

# ANI's core focus – as an African based and led NGO

### AIMS:

- Protect Africa's wild spaces & animals strategic to continent's development in partnership with communities
- Get African opinion leaders to shape the conservation agenda - make it relevant to Africans
- Demonstrate private sector led investments can make conservation profitable.

Over 60% of our funding comes from the Nigerian private sector and Nigerian individuals

We are working to protect and restore nature in 2 precious landscapes in Nigeria:

- Gashaka Landscape on border with Cameroon (comprising of Gashaka Gumti National Park & surrounding mountains & forests)

- Okomu Landscape in southern Nigeria (comprising of Okomu National Park and 2 adjoining forest reserves)

30-years Partnership Agreement with NPS – PPP/CMP agreement

Kainji Lake

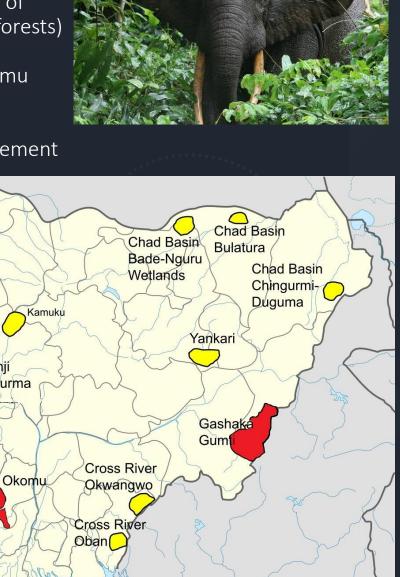
Old Oyo

Zugurma

Kainji Borgu

(first in Nigeria!!)

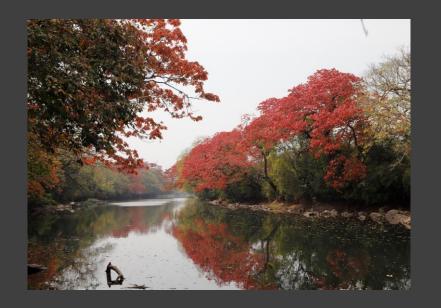






## ANI's approach is underpinned by key principles:

- Co-management model with government
- Effective protection through community rangers in partnership with local communities (by addressing their livelihoods)
- Restoring wildlife back to these areas where biodiversity has been lost
- Protected landscapes to become engines for development in the region



