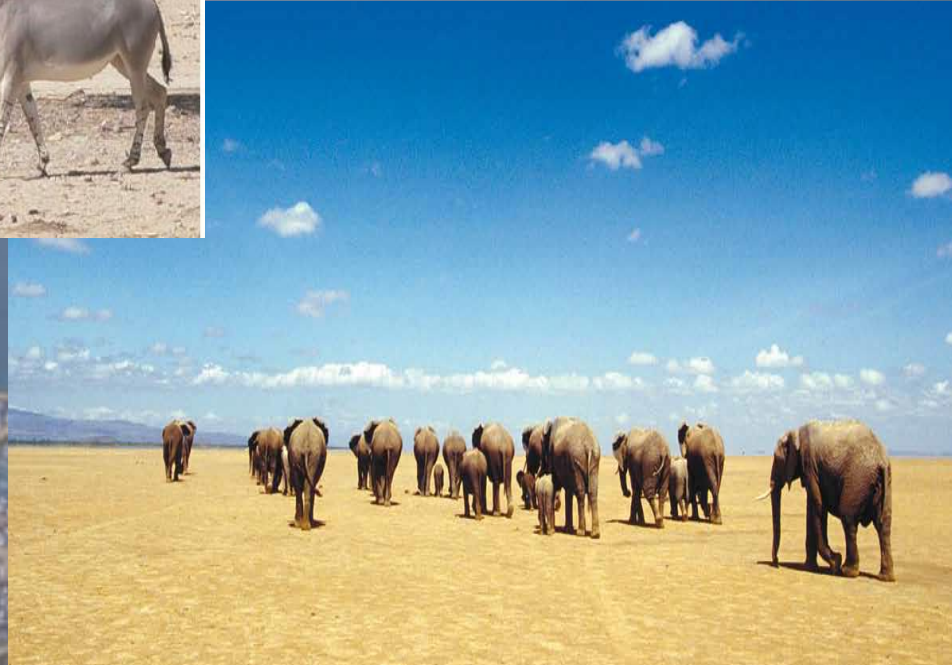


Briefing on Implementation of CMS in Ethiopia & Wild Ass Roadmap



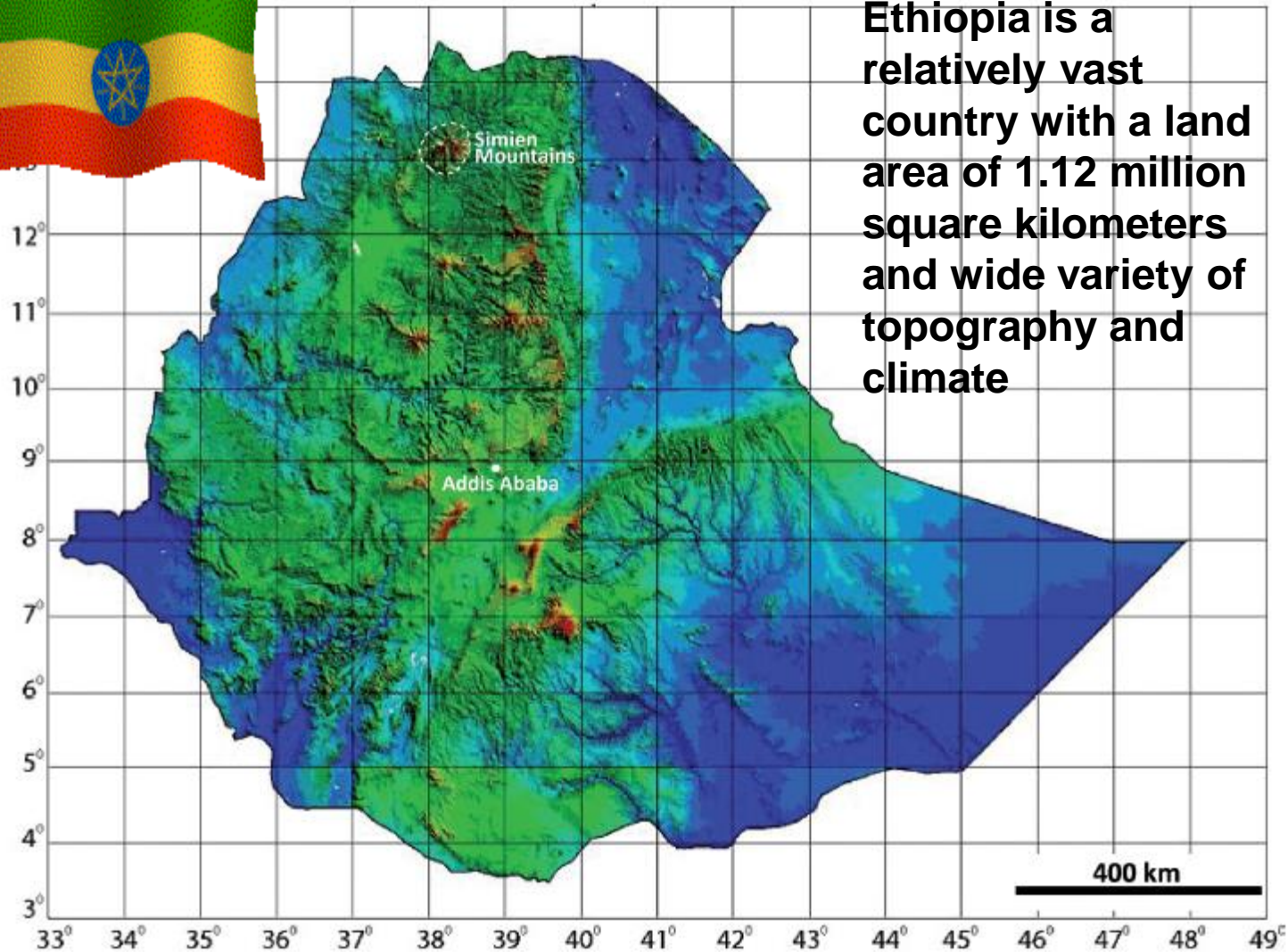
CONTENT OUTLINE

◆ Introduction

- **Ecological/Landscape Diversity and Wildlife Potential of Ethiopia**

◆ Progress CMS Implementation

◆ Inclusion of Wild Ass in CMS Appendix II



Ethiopia is a relatively vast country with a land area of 1.12 million square kilometers and wide variety of topography and climate

Fig. 3. Digital Elevation Map (DEM) of Ethiopia indicating the plateaus dissected by the Rift Valley. The elevations range from about 120 m below sea level to more than 4,600 m a.s.l. (Deep blue colour represents elevations below 500 m a.s.l.; blue: 500–750 m; light blue: 750–1,000 m; light green: 1,000–1,500 m; deep green: 1,500–2,500 m; yellowish shade: 2,500–3,500 m; and red: above 3,000 m elevation).

srat,
11)

4543 masl – [Ras-Dashen](#)



