bongo and sitatunga are very rare (Chardonnet et al. 1990).

It is believed that there are around 50 elephants living in and around the park.

Depredations by elephants are worst in the rainy season. At that time, elephants disperse from protected areas and enter farms just as crops mature. Most of the crop depredation at Fazao–Malfacassa occurs north of the park, and also east of the park near the Fazao village. In recent years elephants have been seen every rainy season in the Abdoulaye Forest Reserve, about 35 km east of the Fazao–Malfacassa National Park, but no elephant damage is reported from the cultivated fields.

## **5 RESOURCES FOR CONSERVATION**

### **5.1 Wildlife Institutions**

The Ministry of Environment and Tourism was formed in 1987, and was divided into six new directions in 1988. These include:

- \* Direction of National Parks, Fauna Reserves and Hunting (responsible for all parks and reserves and for enforcing hunting laws);
- \* Direction of Protection and Control of Exploitation of the Flora (responsible for conserving the natural vegetation in all the forest reserves and for enforcing forestry laws);
- \* Direction of General Ecology (responsible for other ecological problems, e.g. pollution);
- \* Direction of Tourist Promotion;
- \* Direction of Tourist Occupations;
- \* Direction of Studies and Planning.

### **5.2 Government Allocations to Conservation**

The Togo Government's total 1990 budget for the six major governmental sectors totalled US \$129 million (36,094,500,000 FCFA). Rural development received the largest funding, amounting to 38.5% of the total, while the tourism and environment sector received the least with less than 0.7% of all funds. (Table 4.)

**Table 4 Allocation of Government Funds to the Six Major National Sectors in 1990  
(Calculated from data in INRS 1991, p.73.)**

Sector	Funds Allocated (in million \$)	% of Total Government Allocation
Rural Development	49.665	38.5
Economic Infrastructures	34.056	26.4
Socio-Cultural	25.026	19.4
Administration	17.157	13.3
Industry, Artisans, Mines & Commerce	2.193	1.7
Tourism & Environment	0.903	0.7
<b>TOTAL</b>	129.000	100.0

Similar allocations in fiscal year 1990 saw the general budget for the Direction National Parks, Fauna Reserves and Hunting in 1991 as US \$579,742 (162,328,000fr CFA). Their recurrent budget for this period was US \$436,885 (122,327,800fr CFA). (Table 5). In 1991 most of the budget was used for administration and maintenance. Little fieldwork could be done due to the political situation and to the lack of equipment.

**Table 5      The Direction National Parks, Fauna Reserves and Hunting's Budget for 1990.**

Budget Designation	Amount (US dollars)
<b>Personnel:</b> (Including salaries, pensions, family allocations, indemnities)	405,828
<b>Equipment:</b>	20,536
<b>Maintenance:</b>	10,521
<b>Investments and Special Projects:</b>	142,857
	<b>Total = 579,742</b>

In comparison to the money allocated to wildlife by Central Government, the DNP had direct receipts of only US \$26,204 (7,337,100 FCFA) during the 1991 season. This return is less than 5% of the government's 1991 investment in conservation. The DNP's revenue is earned by fines for hunting violations, hunting permits, trophy fees, permits for live capture and exportation of animals, permits for exportation of animal products, taxes on firearms, and visitor fees to national parks.

### 5.3      Wildlife Conservation Personnel

Within the Ministry of Environment and Tourism, the two units that carry out wildlife management and law enforcement activities, the Direction National Parks, Fauna Reserves and Hunting and the Direction Protection and Control of Exploitation of the Flora, provide a director and brigades for each of Togo's five administrative regions.

In 1991 the Direction National Parks, Fauna Reserves and Hunting provided staff mainly in the Savannas, Kara, and Central Regions, where most of the elephants remain. In addition, the Direction Protection and Control of Exploitation of the Flora provided personnel mainly in the Plateaus and Maritime Regions, where the flora is richest. The two directions cooperate closely together, especially when resources are scarce.

Out of the 300 personnel employed, 39 have a degree or diploma. This training is most often in Agriculture or Forestry. Several individuals have received diplomas from the Ecole de Faune in Garoua, Cameroun. (Table 6).

**Table 6**      **Number and Training of Personnel within each Administrative Region in Togo, 1991.**

Region	Permanent Personnel	Temporary Personnel	Number of Diplomas	Number of Degrees	Number of Garoua Graduates
Savannas	20	30	5		1
Kara	26	4	6	2	2
Central	40	42			4
Maritime	30	12	8		
Plateaus	75	21	10		1
Sub-totals	191	109	29	2	8

Total = 300 personnel, of which 39 have a tertiary education.

Annual salaries of the staff at the Direction National Parks, Fauna Reserves and Hunting varies from a minimum of 449 US\$/yr to a maximum of 7,932 US\$/yr. The variation depends upon the grade of personnel. (Table 7) Salaries and benefits of the Direction National Parks, Fauna Reserves and Hunting, and of the Direction Protection and Control of Exploitation of the Flora remained unchanged from 1990 to 1991. The total salaries paid to employees of the Direction National Parks, Fauna Reserves and Hunting is 457,286 US\$.

**Table 7 Total Salaries Paid to each Grade of Employee in 1991 by the Direction National Parks, Fauna Reserves and Hunting.**

Grade of Employee	Number of Employees	Amount in (US dollars')		
		Salaries	Retirement	Total
<b>Permanent:</b>				
A2	4	20,711	3,454	25,021
B	17	59,943	9,993	69,936
C	31	65,379	10,889	76,268
D	5	10,296	1,714	12,011
Auxiliary	129	175,714	0	175,714
<b>Temporary:</b>				
Auxiliary	150	98,336	0	98,336
Totals	336	430,379	26,050	457,286

#### 5.4 Equipment for Wildlife Conservation

Between the Direction National Parks, Fauna Reserves and Hunting and the Direction of Protection and Control of Exploitation of the Flora, the following equipment is available in each of the five administrative regions:

Savannas Region	1 vehicle (poor) 15 bicycles (poor)
Kara Region	1 Peugeot pickup (broken) 3 motorcycles (good)
Central Region	3 vehicles, (2 not running, 1 moderate) 4 Suzuki motorcycles (1 good, 3 poor) 20 bicycles (most in disrepair) 6 rifles tools (20 machetes, 2 shovels, 1 pick-axe, 1 wheelbarrow, 3 buckets, 2 rakes, 2 petrol lamps)
Maritime Region	1 vehicle (15 years old) 2 rifles
Plateaus Region	1 Peugeot 404 pickup, (mediocre) 5 Suzuki motorcycles (2 fair, 3 broken) 12 Bicycles Rifles

The equipment that is available at a regional level is paltry, and must be improved in order to aid wildlife conservation. In total, the Direction National Parks, Fauna Reserves and Hunting has only a dozen functioning vehicles in all of Togo (Table 12). There are 4 vehicles in Lomé; the remainder are in the field. Although the headquarters has 9 fully-equipped offices, which contain 9 typewriters, 3 calculators, 1 desk-top photocopy machine, and several air conditioners; at a regional level there is essentially no equipment at all, except for the vehicles listed in Table 8.

**Table 8 Vehicles Owned by the Direction National Parks, Fauna Reserves and Hunting, 1991.**

Vehicle Location	Type of Vehicle	Date of Acquisition	Condition of Vehicle
Headquarters, Lomé	Renault 12	1973	Mediocre
	Peugot 504 family	1982	Mediocre
	Peugot 504 pickup	1986	Mediocre
	Toyota Land Cruiser	1988	Mediocre
Central Region	Nissan pickup	1982	Mediocre
	Benz pickup		
Northern Region			
Kéran Nat. Park	Benz pickup	1982	Satisfactory
	Naboulgou	Peugeot pickup	1982
Mango	Toyota pickup ambulance	1984	Poor
	Peugeot 404 pickup	1986	Good
	Peugeot 404 pickup	1984	To be repaired
	Nissan pickup	1987	Good
	Nissan	1987	Satisfactory

The Lomé headquarters of the Direction National Parks, Fauna Reserves and Hunting gives money to the five regional offices each year. These regional offices also receive funds from the Direction Protection and Control of Exploitation of the Flora. If funds that are allocated by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism in Lomé to the region are insufficient, the region can ask for more. Salaries of permanent employees are paid directly from the headquarters, while salaries of temporary personnel are paid out of funds allotted to the regions.

The Lomé headquarters details the work that the regional offices are to do, i.e. which projects they should focus on. As there are no special budgets or management plans for the regions, only the most-urgent activities receive attention and funds from headquarters as situations arise. The money allocated to the region is spent on trackers and labourers, who are used in construction and maintenance of roads, boundaries, buildings, the controlled-burning program, vehicles, and law-enforcement. Generally, each year all the forest reserves that have protected fauna are visited by the regional staff, but work is not done in all the reserves.

The money allotted to the **Savannas** Region in 1991 amounted to US \$107,143 (30,000,000fr CFA). This was used mainly for paying temporary personnel and for buying fuel, oil, and spare parts for vehicles; but also covered the costs of office and house maintenance, of purchasing office supplies, road maintenance, early-burning, and anti-poaching activities.

In 1991, US \$35,714 (10,000,000fr CFA) was allotted to the **Kara** Region for a new building at Djamdé to house the seven agents stationed there, for temporary-personnel salaries, for vehicle repairs, and for office supplies.

In 1991 funds made available to the **Central** Region was US \$64,286 (18,000,000 FCFA).

In 1991, funds were available in the **Maritime** Region for the construction of two buildings at a combined cost of US \$35,714 (10,000,000 FCFA). In addition, US \$25,000 (7,000,000fr CFA) was made available for the rent of a road grader.

The **Plateaus** Region received about US \$67,857 (19,000,000 FCFA) in 1991, from the two Directions. The money was allocated for the construction of boundary beacons and of a building and for fuel and repairs for the vehicle.

## 6 ATTITUDES TO CONSERVATION

### 6.1 Wildlife Legislation

In Togo, there are only two legally-defined categories of protected area: forest reserve and hunting reserve. Although there is no legal text that defines either fauna reserves or national parks, they exist primarily because they include well-established forest reserves. The boundaries to many of the reserves are ambiguous, but the Direction National Parks, Fauna Reserves and Hunting in Lomé has maps that could clarify reserve perimeters.

In practice, the proposed national parks and fauna reserves are protected more strictly than are most of the forest reserves. But in all three types of protected area, exploitation is prohibited except for the collection of water and dead wood.