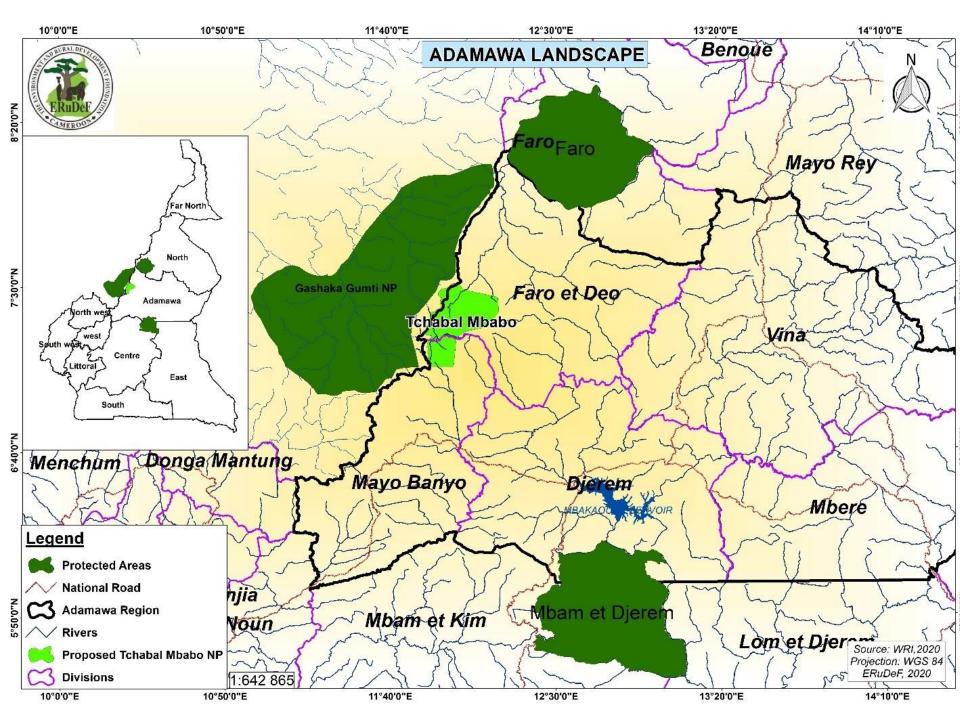


### The Gashaka Landscape

- Gashaka Gumti National Park is Nigeria's largest protected area, covering 6,731 km2
- Rough rugged terrain with dry wooded savannahs, lowland rainforest, cloud forests and montane grasslands
- Biodiversity: West Africa's largest population of Nigeria-Cameroon chimpanzee (EN), Giant pangolin (EN), white-bellied pangolin (EN), Leopard (VU), African golden cat (VU)
- Catchment for the mighty River Benue supporting lives of millions downstream











### **BUT CHALLENGES**

- Poverty one of poorest parts of Nigeria
- Logging, mining, poaching and farm encroachment
- Cattle!!!
  - 1000s every dry season set fire to entire park
  - Degrade landscape & outcompete wildlife
  - Bring disease rinderpest outbreak
  - Poison carnivores and lop trees
- Topography VERY challenging to patrol
- Chronic underfunding for years
- Lack of transhumance policy







Invested heavily in re-training/equipping & deploying ranger patrols.We initially trained and deployed 56 rangers in March 2021

Now expanded to 90 rangers and will be 130 by end of the year

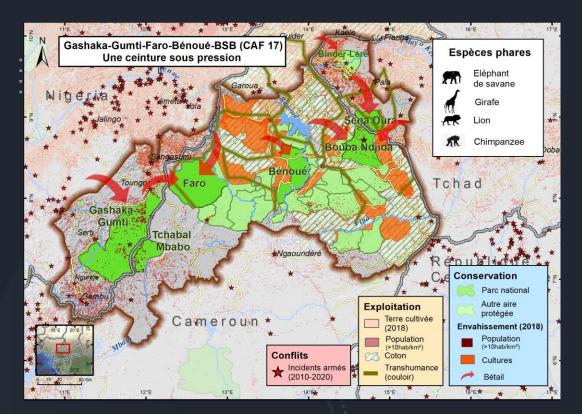
• KPIs for April 21 – May 23

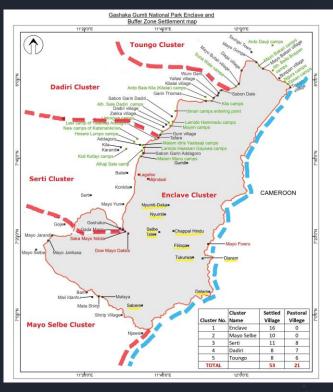
- Km patrolled on foot (2,595 km), percentage of park covered (50%)
- Confiscations: snares (29), shotguns (19), cutlass (94), chainsaws (6), motorcycles (30),
   Hilux pickups (7), No of kg bushmeat seized (75)
- No of arrests (360, incl. 199 cattle herders)

enforcement Communities very supportive of project due to improved security from ranger patrols – a direct positive impact on their livelihoods

Ranger protection & law enforcement

**BUT – LAW ENFORCEMENT ALONE IS UNSUSTAINABLE** 





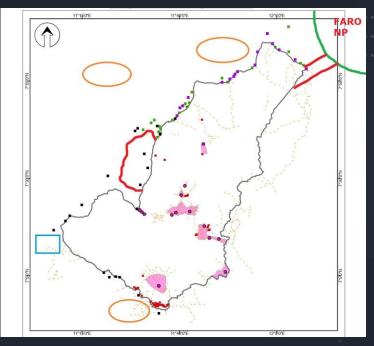
Socio-economic survey AND data via cattle vaccination fundings (vaccinated 50,000 cows!):

### Transhumance – the bigger picture...

- Three types of pastoralists using GGNP (semi nomadic inside, semi-nomadic outside and fully nomadic)
- Herders being squeezed out of landscape and forced into PAs
- Grazing routes and grazing reserves encroached/farmed
- Traditional co-existence between farmers/herders broken
- Climate change, conflict and instability
- Over-grazing outside PAs







Started to build trust and establish dialogue with herders:

## Solutions under development

- Alternative grazing/ranching land outside the park managed by herders – work with state govt
- Holistic rangeland management
- Water points, veterinary support, improved grasses
- Conflict resolution with farmers
- Collaborate with Cameroon (government + Faro & Tchabal Mbabo) on common solutions