At the time of Independence, Togo banned all hunting for five years (1967-1972). Afterward, licensed hunting was again allowed for some species, but elephants continued to be protected. The new list of protected species (in preparation in 1991) includes elephant, hippopotamus, korrigum, bongo, sitatunga, lion, leopard, cheetah, African wild dog, chimpanzee, and several other species.

Hunting permits allowing hunting outside of protected areas can be bought from the government. Permits are too expensive for most of the citizens to buy; but there is a traditional hunt that is held outside of reserves from 1 January through 30 April each year in which clubs are the legal weapon.

Land ownership in Togo varies in different parts of the country. In the north of Togo, citizens cannot buy land, for it is common heritage. In southern Togo, individuals can buy land. While free-roaming wild animals are the property of the nation, on private land if wild animals are inside a fenced area they are the property of the landowner.

The management of commercial exploitation (namely logging) in all forest reserves is under the Ministry of Rural Development. The enforcement of all laws pertaining to the conservation of fauna and flora, and in particular the laws about unauthorized burning and tree cutting, are under the authority of the Ministry of Environment and Tourism.

Togo's current wildlife and environmental legislation is summarized in a new booklet that is devoted entirely to the environmental codes (MET 1991).

### 6.2 Enforcing Wildlife Legislation

In Togo, people convicted of illegal burning or killing wildlife in protected areas receive severe fines. In 1989 there were 283 convictions for poaching, speeding, and extracting gold in protected areas. Fines ranged from US \$36 (10,000fr CFA) to US \$5,357 (1.5 million fr CFA), and imprisonment for up to 15 years.

Even people responsible for accidental road-kills of wild animals were fined US \$71 to \$393 (20,000 to 110,000fr CFA). A tourist was fined US \$89 (25,000fr CFA) for photographing elephants along the national highway in the Fosse aux Lions National Park without paying park tourist fees. Fines of this magnitude are unknown in other west African countries.

### **6.3 Local Attitudes to Conservation**

There are several reasons why local people within Togo have stopped supporting conservation efforts, and in fact have demonstrated strongly against it.

Although, prior to 1977, the Ministry of Environment and Tourism sometimes relocated people in order to enlarge protected areas, their method was one of discussion and assistance. People were helped to move as well as to build schools and dispensaries. After 1977, the military took over the task of resettling people. The military ordered local residents to evacuate critical areas, but the people were not assisted in the move nor compensated for their losses.

Despite the fact that elephants and ungulates were responsible for damaging crops growing in 519 cultivated fields in the Savannas region in 1991, elephants are never shot for destroying crops.

There are serious communications problems between local residents and most conservation staff, as in many cases they have no language in common.

From late in 1990 through the summer of 1991, there was a popular peaceful movement to install democracy in the government. Law enforcement was suspended in anticipation of the National Sovereign Conference, held in July and August 1991 to vote on policies and a government for the future. Unfortunately, during the hiatus in law enforcement, many discontented rural people redressed their grievances against the conservation institutions within the country. During August the following were destroyed: 3 vehicles, 10 homes, 5 control posts, 7 office buildings, and 2 warehouses. Local residents poached with impunity during this period.

The result of this unrest has been that the Direction National Parks, Fauna Reserves and Hunting and the Direction Protection and Control of Exploitation of the Flora could not deploy staff in many of its brigade posts throughout the country. And where staff did remain, they were afraid to wear their uniforms and do their work. Threats of violence against individuals have relegated the brigades in most places to a purely defensive mode.

It is imperative to rebuild relations with local people if wildlife is to have a chance at survival in Togo.

#### **6.4 Government Attitudes to Wildlife**

The National Sovereign Conference, held in Lomé during July and August 1991, began the government's transition towards democracy. Among other issues, the emphasis that will be given to each of the development sectors was discussed.

The Conference stated that agriculture is the essential drive behind all economic development in Togo, and therefore the vital role of rural citizens should not be forgotten in the nation's development plans. The agriculture sector must be modernized so that it will bring about the renewal of Togo's economy.

In the industrial sector, the National Sovereign Conference concluded that there has not been satisfactory development in recent years. Industrial growth has been weak, deficiencies are apparent, and profitability and productivity have declined. In the long term, the strategy of sustainable industrial growth should aim to improve living conditions for impoverished people by bringing them into the small and intermediate enterprises, especially into the light and medium industries.

The delegates at the National Sovereign Conference concluded that the protection of the environment has not achieved the expected objectives and has been a failure. The Conference recommended that the conservation of the environment, particularly the flora and fauna, be pursued, but above all with respect for human rights. The Conference also demanded that the management of national parks and fauna reserves be done by professionals, not by the military. Citizens who were displaced by the military's abusive expansions of national parks and fauna reserves should be allowed to return to their former homesites. The desire is to integrate wildlife management with rural development, and to create future reserves for flora and fauna on marginal lands rather than on good agricultural lands.

These decisions will affect conservation in both positive and negative manners. Law enforcement should resume, and the unlawful exploitation of the parks and reserves may be controlled; thus protecting the remaining elephant habitats from destruction. However, much of the land that was becoming available for elephant conservation in and around the Kéran National Park and the Fosse aux Lions National Park will be returned to cultivation. Plans to connect fragmented reserves by establishing corridors and buffer zones will be all the more difficult to carry out. The new policy is to commit only marginal lands to conservation, while saving fertile lands for agricultural development.

## **7 FOREIGN AIDE PROGRAMMES**

In general, foreign assistance for natural resource conservation has not been readily available to Togo because of the government's previous attitude to basic human rights. However, with the application of reforms, it is expected that there will be a revived interest among foreign governments to provide financial assistance for conservation and sustainable development. Included below are those aspects of foreign aid that are currently active.

### **7.1 Forestry Laws**

The German Government (GTZ) is working with Togo's forestry services to revise the forestry laws. A seminar is planned to discuss the methods of evaluating forestry potential, methods of forest management, regulations, and ways of involving local residents. Undoubtedly, the resulting changes in forestry practices in Togo will have some impact on elephant conservation.

### **7.2 National Environmental Plan**

While the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) is working on Togo's National Environmental Plan, the Japanese Government is providing funds to implement their Plan.

### **7.3 Agroforestry**

Agroforestry training and demonstrations for increasing fuelwood production in northern Togo are being carried out by Care International, the United Nations FAO, and by the U.S. Peace Corps.

### **7.4 Kéran National Park**

Technical assistance for the management of the Kéran National Park is being provided by the National Parks Board of South Africa. An expatriate warden has been provided since 1990 to assist local staff on technical management, but not with law-enforcement. The major long-term goal is to restore the area's natural diversity of large mammals.

In order to re-establish a reproductively viable elephant population in the Kéran National Park, a proposal is pending to translocate 10 to 15 young female elephants from the Fosse aux Lions National Park to the Kéran. The proposed translocation of elephants is already funded, and awaits the decision to proceed.

This expatriate technical assistance could be extended to reintroduce locally extinct species. Before any reintroductions are made, however, the species would be investigated to verify that it previously existed in the park and to assess whether the present conditions are suitable for its survival.

## 7.5 Fazao–Malfacassa

A 25-year contract for the management of the Fazao–Malfacassa National Park was signed with the Franz Weber Foundation (Switzerland) in May 1990. The agreement stated the following four objectives: (1) Maintain biodiversity at its maximum by reintroducing locally extinct species. (2) Develop tourism, including photo safaris. (3) If circumstances permit, organize hunting safaris in areas outside the park. (4) Manage the park in ways that will provide sustainable benefits to the local residents.

During the period June – August 1991, there was progress in several activities. An animal orphanage was established for educational purposes and as the nucleus of a program to reintroduce locally-extinct species. Road maintenance was done. There was an evaluation of poaching, transhumance, and other forms of exploitation of the park. It was found that many villages currently exist inside the western boundary of the park, so consideration was given to turning the occupied area into a buffer zone of restricted use. Three very successful anti-poaching patrols were conducted. A preliminary mammal and bird list were compiled in collaboration with regional forestry agents.

The preliminary management plan is available from the project leaders in Togo. The present plan suits the immediate needs, but it will be refined and expanded as additional information becomes available.

It is intended, that in the future, the following activities will be pursued:

- \* increase the involvement of the local residents in the management of the park;
- \* improve tourism by grading new roads to good animal-viewing areas, and to construct permanent water points, salt licks, hides, and observation towers;
- \* increase the research program to include expatriate researchers and student researchers from the local university and technical schools.

The Franz Weber Foundation accepted the responsibility for managing the Fazao–Malfacassa National Park apparently because its primary concern is elephant conservation. The foundation is philosophically against killing wild animals, so it is unlikely to pursue any form of sustained-yield harvesting of animals in buffer zones.

The area is referred to in the Franz Weber Foundation's newsletter as the "Parc National Franz Weber Fazao–Malfacassa.

# Elephant Conservation Plan

for

Togo

**PART B:**

**PROJECT OUTLINES**

October 1991

Ministère de l'Environnement et du Tourisme  
Direction des Parcs Nationaux, des  
Réserves de Faune et des Chasses

## **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 Projects Seeking Funding (see green pages)

<b>AECCG Database Number</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Project Activity</b>	<b>Budget (US\$)</b>
372	Writing New Statutes to Define Protected Areas in Togo	Park Management	275,072
373	Protection of the Fauna & their Habitats in Togo	Security	500,891
374	Installation of Brigades throughout Togo	Security	178,571
376	Improving Communication between Local Residents & the DPN	Public Awareness	124,285
378	Study of Elephant Migrations & Ecology throughout Togo	Research	370,000
384	Creation of a Game Ranch to Conserve Elephant Habitats & Provide Natural Products	Rural Development	1,600,000
385	Study of the Genetics of Elephant Populations in Togo & Neighbouring Countries	Research	110,000
386	Establishing a Fund to Reimburse Villagers for Crop Damage	Park Management	35,715
395	Starting Wildlife Clubs in Togo	Public Awareness	74,833

### 2.2 Projects Seeking Partial Funding (see blue pages)

<b>AECCG Database Number</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Project Activity</b>	<b>Budget (US\$)</b>
383	Training in Elephant Capture and Translocation	Training	10,900

**2.3 Projects Not Requiring Funding (see yellow pages)**

<b>AECCG Database Number</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Project Activity</b>	<b>Budget (US\$)</b>
377	Management of the Fazao-Malfacassa NP	Security	210,000
375	Management of the Kéran & Fosse Aux Lions NP's	Park Management	210,000

**2.4 Projects with Relevance to Conservation in Togo, but which do not Directly Involve Elephants (see Annexe 3)**

<b>Annexe 3 Project Number</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Project Activity</b>	<b>Budget (US\$)</b>
1	Development of Permanent Water Points & a Freshwater Fishery	Rural Development	188,000
2	Community Assistance through Clinics & Schools	Rural Development	720,000
3	Modernizing Honey Collecting Techniques	Rural Development	118,000
4	Village Reforestation for Fuel Building Materials	Rural Development	143,000
5	Reintroducing Chimpanzees & Giant Forest Hogs	Park Management	148,000
6	Creation of a Wildlife Management Library	Institutional Development	90,000
7	Establishing a Zoological Garden	Institutional Development	
8	Extension Centre for the Domestication of Small Game Animals	Rural Development	268,284

Project Title: WRITING NEW STATUTES TO DEFINE PROTECTED AREAS IN TOGO

Database Project No. 372

Date last updated: 10/14/1991

Region: WEST

Country: TOGO

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**Summary Information**

Project Status: CONCEPT

Fund Raising Status: NIL

Project Objective: New legal descriptions are needed to define the national parks, fauna reserves, game ranches and buffer zones. At present all protected areas exist only under the authority of the colonial legislation defining forest reserves.

Project Activities: 1. Park Management 2. Institutional Support 3.

Funding Start Date: 01/01/1992 End Date: 12/31/1994 Further phases ?:

Elephant Population directly affected - Name: Togo Approx Numbers : 200

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**Budget Information**

Total Budget :- \$ 275,072

Original Currency: US\$

Exchange Rate Used:

Budget Breakdown according to A/ECCG standardisation

Yr 1:	\$ 93590	Yr 2:	\$ 152093	Yr 3:	\$ 29389
Yr 4:	\$	Yr 5:	\$		
Technical Assistance:	\$ 9286	Infrastructure:	\$ 185786		
Monitoring & Research:	\$ 0	Local Development:	\$ 0		
Staff Costs:	\$ 0	Recurrent Costs:	\$ 0		
Training:	\$ 0	Miscellaneous:	\$ 0		
Education:	\$ 0	Project Management:	\$ 0		
Equipment:	\$ 0	Contingency Provision:	\$ 0		

**Fund Raising Information :-**

Total funds raised: \$ 0

Funds raised for current year: \$ 0

Total funds needed: \$ 275,072

Funds needed for current year: \$ 9286

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

Organisation through which funds are being channelled: DNPFRH

Future donor interest: FWF

Donors actually approached:

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**Organisations and People Involved with the Project**

Govt/Local agency executing project: DNPFRH Address: P.O. Box 355/ Lome/ Togo

Project Administrator: DNPFRH Address:

Project Executant: DNPFRH Address:

Project Originator: DNPFRH Address:

Collaborating Bodies: Franz Weber Fndn

# 372

**Background:** Between 1939 and 1957 the colonial government described about 80 forest reserves in the statutes of Togo. Since independence, the Direction National Parks, Fauna Reserves and Hunting has proposed 3 national parks and 9 fauna reserves, but all of these are without legal description and exist only because they are founded on the old forest reserves. The reserves also do not recognise important conservation concepts, such as "buffer zones" and "game ranches", although both are important conservation alternatives in current land-use planning.

**Objectives:**

1. To ensure that the various forms of conservation areas (fauna reserve, national park, buffer zone, game ranch etc) envisioned as being necessary for the conservation and sustainable utilisation of natural resources in Togo are appropriately and unambiguously defined in the law.
2. To verify and clearly mark the boundaries of the 3 proposed national parks and 9 fauna reserves.

**Activities:**

Phase 1 – Write texts to describe all the proposed protected areas. Define the additional kinds of protected areas that currently are being considered, namely game ranches, buffer zones and corridors. A group of specialists (jurist, forester, ecologists, prefet, traditional chiefs) will be required for one month of travel followed by five months of writing. Review the existing statutes in other Francophone countries to see if those texts can serve as appropriate models for writing the necessary statutes in Togo.

Phase 2 – A team comprised of permanent employees of the Direction of National Parks will survey and conspicuously mark boundaries in order of priority.

**Outputs:** All forms of protected areas will be given a legal basis. Boundaries of the proposed 3 national parks and 9 fauna reserves will be finalized and marked with signs, cut lines and roads. Other forms of protected areas (e.g. game ranch, buffer zone, corridor) will be largely recognised as being alternative categories of land use,

**Progress to date:** The Direction National parks, Fauna Reserves and Hunting has recommended establishing 3 national parks and 9 fauna reserves, and has suggested where the boundaries should be.

Project Title: PROTECTION OF THE FAUNA AND THEIR HABITATS IN TOGO

Database Project No. 373

Date last updated: 10/14/1991

Region: WEST

Country: TOGO

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#### Summary Information

Project Status: PROPOSAL

Fund Raising Status: NIL

Project Objective: This five year project will train and equip personnel of the DNPFRH to increase the security in the national parks, fauna reserves and forest reserves in Togo.

Project Activities: 1. Security 2. Training 3.

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

Elephant Population directly affected - Name: Togo Approx Numbers : 200

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#### Budget Information

Total Budget :- \$ 500,891

Original Currency: FCFA

Exchange Rate Used: 0.0036

Budget Breakdown according to AECG standardisation

Yr 1:	\$ 250446	Yr 2:	\$ 125223	Yr 3:	\$ 50089
Yr 4:	\$ 50089	Yr 5:	\$ 25044		

Technical Assistance:	\$ 3571	Infrastructure:	\$ 0
Monitoring & Research:	\$ 0	Local Development:	\$ 0
Staff Costs:	\$ 103055	Recurrent Costs:	\$ 96000
Training:	\$ 98035	Miscellaneous:	\$ 0
Education:	\$ 0	Project Management:	\$ 0
Equipment:	\$ 200428	Contingency Provision:	\$ 0

Fund Raising Information :-

Total funds raised:	\$ 0	Funds raised for current year:	\$ 0
Total funds needed:	\$ 500891	Funds needed for current year:	\$ 250446

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

Organisation through which funds are being channelled: DNPFRH

Future donor interest: USA&WS

Donors actually approached:

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#### Organisations and People Involved with the Project

Govt/Local agency executing project: DNPFRH Address: P.O.Box 355/ Lome/ Togo

Project Administrator: DNPFRH Address:

Project Executant: DNPFRH Address:

Project Originator: DNPFRH Address:

Collaborating Bodies:

#373

**Background:** Togo has approximately 80 faunal reserves, some of which have been proposed for upgrading as 3 national parks and 9 fauna reserves. Law enforcement in all protected areas is minimal because of lack of funds and political dissent. In August 1991 however, the National Convention established an interim government which has reaffirmed the integrity of protected areas. With this new political support the government is ready to enforce conservation laws within the bounds of respecting human rights.

**Objectives:**

1. To enforce the laws that apply to protected areas in order to save the remaining animals and forests from further attrition.
2. To train staff and establish offices that can regulate the sustainable uses of natural resources in and around the nation's system of protected areas.

**Activities:** The Direction National Parks Fauna Reserves and Hunting will provide foresters from its permanent staff to run this program. Four offices will be equipped to manage the field activities. The equipment and training will make possible the effective and efficient enforcement of conservation laws in all protected areas. A large amount of equipment needs to be purchased.

**Outputs:** Effective protection of all protected areas from settlement, cultivation, tree cutting and poaching.

**Progress to date:** At the end of August 1991 the National Convention in Togo established an interim government that reaffirmed the nation's commitment to enforcing environment laws. Thus the stage is set for embarking on a vigorous program of law enforcement that will save the remaining habitats and populations of elephants and other wildlife.

Project Title: INSTALLATION OF BRIGADES THROUGHOUT TOGO

Database Project No. 374

Date last updated: 10/14/1991

Region: WEST

Country: TOGO

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**Summary Information**

Project Status: PROPOSAL

Fund Raising Status: NIL

Project Objective: Eight buildings will be constructed and equipped for the dual purposes of housing and offices for the law enforcement personnel of the DNPFRH. Permanent deployment of personnel will increase the protection and management of parks and reserves.

Project Activities: 1. Security 2. Park Management 3.

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

Elephant Population directly affected - Name: Togo Approx Numbers : 200

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**Budget Information**

Total Budget :- \$ 178,571

Original Currency: FCFA

Exchange Rate Used: 0.0036

Budget Breakdown according to Af:CCG standardisation

Yr 1:	\$ 107143	Yr 2:	\$ 35714	Yr 3:	\$ 17857
Yr 4:	\$ 10714	Yr 5:	\$ 7143		

Technical Assistance:	\$ 0	Infrastructure:	\$ 159766
Monitoring & Research:	\$ 0	Local Development:	\$ 0
Staff Costs:	\$ 0	Recurrent Costs:	\$ 0
Training:	\$ 0	Miscellaneous:	\$ 0
Education:	\$ 0	Project Management:	\$ 0
Equipment:	\$ 9219	Contingency Provision:	\$ 9586

Fund Raising Information :-

Total funds raised:	\$ 0	Funds raised for current year:	\$ 0
Total funds needed:	\$ 178571	Funds needed for current year:	\$ 107143

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

Organisation through which funds are being channelled: DNPFRH

Future donor interest:

Donors actually approached:

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**Organisations and People Involved with the Project**

Govt/Local agency executing project: DNPFRH Address: P.O.Box 355/ Lome/ Togo

Project Administrator: DNPFRH Address:

Project Executant: DNPFRH Address:

Project Originator: DNPFRH Address:

Collaborating Bodies:

# 374

**Background:** A major factor preventing the effective enforcement of conservation laws in Togo is that the staff cannot be efficiently deployed in the field. Thus, law enforcement tends to be done in easily accessible places, and the remote places are neglected because of lack of transportation and field stations.

**Objectives:** To improve law enforcement capabilities.

**Activities:** Eight buildings will be constructed throughout the country and furnished.

**Outputs:** Thirteen brigades of eight persons each will be installed in field stations which allow rapid access to all the parks and reserves.

**Progress to date:** The interim government, established in late August 1991, set the stage for a renewal of law enforcement activities.

Project Title: IMPROVING COMMUNICATION BETWEEN LOCAL RESIDENTS AND THE DNPFRH

Database Project No. 376

Date last updated: 10/14/1991

Region: WEST

Country: TOGO

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**Summary Information**

Project Status: CONCEPT

Fund Raising Status: NIL

Project Objective: Through improving communication and understanding, it is hoped that the relationship between the conservation authorities and the local residents can be changed from adversarial to one that is mutually beneficial.

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

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

Elephant Population directly affected - Name: Togo Approx Numbers : 200

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**Budget Information**

Total Budget :- \$ 124,285

Original Currency: FCFA

Exchange Rate Used: 0.0036

Budget Breakdown according to AECCEG standardisation

Yr 1:	\$ 53249	Yr 2:	\$ 17714	Yr 3:	\$ 17714
Yr 4:	\$ 17714	Yr 5:	\$ 17714		
Technical Assistance:	\$ 0	Infrastructure:	\$ 0		
Monitoring & Research:	\$ 0	Local Development:	\$ 10000		
Staff Costs:	\$ 44570	Recurrent Costs:	\$ 25000		
Training:	\$ 3000	Miscellaneous:	\$ 0		
Education:	\$ 6000	Project Management:	\$ 0		
Equipment:	\$ 35715	Contingency Provision:	\$ 0		

Fund Raising Information :-

Total funds raised: \$ 0

Funds raised for current year: \$ 0

Total funds needed: \$ 124,285

Funds needed for current year: \$ 53,429

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

Organisation through which funds are being channelled: DNPFRH

Future donor interest:

Donors actually approached:

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**Organisations and People Involved with the Project**

Govt/Local agency executing project: DNPFRH Address: P.O.Box 355/ Lome/ Togo

Project Administrator: DNPFRH Address:

Project Executant: DNPFRH Address:

Project Originator: DNPFRH Address:

Collaborating Bodies:

# 376

**Background:** In Togo the forest reserves have always been government property, providing no benefit to local residents apart from what has been exploited illegally. In 1991 illegal exploitation worsened when the rural population equated the new political movement towards democracy as meaning they had the right to exploit the forest reserves with complete disregard to the old laws. Fortunately the newly established interim government in August 1991 had the right to reaffirm the integrity of the protected areas. Now the task remains for the government to communicate with the rural citizens to develop a working relationship in which the sustainable use of natural resources can preserve biodiversity as well as provide direct benefits to the local people.

**Objectives:**

1. To change the present relationship between the government's Direction National Parks Fauna Reserves and Hunting and the villagers, from confrontation to a relationship of mutual understanding.
2. To work with the villagers (both men and women) to find ways in which local residents can maximise the benefits that they derive from protected areas, but within the constraints of preserving biodiversity.

**Activities:** A team of five people will spend a month in each region of Togo training another team to carry on liaison activities. Salaries and equipment including vehicles, cameras and video recorders will be required. Radio and television will be used to convey conservation issues for public awareness and debate.

**Outputs:** The biodiversity of forest reserves and other areas can only exist in the long term if local residents give their full support, which will only happen if they secure personal benefits. Expected benefits would include financial remuneration, jobs, community developments such as clinics, schools, material goods, fuel and building materials.

**Progress to date:** The DNPFR&H now recognises the necessity for a programme of sustainable utilization rather than for untouched protection. The interim government in August 1991 reaffirmed the integrity of the national parks and reserves.

Project Title: **STUDY OF ELEPHANT MIGRATIONS AND ECOLOGY THROUGHOUT TOGO**

Database Project No. 378

Date last updated: 10/14/1991

Region: WEST

Country: TOGO

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**Summary Information**

Project Status: CONCEPT

Fund Raising Status: NIL

Project Objective: The study will define the minimum sizes and locations of protected areas that are necessary for sustaining the existing elephant populations. Local students will gain practical field experience plus formal training overseas.

Project Activities: 1. Research 2. Park Management 3. Training

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

Elephant Population directly affected - Name: Togo Approx Numbers : 200

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**Budget Information**

Total Budget :- \$ 370,000

Original Currency: FCFA

Exchange Rate Used: 0.0036

Budget Breakdown according to A/ECCG standardisation

Yr 1:	\$ 120000	Yr 2:	\$ 100000	Yr 3:	\$ 50000
Yr 4:	\$ 50000	Yr 5:	\$ 50000		
Technical Assistance:	\$ 100000	Infrastructure:	\$ 0		
Monitoring & Research:	\$ 110000	Local Development:	\$ 0		
Staff Costs:	\$ 60000	Recurrent Costs:	\$ 0		
Training:	\$ 100000	Miscellaneous:	\$ 0		
Education:	\$ 0	Project Management:	\$ 0		
Equipment:	\$ 0	Contingency Provision:	\$ 0		

**Fund Raising Information :-**

Total funds raised:	\$ 0	Funds raised for current year:	\$ 0
Total funds needed:	\$ 370000	Funds needed for current year:	\$ 120000

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

Organisation through which funds are being channelled:

Future donor interest: FWF

Donors actually approached:

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**Organisations and People Involved with the Project**

Govt/Local agency executing project: DNPERH Address: P.O.Box 355/ Lome/ Togo

Project Administrator: Address:

Project Executant: Address:

Project Originator: DNPERH Address:

Collaborating Bodies: FWF; MPB-RSA

56

**Background:** A century ago, elephants probably occupied nearly all the area that is present-day Togo. Today the elephants in Togo are reduced to several remnant populations. In the north about 128 elephants exist in and around the proposed Fosse aux Lions National Park and about 20 are in the proposed Kéran National Park. Another 50 live in and around the Fazao-Malfacassa National Park in central Togo. Elephants or their tracks are reported occasionally from numerous forest reserves, such as Dungh, Gangalanche, Bassar, and Abdoulaye. In both the northern and central parts of Togo, there is probably some movement of elephants across the international boundaries to and from Ghana and Bénin. Thus a substantial portion of the current elephant populations spend part or all of their time outside protected areas.

**Objectives:**

1. To define the extent of each ecosystem that presently is used by the remnant populations of elephants in northern and central Togo
2. To describe the ecology of the elephants
3. With knowledge from the first 2 objectives, define the locations and the size of the minimum ecosystems that will sustain viable populations in the short term.
4. Suggest ways in which the elephant populations can be sustained in the long-term
5. Provide relevant training for several local specialists, so that they can continue monitoring elephants after this 5-year project is finished.

**Activities:** One experienced field ecologist will be contracted for 2 years to research and write a management plan for conserving Togo's elephants. Two graduate students from the University of Lomé will be recruited. They will spend their first year working in the field with the experienced ecologist. The 2 students will then spend 2 years attending an overseas university (probably in Francophone Canada) to study for an M.Sc. degree and to plan their thesis research. The next 1.5 years will be spent doing additional research on the Togo elephants, followed by a final 1/2 year of thesis preparation and defense at the university.

**Outputs:**

1. Maps showing the places used by elephants in each season of the year.
2. Maps showing the minimum areas necessary for conserving and restoring the elephant populations.
3. Descriptions of the population structure and the ecological requirements of the elephants.
4. Management recommendations for conserving the elephants.

**Progress to date:** The current information consists of a distribution map of elephants in and around the 16 sq. km. Fosse aux Lions National Park, from a helicopter total count in March 1991. Anecdotal information from forestry agents is available from various parts of the country at diverse times of the year. There is no reliable information on migratory routes or schedules.

Project Title: CREATION OF A GAME RANCH TO CONSERVE ELEPHANT HABITATS & PROVIDE NATURAL PRODUCTS

Database Project No. 384

Date last updated: 10/16/1991

Region: WEST

Country: TOGO

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### Summary Information

Project Status: CONCEPT

Fund Raising Status: NIL

Project Objective: A financially self-sustaining game ranch will be established in the Oti-Mandouri at the site of the abandoned fauna reserve. The new ranch will connect the 2 national parks.

Project Activities: 1. Rural Development 2. 3.

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

Elephant Population directly affected - Name: Approx Numbers :

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### Budget Information

Total Budget :- \$ 1,600,000

Original Currency: US\$

Exchange Rate Used:

Budget Breakdown according to AECGG standardisation

Yr 1:	\$ 100000	Yr 2:	\$ 500000	Yr 3:	\$ 400000
Yr 4:	\$ 350000	Yr 5:	\$ 250000		
Technical Assistance:	\$ 300000	Infrastructure:	\$ 545000		
Monitoring & Research:	\$ 30000	Local Development:	\$ 0		
Staff Costs:	\$ 80000	Recurrent Costs:	\$ 60000		
Training:	\$ 50000	Miscellaneous:	\$ 0		
Education:	\$ 5000	Project Management:	\$ 30000		
Equipment:	\$ 500000	Contingency Provision:	\$ 0		

Fund Raising Information :-

Total funds raised:	\$ 0	Funds raised for current year:	\$ 0
Total funds needed:	\$ 1,600,000	Funds needed for current year:	\$ 100,000

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

Organisation through which funds are being channelled:

Future donor interest:

Donors actually approached:

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### Organisations and People Involved with the Project

Govt/Local agency executing project: DNPFRH Address: B.P.355/ Lome/ Togo

Project Administrator: Private Ranch Association Address:

Project Executant: Private Ranch Association Address:

Project Originator: DNPFRH Address:

Collaborating Bodies:

# 384

**Background:** A fauna reserve was proposed for the Oti–Mandouri area of northern Togo. It now appears that the fauna reserve will not be approved by the government. The area is absolutely essential for the survival of a viable population of elephants in northern Togo, so a game ranch is proposed as an alternative to the fauna reserve. A game ranch can conserve habitat that connects the Fosse aux Lions National Park with the Kéran National Park, thereby providing an adequate area for the survival of Togo's northern population of elephants.

**Objectives:** To preserve habitat that is vital for maintaining Togo's northern population of elephants.

**Activities:** A financially self-sustaining game ranch will be established, which will conserve wildlife habitat. The ranch will earn money from sport hunting, tourism, and the sale of game meat. Local residents will benefit from jobs, cash payments to village committees, and animal and plant products for local consumption.

**Outputs:** The survival of Togo's northern population of elephants will be assured. Local residents will profit from jobs and animal and plant products.

**Progress to date:** The African Wildlife Husbandry Development Association is currently working with the World Bank and the United Nations Environmental Program to develop game ranching in several West African countries. Togo is one of the primary countries for initiating game ranching because of the interest of the Direction National Parks, nature Reserves and Hunting.

Project Title: STUDY OF THE GENETICS OF ELEPHANT POPULATIONS IN TOGO AND NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES

Database Project No. 385

Date last updated: 10/16/1991

Region: WEST

Country: TOGO

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**Summary Information**

Project Status: CONCEPT

Fund Raising Status: NIL

Project Objective: The similarities among remnant populations of elephants in four West African countries will be quantified to preserve the genetic diversity of elephants.

Project Activities: 1. Research 2. Park Management 3. International Affairs

Funding Start Date: 09/01/1991 End Date: 12/31/1993 Further phases ?:

Elephant Population directly affected - Name: Approx Numbers :

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**Budget Information**

Total Budget :- \$ 110000

Original Currency: USS

Exchange Rate Used:

Budget Breakdown according to A/ECCG standardisation

Yr 1:	\$ 35000	Yr 2:	\$ 75000	Yr 3:	\$
Yr 4:	\$	Yr 5:	\$		

Technical Assistance:	\$ 95000	Infrastructure:	\$ 0
Monitoring & Research:	\$ 0	Local Development:	\$ 0
Staff Costs:	\$ 0	Recurrent Costs:	\$ 0
Training:	\$ 15000	Miscellaneous:	\$ 0
Education:	\$ 0	Project Management:	\$ 0
Equipment:	\$ 0	Contingency Provision:	\$ 0

**Fund Raising Information :-**

Total funds raised:	\$ 0	Funds raised for current year:	\$ 0
Total funds needed:	\$ 110000	Funds needed for current year:	\$ 35000

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

Organisation through which funds are being channelled:

Future donor interest:

Donors actually approached:

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**Organisations and People Involved with the Project**

Gov/Local agency executing project: DNPERH Address: B.P.355/ Lome/ Togo

Project Administrator: Address:

Project Executant: Address:

Project Originator: DNPERH Address:

Collaborating Bodies: Ghana;B.Faso;Benin

#385

**Background:** Considerable confusion exists in West African countries about whether elephant remnant populations are of the savanna type, the forest type, or a mixture of the two. The tremendous expense of saving remnant populations can be more wisely apportioned to save the widest diversity if the types of elephants can be accurately identified.

**Objectives:** To prioritize the elephant populations in West Africa according to their genetic distinctness, so that conservation funds can be apportioned more efficiently in terms of maintaining genetic diversity for long-term viability.

**Activities:** Remnant populations of elephants in Togo, Ghana, Bénin, and Burkina Faso will be sampled to quantify their genetic and physical differences. Tissue samples will be collected from elephant carcasses and trophies. If opportunity permits, blood samples will be collected. Concurrently, elephants will be photographed in a standardized manner, so that physical features can be compared. In each country a wildlife management specialist will work with the researcher, to facilitate access to local elephants. The local specialists will learn investigational techniques from the chief researcher.

**Outputs:** A plan will prioritize remnant populations of elephants according to their conservation value in preserving elephant diversity

**Progress to date:** None.

Project Title: ESTABLISHING A FUND TO REIMBURSE VILLAGERS FOR CROP DAMAGE

Database Project No. 386

Date last updated: 10/16/1991

Region: WEST

Country: TOGO

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**Summary Information**

Project Status: CONCEPT

Fund Raising Status: NIL

Project Objective: A fund will be established to repay cultivators for crop damage that is caused by elephants.

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

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

Elephant Population directly affected - Name: Togo Approx Numbers : 200

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**Budget Information**

Total Budget :- \$ 35,715

Original Currency: US\$

Exchange Rate Used:

Budget Breakdown according to AECOG standardisation

Yr 1:	\$ 7143	Yr 2:	\$ 7143	Yr 3:	\$ 7143
Yr 4:	\$ 7143	Yr 5:	\$ 7143		

Technical Assistance:	\$ 0	Infrastructure:	\$ 0
Monitoring & Research:	\$ 0	Local Development:	\$ 35715
Staff Costs:	\$ 0	Recurrent Costs:	\$ 0
Training:	\$ 0	Miscellaneous:	\$ 0
Education:	\$ 0	Project Management:	\$ 0
Equipment:	\$ 0	Contingency Provision:	\$ 0

Fund Raising Information :-

Total funds raised:	\$ 0	Funds raised for current year:	\$ 0
Total funds needed:	\$ 35715	Funds needed for current year:	\$ 7143

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

Organisation through which funds are being channelled:

Future donor interest:

Donors actually approached:

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**Organisations and People Involved with the Project**

Govt/Local agency executing project: DNPFRH Address: B.P.355/ Lome/ Togo

Project Administrator: Address:

Project Executant: Address: DNPFRH

Project Originator: DNPFRH Address:

Collaborating Bodies:

#386

**Background:** Elephants trample and eat agricultural crops in the farms that are near the national parks. The damage causes financial hardships for the local residents, and creates an antagonistic relationship with the parks' administration. The government sometimes is able to distribute food to offset the losses, but often no food is available.

**Objectives:** Farmers who have suffered losses due to elephants will be reimbursed, so that farmers will not be opponents of elephant conservation.

**Activities:** A fund will be established. There already is a government committee that evaluates all damage caused by wild animals. With this grant, the committee will now be able to pay farmers for their losses.

**Outputs:** There will be a fair and just solution for farmers who live near elephants. The resulting good will and cooperation will avoid the necessity for killing elephants. It is hoped that at the end of five years the government will continue the funding.

**Progress to date:** The committee already distributes some food, depending upon availability, but there never has been any money available.

Project Title: STARTING WILDLIFE CLUBS IN TOGO

Database Project No. 395

Date last updated: 10/17/1991

Region: WEST

Country: TOGO

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**Summary Information**

Project Status: CONCEPT

Fund Raising Status: NIL

Project Objective: Wildlife clubs will be started in several cities in Togo

Project Activities: 1. Public Awareness 2. 3.

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

Elephant Population directly affected - Name: Togo Approx Numbers : 200

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**Budget Information**

Total Budget :- \$ 74,833

Original Currency: US\$

Exchange Rate Used:

Budget Breakdown according to A/ECCG standardisation

Yr 1:	\$ 40109	Yr 2:	\$ 8681	Yr 3:	\$ 8681
Yr 4:	\$ 8681	Yr 5:	\$ 8681		

Technical Assistance:	\$ 0	Infrastructure:	\$ 0
Monitoring & Research:	\$ 0	Local Development:	\$ 0
Staff Costs:	\$ 0	Recurrent Costs:	\$ 0
Training:	\$ 0	Miscellaneous:	\$ 0
Education:	\$ 74833	Project Management:	\$ 0
Equipment:	\$ 0	Contingency Provision:	\$ 0

Fund Raising Information :-

Total funds raised:	\$ 0	Funds raised for current year:	\$ 0
Total funds needed:	\$ 74833	Funds needed for current year:	\$ 40109

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

Organisation through which funds are being channelled:

Future donor interest:

Donors actually approached:

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**Organisations and People Involved with the Project**

Govt/Local agency executing project: DNPERH Address: BP 355/ Lome/ Togo

Project Administrator: DNPERH Address:

Project Executant: DNPERH Address:

Project Originator: DNPERH Address:

Collaborating Bodies:

#395

**Background:** The educational system of Togo does not adequately cover ecological problems nor does it teach an appreciation for wild animals.

**Objectives:** To develop a system of wildlife clubs for school children in Togo and to provide the students with opportunities to visit Togo's national parks.

**Activities:** Establish wildlife clubs for young people in Togo's major cities. Construct a hostel equipped with 50 beds, washrooms, and a kitchen in the Kéran National Park. Rent a bus to visit Togo's national parks. Hire two cooks and two housekeepers for three months per year and one permanent guardian to maintain the hostel.

**Outputs:** Many schoolchildren will have the opportunity to see elephants and other wildlife, and it is likely that they will develop a better understanding and appreciation of conservation.

**Progress to date:** None.

Project Title: TRAINING IN ELEPHANT CAPTURE AND TRANSLOCATION

Database Project No. 383

Date last updated: 10/16/1991

Region: WEST

Country: TOGO

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### Summary Information

Project Status: CONCEPT

Fund Raising Status: PART

Project Objective: Two people will be trained in the methods of transporting and holding elephants and other mammals in order to establish a permanent team that can move elephants to safe places.

Project Activities: 1. Training 2. Park Management 3.

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

Elephant Population directly affected - Name: Togo Approx Numbers : 200

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### Budget Information

Total Budget :- \$ 10,900

Original Currency: US\$

Exchange Rate Used:

Budget Breakdown according to AECCG standardisation

Yr 1:	\$ 10900	Yr 2:	\$	Yr 3:	\$
Yr 4:	\$	Yr 5:	\$		

Technical Assistance:	\$ 0	Infrastructure:	\$ 0
Monitoring & Research:	\$ 0	Local Development:	\$ 0
Staff Costs:	\$ 1000	Recurrent Costs:	\$ 0
Training:	\$ 4900	Miscellaneous:	\$ 0
Education:	\$ 0	Project Management:	\$ 0
Equipment:	\$ 5000	Contingency Provision:	\$ 0

### Fund Raising Information :-

Total funds raised:	\$ 2900	Funds raised for current year:	\$ 2900
Total funds needed:	\$ 8000	Funds needed for current year:	\$ 8000

Origin of funds -	Organisation: NPB	Amount:	\$ 2900
	Organisation:	Amount:	\$
	Organisation:	Amount:	\$

Organisation through which funds are being channelled: DNPFRH

Future donor interest:

Donors actually approached: NPB - SA

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### Organisations and People Involved with the Project

Gov/Local agency executing project: DNPFRH Address: P.O.Box 355/ Lome/ Togo

Project Administrator: DNPFRH Address:

Project Executant: DNPFRH Address:

Project Originator: DNPFRH Address:

Collaborating Bodies: NPB; FWF

66

# 383

**Background:** The protected areas in Togo do not correspond very closely with the present distribution of elephants. Most of the northern population of elephants currently exists in the vicinity of the Fosse aux Lions National Park, in an area that is too small to support so many elephants. A second important part of the northern population of elephants exists in the Kéran National Park, although they seem to be non-reproductive. An important portion of the southern population lives outside the Fazao-Malfacassa National Park at least part of the year.

**Objectives:** To create a permanent team of specialists who can capture and move elephants to protected areas, for the purpose of restoring and maintaining viable populations.

**Activities:** Two permanent employees of the Direction National Parks, Fauna Reserves and Hunting will be sent either to South Africa or to Zimbabwe for one month of training and practical experience in the capture, care, and shipping of elephants and other animals. The team will purchase basic immobilization supplies and arrange for their shipment to Togo. If the training is done in South Africa, the National Parks Board is likely to pay local expenses during the training. An alternative training site is near Harare, Zimbabwe (c/o Vivian Bristo, P.O. Box 733), although additional funding would be needed. An advantage of South Africa, however, is that there is a French-speaking staff member.

**Outputs:** A trained team with practical field experience who can participate in wildlife management in Togo in ways that currently are unavailable locally. The team would have to work in close cooperation with a local veterinarian.

**Progress to date:** Preliminary discussions already have been held with:

(1) the technical advisor in the Kéran National Park, to integrate the new team into the elephant management program there. (2) the veterinarian and manager of the Fazao-Malfacassa National Park, to work in cooperation with their management program.

Project Title: MANAGEMENT OF THE FAZAO-MALFACASSA NP

Database Project No. 377

Date last updated: 10/14/1991

Region: WEST

Country: TOGO

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Summary Information

Project Status: CURRENT

Fund Raising Status: FULL

Project Objective: Installation of an effective management programme for elephants and other wildlife in the Fazao-Malfacassa NP.

Project Activities: 1. Security 2. Park Management 3. Monitoring

Funding Start Date: 05/01/1990 End Date: Further phases ?:

Elephant Population directly affected - Name: Fazao-Malfacassa Approx Numbers : 50

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Budget Information

Total Budget :- \$ 210,000

Original Currency: SFr

Exchange Rate Used: 0.6666

Budget Breakdown according to A/E/C/C/G standardisation

	Yr 1:	\$ 10000	Yr 2:	\$ 200000	Yr 3:	\$
	Yr 4:	\$	Yr 5:	\$		
Technical Assistance:	\$ 20000		Infrastructure:	\$ 54000		
Monitoring & Research:	\$ 10000		Local Development:	\$ 8000		
Staff Costs:	\$ 44000		Recurrent Costs:	\$ 14000		
Training:	\$ 10000		Miscellaneous:	\$ 0		
Education:	\$ 0		Project Management:	\$ 0		
Equipment:	\$ 40000		Contingency Provision:	\$ 10000		

Fund Raising Information :-

Total funds raised:	\$ 210000	Funds raised for current year:	\$ 200000
Total funds needed:	\$ 0	Funds needed for current year:	\$ 0

Origin of funds -	Organisation: FRW	Amount:	\$ 210000
	Organisation:	Amount:	\$
	Organisation:	Amount:	\$

Organisation through which funds are being channelled:

Future donor interest:

Donors actually approached: FWF

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Organisations and People Involved with the Project

Govt/Local agency executing project: M-E Address: Ministry of Environment & Tourism/ P.O.Box 355/ Lome/ Togo

Project Administrator: Mr Franz Weber Address:FWF/ 1815 Claren-/ Vaud/ Switz

Project Executant: E. & M Bleich Address: P.O.Box 41/ Sotouboua/ Togo

Project Originator: Franz Weber Address:FWF/ 1815 Claren-/ Vaud/ Switz

Collaborating Bodies:

**Background:** The Malfacassa and Fazao Forest Reserves were established in 1951 and 1954 respectively. They are now combined to form the proposed Fazao-Malfacassa National Park, with an area of 1,920 sq.km. A hotel was built at Fazao in 1980 and since then there has been a growing interest to develop and manage the park. About 50 elephants live in the montane forests of the park, but many migrate outside the park during the wet season.

**Objectives:**

1. Maintain biodiversity at its maximum by reintroducing locally extinct species.
2. Develop tourism, including photo safaris
3. If circumstances permit, organise hunting safaris in the areas outside the park
4. Manage the park in ways that will provide sustainable benefits to the local resident.

**Activities:** The assessment and purchase of materials and equipment are completed. A preliminary management plan is written and is now being implemented. Anti-poaching patrols were carried out. Access roads for law enforcement, management and tourism will be constructed throughout the park. Six field stations will be built equipped with short-wave radios, and staffed for law enforcement. The boundaries of the park will be verified and marked. A research programme is being established to provide information that is essential for revising and expanding the management plan. Water points, salt licks, and tourist view points will be developed. Some of the equipment already provided are 8 vehicles, 1 flat-bed trailer, 1 road grader and 1 bulldozer. A small zoo is under construction for educational purposes as well as for serving as a base in re-establishing locally extinct species.

**Outputs:** Cultivation and settlement will be removed from the park, and poaching will be controlled, with the result that biodiversity will be preserved. Adequate infrastructure and staff, along with an appropriate management plan, will ensure that the park is developed to provide sustainable benefits to the local residents. These achievements will guarantee the survival and regrowth of an elephant population in central Togo.

**Progress to date:** Preliminary work has been completed toward achieving all 4 objectives. About 85km. of access roads have been completed. Most work so far has focussed on developing the necessary infrastructure for carrying out the programme. An inventory of animal species was begun. A recognition dossier of individual elephants is being compiled and there are 17 known individuals so far. Contacts were made with local residents, and some local people are employed by the project. Three patrols were carried out, and poachers were caught each time.

Project Title: MANAGEMENT OF THE KERAN AND FOSSE AUX LIONS NP'S

Database Project No. 375

Date last updated: 10/14/1991

Region: WEST

Country: TOGO

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**Summary Information**

Project Status: CURRENT

Fund Raising Status: FULL

Project Objective: Technical assistance to develop an effective management program for elephant conservation in northern Togo.

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

Funding Start Date: 07/01/1990 End Date: Further phases ?

Elephant Population directly affected - Name: Togo Approx Numbers : 200

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**Budget Information**

Total Budget :- \$ 210,000

Original Currency: Rand

Exchange Rate Used: 0.3333

Budget Breakdown according to A/ECCG standardisation

	Yr 1:	\$ 210000	Yr 2:	\$	Yr 3:	\$
	Yr 4:	\$	Yr 5:	\$		
Technical Assistance:	\$ 40000		Infrastructure:	\$ 20000		
Monitoring & Research:	\$ 10000		Local Development:	\$ 2000		
Staff Costs:	\$ 3000		Recurrent Costs:	\$ 10000		
Training:	\$ 3000		Miscellaneous:	\$ 5000		
Education:	\$ 0		Project Management:	\$ 70000		
Equipment:	\$ 45000		Contingency Provision:	\$ 2000		

Fund Raising Information :-

Total funds raised: \$ 210000

Funds raised for current year: \$ 210000

Total funds needed: \$ 0

Funds needed for current year: \$ 0

Origin of funds - Organisation: N'fl Parks Brd  
Organisation:  
Organisation:

Amount: \$ 210000  
Amount: \$  
Amount: \$

Organisation through which funds are being channelled:

Future donor interest:

Donors actually approached.

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**Organisations and People Involved with the Project**

Govt/Local agency executing project: NPB - RSA Address: P.O.Box 3711/ Lome/ Togo

Project Administrator: Jan van Deventer Address: P.O. Box 3711/ Lome/ Togo

Project Executant: Jaco Ackermann Address: P.O.Box 3711/ Lome/ Togo

Project Originator: DNPFRH Address: P.O. Box 355/ Lome/ Togo

Collaborating Bodies:

#375

**Background:** This project was originally designed to give technical guidance for the management of wildlife in the proposed 1,636Km<sup>2</sup> Keran NP. The project was to train local managers to carry out the many facets of park management, such as prescribed burning animal counts, tourist development, cropping, water development, road maintenance, planning and administration. Law enforcement specifically was excluded from advisory activities because the subject was considered to be the full responsibility of the DNPFR&H. Soon after the start of the project, the Direction asked that the emphasis of the project be shifted to help solve the problems of elephant management in the Fosse aux Lions NP as well as the Keran NP. Approximately 100 elephants live in the Keran NP – apparently all adults without any young individuals. 60kms NW of the Keran at the Fosse aux Lions live about 128 elephants which do have good fertility ratios.

**Objectives:**

1. To maintain biodiversity in the Lake Keran NP
2. To maximize tourism in the Keran.
3. To develop sport hunting outside the Keran to whatever extent is possible.
4. To maximize the use of the Keran's natural products by the local residents, to the extent that it does not compromise the integrity of the park. this may include cropping ungulates within the park to provide meat for nearby residents.

**Activities:** The original objectives still apply but they have been overshadowed by the urgency to solve the elephant-human conflicts in the Fosse aux Lions NP and to ensure the viability of the remnant population in the Keran NP. Thus a total count was carried out by helicopter in the Fosse aux Lions and surrounding area to determine the number of elephants and their distribution. In the Keran NP bird and tree lists have been prepared. The expatriate game warden assisted the local Chief Warden in a technical advisory capacity. There are plans to establish a herbarium and to invite students from the university in Lomé to come to the Keran to do research.

**Outputs:** The first phase of the original program is completed, it comprised the importance of heavy equipment, establishment of a workshop, the setting up of a technical advisory infrastructure and preliminary ecological research. Some funds were provided for road maintenance and medical supplies. A proposal was developed to erect a solar-powered electric-wire fence to restrict elephant movements at the Fosse aux Lions NP. Another proposal was made to transfer about 15 juvenile female elephants from the Fosse aux Lions NP to the Keran NP to re-establish the viability of the Keran population.

**Progress to date:** Phase 1 is completed. The Ministry of Environment and Tourism must now decide whether phase 2 should begin, whether or not to construct the elephant-proof fence, and whether or not to translocate elephants from the Fosse aux Lions NP to the Keran NP.

Elephant Conservation Plan  
for  
Togo

**PART C:**  
**POLICY REFORMS**  
**&**  
**CONSERVATION STRATEGIES**

October 1991

Ministère de l'Environnement et du Tourisme  
Direction des Parcs Nationaux, des  
Réserves de Faune et des Chasses  
BP 355, Lomé, Togo

## **1 PRIORITY ACTIVITIES NEEDED IN TOGO**

### **1.1. Resolving Land-use Conflicts**

Following the political events of the last few months, for the first time, the Direction National Parks, Fauna Reserves and Hunting will pay for elephant damage in the fields that are outside the protected areas. At the Fosse aux Lions National Park, permission may be given to construct an electric wire fence powered by solar panels, to prevent elephants from leaving the park. Some elephants will be translocated from the Fosse aux Lions National Park to the Kéran National Park. All these plans are on hold at the moment, until the interim government decides how to proceed.

Whatever the case, it is clear that the Ministry of Environment and Tourism should place emphasis on resolving human – elephant land use conflicts. This could include establishing methods of sustainable use of natural resources that would provide benefits to local residents in the form of a regulated flow of natural products as well as jobs for local residents while, at the same time, protecting natural resources. This path requires that citizens restrain their exploitation of resources and obey the law; it also requires that local people be allowed to participate in decision-making regarding the management of those resources.

### **1.2 Improving Public Awareness and Attitudes**

The Direction National Parks, Fauna Reserves and Hunting proposes to embark upon an aggressive program of public education, to acquaint people with the benefits they can derive from conservation. This will involve taking slide or movie presentations to villages throughout the country, to acquaint the citizens with Togo's wildlife heritage and to compare it with the flora and fauna of other countries in Africa. Examples will be shown of how other countries are conserving their flora and fauna and sustainably exploiting them to reap financial benefits. The emphasis will be on showing how conservation can provide jobs and material benefits that will not exist if the resources are overexploited.

There also are plans to use television and radio to disseminate information about the benefits of conservation. An effort will be made to show that conservation has an important role to play in contributing to the economic development of the nation as well as to the personal gain of individual citizens.

### **1.3 Project Priorities**

This Elephant Conservation Plan describes 12 projects that can contribute directly to saving remnant populations of elephants in Togo, and 8 that can contribute indirectly by supporting general conservation efforts in Togo. If the projects find funding and are carried out as planned, the expected result is the reestablishment of several viable populations of elephants in Togo.

The order of priority in which the projects are ranked is intended to reflect the relative urgency with which they must be completed, not the urgency with which funds are needed.

### 1.3.1 Park Management / Security

**Priority 1 – Writing New Statutes to Define Protected Areas:** A secure legal foundation is fundamental to any program of wildlife conservation. The highest priority in the elephant conservation program is to write the legal texts that will define the three proposed national parks and the 9 or 10 fauna reserves.

**Priorities 2 and 3 – Protection of the Fauna and Their Habitats in Togo; Installation of Brigades Throughout:** The DNP has a large staff, but cannot accomplish much fieldwork because they lack camping equipment and transportation. There are also insufficient field stations to keep personnel deployed in all the important areas of Togo. These projects will provide the needed equipment and the necessary housing.

### 1.3.2 Park Management

**Priority 4 – Management of the Keran and Fosse Aux Lions:** Management of the Kéran National Park and the Fosse aux Lions National Park is urgently needed to resolve the elephant problems in both places. This project is fully funded by the National Parks Board, R.S.A., and Phase I has been completed.

**Priority 7 – Management of the Fazao–Malfacassa:** As the Fazao–Malfacassa National Park is the stronghold for central Togo's elephant population, its effective management is important. The project is fully funded by the Franz Weber Foundation.

**Priority 10 – Training in Elephant Capture and Translocation:** Training in animal capture and translocation, with special emphasis on elephants is important because of the imbalance of the distribution of elephants in Togo.

**Priority 16 – Annexe 3, Reintroducing Chimpanzees and Giant Forest Hogs:** The reintroduction of chimpanzees and giant forest hogs into Togo's Fazao–Malfacassa National Park and into the Togodo Fauna Reserve will contribute to the restoration of biodiversity. Their reintroduction should improve tourist interest in Togo's protected areas, and increased interest will translate into greater security for the elephants.

**Priority 18 – Establishing a Fund to Reimburse Villagers for Crop Damage:** The establishment of a fund to reimburse local residents for damage to crops and property that is caused by elephants is imperative to re-establish local support for wildlife conservation.

### 1.3.3 Rural Development

**Priority 5 – Improving Communication Between Local Residents and the DPN:** There must be improved communication and cooperation with local residents in order to provide direct benefits to them. The local residents must receive something from the conservation process, or they will not support the effort. Without local support, the elephant conservation program will not succeed in the long term.

**Priority 6 – Annexe 3, Extension Centre for the Domestication of Small Game Animals:** In order to decrease the local residents' dependence on poaching as a source of meat, an extension centre should focus on the domestication of small game animals.

**Priority 9 – Annexe 3, Development of Permanent Water Points and a Freshwater Fishery:** The construction of small earth-and-rock dams to create permanent water points will create local fisheries that can provide food to the local residents. In these places the demand for meat should decline as fish replaces meat in the diet. The risk and hard work of poaching will make fishing a more-attractive alternative.

**Priority 11 – Annexe 3, Community Assistance through Clinics and Schools:** The most-important elephant conservation areas will require years of development before they can begin to return substantial benefits to the local residents. In the interim, it is proposed to assist communities that have faced hardships as a result of the elephant conservation program by building and staffing up to 8 dispensaries or schools.

**Priority 12 – Annexe 3, Modernizing Honey Collecting Techniques:** Another way to assist local residents, while at the same time protecting elephant habitat, is to modify the destructive honey-harvesting techniques that are currently in use by training local residents in the methods of bee-keeping.

**Priority 13 – Annexe 3, Village Reforestation for Fuel and Building Materials:** Village reforestation is needed to provide a sustainable yield of fuelwood and building materials, in order to reduce local dependence on natural forests. This plan will be carried out adjacent to important habitats for elephant conservation.

**Priority 14 – Creation of a Game Ranch to Conserve Elephant Habitats:** The establishment of a game ranch attempts to conserve habitat for elephants that otherwise would be lost because it lies outside of national parks or reserves. The game ranch will provide local employment, game meat, sport-hunting and tourist-viewing opportunities, and will provide an ecological connection between the elephants in the Fosse aux Lions and the Keran.

#### 1.3.4 Research

**Priority 8 – Study of elephant Migrations and Ecology Throughout Togo:** It is fundamental to study elephant migration routes, with regard to the season and the reasons for the movements in order to define the boundaries of protected areas to ensure the long-term survival of elephant populations.

**Priority 15 – Study of the Genetics of Elephant Populations in Togo and Neighbouring Countries:** A study of the genetics of the remnant populations would show characteristics of both the savanna type and the forest type of African elephant and would be useful in deciding which populations require the most conservation attention.

**Priority 17 – Annexe 3, Creation of a Wildlife Management Library:** The creation of a wildlife management library will provide the technical information that is vital for the ecological management of elephants and other wild animals.

### 1.3.5 Public Awareness

**Priority 19 – Starting Wildlife Clubs in Togo:** A network of wildlife clubs for young people should be established in Togo. A hostel could be constructed in the Kéran National Park, and travel funds should be provided to enable city-dwelling children to visit a protected area where they can view elephants and other wild animals.

**Priority 20 – Annexe 3, Establishing a Zoological Garden near Lomé:** A zoological garden near the capitol city of Lomé would serve a valuable function in allowing urban residents the opportunity to experience live wild animals, especially the elephant. The experiences could improve the attitudes of city dwellers.

## **2 INVESTMENT NEEDS**

### **2.1 Immediate Needs**

The most-urgent investment needs, i.e. the projects that require immediate funding, are those listed as priorities 1, 2 and 3. Their combined budgets total US \$954,534 (267,269,520 FCFA).

Important entities such as national parks, fauna reserves, game ranches, and buffer zones must be defined in the national laws of Togo, and their boundaries must be defined before any serious law enforcement can begin. The cost of writing these legal texts, plus surveying and marking the boundaries is estimated to be US \$275,072 (77,020,160 FCFA), spread over three years, but most of the funds are needed in the second year.

Equipping and training the law-enforcement personnel must begin as quickly as possible; its cost will total US \$500,891 (140,249,480 FCFA) during a 5-year period. Adequate housing and office space for these personnel will cost US \$178,571 (49,999,880 FCFA); although this amount is for five years, 60% is needed in the first year.

There is no reason to believe that any of this funding will come from government subventions as budget cuts of 20% were ordered in 1991.

### **2.2 Medium-term Needs**

As the budget of the Ministry of Environment and Tourism is expected to continue at the 1991 level, it is unrealistic to expect that the government can or will provide any additional money for conservation even in the medium-term. Outside investment needs are vital over the next 10 years to begin a transition from financial dependence to financial independence for conservation in Togo.

There are 15 projects summarized in Part B and Annexe 3 that remain unfunded. At least some of these projects should begin within the next year, but others could be delayed for several years without serious repercussions.

These 15 projects have budgets ranging from \$US 10,900 to US\$ 1,600,000 although in all cases the budget would be spread over five years. The total amount of money needed for these 15 projects is US\$ 4,952,651.

### **2.3 Long-term Needs**

In the long-term, the government hopes to fund its own conservation projects through a sound conservation policy that pays for itself in social and financial benefits. Fortunately, the Ministry of Environment and Tourism already has embarked on a policy of trying to make conservation financially self-sustaining, by pursuing tourist development and by discussing game ranching and other endeavours that will provide jobs, food, fuel, and other natural products for the benefit of the local residents. It is reasonable to expect occasional outside financial assistance for special projects, but it is unrealistic to expect that grantors will continue funding a basic conservation program beyond a reasonable period of transition.

### **3 THE LIKELIHOOD OF PROTECTING TOGO'S ELEPHANTS IN THE LONG-TERM**

Togo presents special problems for elephant conservation, because it is a very small country with a high density of people. Although the distribution of settlement is uneven, it conflicts directly with elephant distribution. Through crop destruction, elephants offer nothing but hardship to the local residents. Intensified law enforcement is only a temporary solution. The only long-term solution for conserving Togo's flora and fauna, therefore, is to treat wildlife as a sustainable resource that is valuable for the citizens.

Tourism provides one of the easiest and quickest profits from elephant conservation, not to mention the job benefits that accompany it. Unfortunately, tourism is unpredictable and fluctuates in response to factors prevailing elsewhere in the world. Tourism can be an important source of foreign exchange and local employment, but its relative impact on the economy must be buffered by a diverse array of alternatives.

Every family needs food, fuel, and building materials, and these are products that can be harvested from forest reserves and game ranches as well as from buffer zones around national parks. The same products also can be developed outside of the protected areas, and along with other community assistance projects they can be offered as a reward for supporting protected areas. After the government meets the basic needs of their citizens, they can afford the luxury of an aesthetic appreciation of elephants.

Apart from the social and financial problems associated with elephant conservation in Togo, there are also potential ecological and biological problems. Only the Fazao-Malfacassa National Park, the Kéran National Park, and a possible game ranch in the Oti-Mandouri area are large enough for elephant populations that might be viable in the long-term. But even these places, which are more than 1,000 sq km each, cannot be expected to support more than about 600 elephants without destruction of the forests. A population this small may require active management intervention to maintain its viability in the long-term.

With Togo's transition to democracy in 1991, it has become all the more urgent to ensure the government's elephant conservation program is set on the right track. The citizens' violent opposition to conservation in 1991 can only be remedied by making the people a part of the conservation process. If sound conservation practices provide local residents with the basic necessities of life, then people are likely to embrace the process and ensure that it continues to work.

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# Elephant Conservation Plan

for

Togo

## ANNEXES

**1. Governmental and Donor Contacts in Togo**

**2. Description of the Protected Areas in Togo**

**3. Outlines of Projects with Relevance to Conservation in Togo, but which do not directly involve elephants**

October 1991

Ministère de l'Environnement  
Direction des Parcs Nationaux des Réserves  
de Faune et Des Chasses  
BP 355, Lomé, Togo

**ANNEXE 1 GOVERNMENTAL AND DONOR CONTACTS IN TOGO**

Department	Contact Names	Address	Phone	Fax	Telex
<b>Ministère de l'Environnement et du Tourisme</b>					
Direction des Parcs Nationaux des Réserves de Faune et des Chasses	Inoussa Bouraima, Ministre	PO Box 3114 Lomé		[228] 218927	5007
	NN Tanghanwaye, Directeur	PO Box 355 Lomé	[228] 214029 or 214028 or 214604	[228] 218927	5007
	GR Taketike, Chief	PO Box 355 Lomé	[228] 214028 or 214604	[228] 218927	5007
<b>Regional Direction of the Environment</b>					
Savanna Region	AK Moumouni, Regional Director	PO Box 355 Lomé			
Central Region	AA Dansomon, Regional Director	PO Box 273 Sokodi			
Kara Region	YK Assedi, Regional Director	PO Box 355 Lomé			
Plateau Region	G Djalogue, Regional Director	PO Box 05 Atakpame			
Maritime Region	K Efako, Regional Director	PO Box 83 Tablogo			

Department	Contact Names	Address	Phone	Fax	Telex
<b>United States Agency for International Development</b>					
	Dennis E Panther  Gbofu Zyto, Ag. Economist	PO Box 852 Lome	[228] 215855 or [288] 215835 or [228] 211858	[228] 211856	
<b>United States Peace Corps</b>					
Rural Development	Gregory S Austreng, Associate Director	PO Box 3194 Lome	[228] 210614 or [228] 213114	[228] 217952	
<b>Care International</b>					
	Marc de Lamotte, Country Director  Bill Stringfellow, TRIPS Project Manager	PO Box 8719 Lome	[228] 213610 or [228] 217379	[228] 214084	5426
<b>Franz Weber Foundation</b>					
	Emmanuel Bleich (DVM), Project Manager  Marc Bleich, Project Manager	Hotel Parc Fazao PO Box 41 Sotouboua		c/o Hotel Sarakawa, Lome, Togo	5354 c/o Hotel Sarakawa, Lome, Togo

Department	Contact Names	Address	Phone	Fax	Telex
<b>National Parks Board, R.S.A.</b>					
Keran National Park		PO Box 3711 Lome Togo	[228] 218263		
	Jan van Deventer, Project Administrator	from: Sept 1991 Private Bag X152 Pretoria 0001 R.S.A.			
	Jaco Ackermann, Warden Technical Advisor	Sept-Dec 1991 PO Box 395 Irene Transvaal R.S.A.			
	Dr Anthony Hall-Martin, Project Supervisor	PO Box 3711 Lome Togo	0027 1311 65611		

## ANNEXE 2 DESCRIPTION OF PROTECTED AREAS IN TOGO

### FOREST RESERVES

**Bassari-Montagne (= Mt. Barba-Bassar) Forest Reserve:** 1,000 ha. No. 866 of 28-11-52. Central Region. Mostly natural forest with a small plantation of teak. No cultivation or settlement are inside the reserve. Animals are protected.

**Kabou-Montagne Forest Reserve:** 650 ha. No. 412 of 30-4-54. Central Region. Entirely natural forest. No cultivation or settlement inside the reserve. Outside the western boundary there is a teak plantation, and natural regeneration of teak is creeping into the forest reserve. Animals are protected.

**Sadji Forest Reserve:** 19,000 ha. No. 1053 of 29-12-55. Central Region. No cultivation or settlement exist inside, although both surround the reserve. There are plans to develop this reserve to integrate the villagers; perhaps it could be developed as a hunting zone. Animals are protected.

**Sirka Forest Reserve:** 1,000 ha. No. 764 of 30-10-47. Kara Region. All natural forest. No cultivation or settlement exists inside the reserve, but both are outside. Antelopes and primates still remain. Animals are protected.

### FAUNA RESERVES

**Abdoulaye Fauna Reserve:** 30,000 ha. Central Region. This is an up-grading of the Abdoulaye Forest Reserve (30,000 ha). There is a plan to expand the fauna reserve to include the remaining forests of the adjacent Aou-Mono Forest Reserve (a 6,000 ha reserve that is contiguous with the west side of Abdoulaye), which will help to protect the gallery forest along the Mono River. Another planned addition is the Dantjo Forest Reserve (200 ha; about 25 km northeast of Abdoulaye), but it is not clear if or how they could be connected. Animals are protected. Elephants are reported in and around this fauna reserve.

**Akaba Fauna Reserve:** 25,626 ha. Plateaus Region. Proposed, but the site is not precisely defined; it is west of the Bas Ogou Forest Reserve. The legal status is not completed, nor is it based on a forest reserve. Partially resettled in 1981-1982, and in 1991 it appears that the reserve will be reduced in size. Animals are protected.

**Alédjo Fauna Reserve:** 765 ha. Kara Region. This is a proposed upgrading of the Alédjo Kadara Forest Reserve (765 ha). Entirely natural forest. There is no cultivation or settlement inside the reserve, and there still are many large mammals. There are plans to include the Kimini Forest Reserve, which is about 3 km southeast, and to connect it with a corridor. Animals are protected.

**Djamdè Fauna Reserve:** 1,650 ha. Kara Region. This is a proposed upgrading of the Djamdè Forest Reserve (1,650 ha). The proposed fauna reserve included the Kindja Forest Reserve and the 5 km of land between the two forest reserves. There even was a plan to include the Koularo Forest Reserve, which is 10 km to the northwest. In 1991 the fauna reserve was reduced to include only the Djamdè Forest Reserve. Animals are protected.

**Galangashie Fauna Reserve:** About 5,800 ha. Savannas Region. This is an upgrading of the Galangashie Forest Reserve (7,500 ha). The proposed fauna reserve was enlarged in 1981–1982 to include the Barkoissi Forest Reserve (2,000 ha) plus at least 15,000 ha of land connecting the two forest reserves and surrounding the Galangashie Forest Reserve. In 1991 these plans for expansion were abandoned, and even the original Galangashie Forest Reserve was reduced by abandoning a belt of land in the southwest. Animals are protected.

**Haho–Yoto Fauna Reserve:** 18,000 ha. Plateaus Region and/or Maritime Region. This may be an upgrading of the Haho–Inférieur Forest Reserve (2,500 ha) along with surrounding lands, or it may be established as an entirely new reserve further north. The exact site is not yet defined, although it will be southeast of the Amakpavé Forest Reserve. The future of this proposed fauna reserve is uncertain. Animals are protected.

**Kpessi Fauna Reserve:** 28,000 ha. Plateaus Region. Proposed, but the site is not precisely defined; it is northwest of the Bas Ogou Forest Reserve. Local residents were evicted from the area, but they resettled in 1981–1982. By 1991 much of the area is resettled, so the size of the proposed reserve may be reduced. This locality was proposed as a possible site for a game ranch. Animals are protected.

**Oti–Mandouri Fauna Reserve:** 147,840 ha. Savannas Region. Mostly natural forest. A home and cattle ranch of Togo's President are in this reserve. Most of the area has been reoccupied by cultivation and settlement. Proposed, but then rescinded in January 1991. It is being reconsidered in late 1991. There also are proposals to make this a hunting area or game ranch.

**Togodo–Nord Fauna Reserve:** 13,000 ha. Plateaus Region. This is an upgrading of the Togodo–Nord Forest Reserve. Animals are protected.

**Togodo–Sud Fauna Reserve:** 18,000 ha. Maritime Region. This is an upgrading of the Togodo Forest Reserve. Animals are protected.

**ANNEXE 3 OUTLINES OF PROJECTS WITH RELEVANCE TO CONSERVATION  
IN TOGO, BUT WHICH DO NOT DIRECTLY INVOLVE ELEPHANTS**

**1. Project Title:** Development of permanent water points and a fresh-water fishery to reduce poaching and disturbance in parks and reserves.

**Project Status:** Concept **Fund Raising Status:** Nil

**Total Budget:** US\$ 188,000

**Objectives:** (1) To increase the productivity of indigenous fish in natural watercourses near villages in order to increase the availability of a source of protein. (2) Preserve the biodiversity of Togo's fish and other aquatic animals and plants. (3) Assist conservation by reducing the disturbance and habitat destruction that results from unregulated human activities associated with fishing and poaching in the national parks and fauna reserves.

**Background:** The first reservoirs for developing fisheries in Togo were constructed in colonial times in the country's Central Region. Fisheries are becoming rarer in the Central Region with the only fish products on the markets in the region coming from the ocean.

**Activities:** Construct eight earth-and-rock dams to create permanent water points. One expert will be hired to design and supervise construction of the dams. Local residents will be hired to construct the dams, with the assistance of rented trucks and tractors. One local specialist in wildlife management will be hired permanently to provide advice on maintenance of the dams and management of the fisheries and associated flora and fauna.

**2. Project Title:** Community assistance through clinics and schools as a benefit from preserving parks and reserves.

**Project Status:** Concept **Fund Raising Status:** Nil

**Total Budget:** US\$ 720,000

**Objectives:** To improve and maintain public support for elephant conservation in Togo by supplying health benefits.

**Background:** The DPN believes that rural residents who are making sacrifices because of wildlife conservation should be rewarded in the form of health care.

**Activities:** Nine clinics and five schools will be built and equipped in three villages near the Fazao-Malfacassa National Park, in two villages near the Kéran National Park, in two villages near the Abdoulaye Fauna Reserve, in a village near the Alédjo Fauna Reserve, and in another near the Togodo Fauna Reserve. A medical technician or teacher will be trained and paid at each site for the five-year program; thereafter their salaries will be paid by the government.