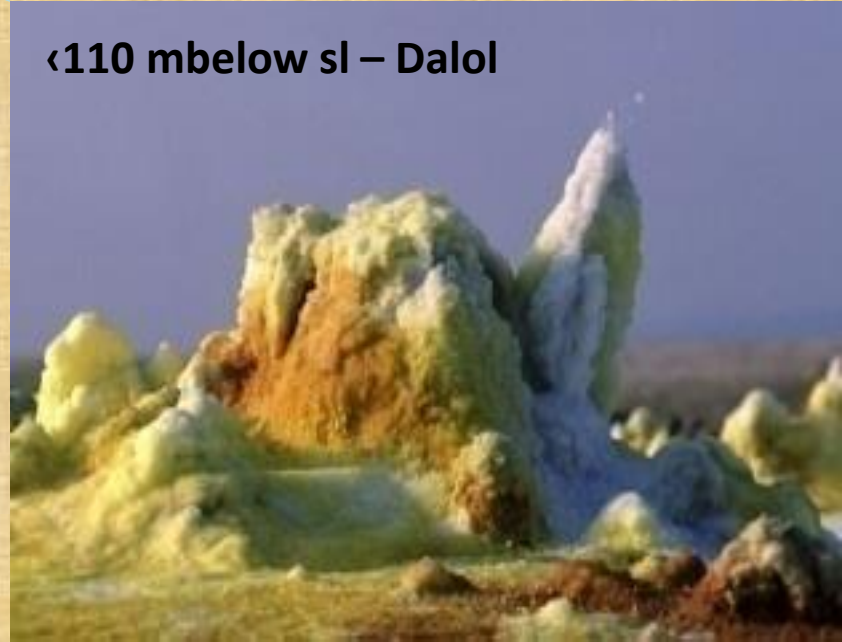
Open grassland



Intact & Thicket Southwestern Forest



<110 mbelow sl – Dalol



Afro alpine ecosystem- >3200 masl



Arid & Semi-arid – 110m – 900masl



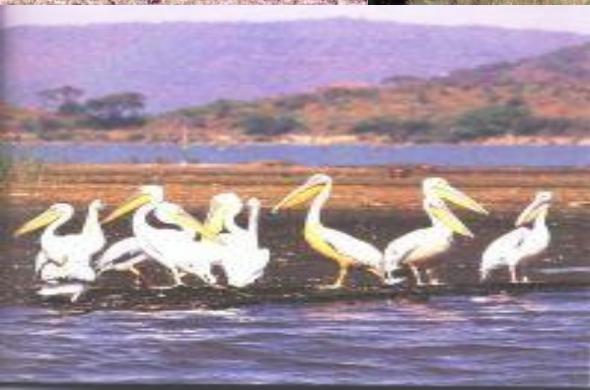
Wetlands - Semi-deciduous Forest



LAKES & RIVERS -



As a result, Ethiopia is endowed with a wide variety of fauna and flora and the extreme ranges have resulted in unique and diverse suite of its biological resources.



Wildlife Potential (Considering Vertebrates)

- 320 species of Mammals (36 endemic)
- 862 species of Birds (18 endemic)
- 201 species of Reptiles (9 endemic)
- 63 species of Amphibians (24 Endemic)
- 180 species of Fish (40 endemic)



Progress in CMS Implementation

- **Ethiopia ratified the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) in 2010.**
- Since then, significant efforts have been made:
 - ✓ Reviewing our legal [frameworks](#);
 - ✓ Increased Involvement of Stakeholders (Federal and Regional Concerned Institutions; Strategic plans aligned with NBSAP, CRGE...
 - ✓ Setting aside significant areas for PAs that are used as habitats by Migratory Wild Animals: (e.g. Gambella National Park where about [a million](#) of **white-eared kobs** move seasonally in herds between South Sudan & South Western Ethiopia has been re-demarcated and gazetted recently; Kafta-Sheraro National Park, which is the main location for **Red-fronted Gazelle, Appendix I CMS species** has been gazetted and in such a way we have increased the number of our protected areas by [two-fold](#) in the last decade)

Progress in CMS Implementation Ctd....

- ✓ Increased collaboration and partnership (e.g. Efforts at Gambella, White-eared kob, Elephant range PAs, Abijatta-Shalla Project, EU-IGAD – Gambella & Lake Abe) – in line with Article II (3) (a) promote, co-operate in and support research relating to migratory species;
- ✓ Submitted Proposals for Appendix II & I –White-eared Kob (adopted @ CoP11); African Wild Ass (to be discussed @ CoP12);
- ✓ [Trans-boundary](#) Conservation Agreements (Sudan; South Sudan);
- ✓ Ratified AEWA (CMS family);
- ✓ Participated in Strategic Action Plan for African-Eurasian Land Birds Conservation;

Progress in CMS Implementation Ctd....

- ✓ Taking part in Conferences of the Parties to the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Two Consecutive COPs –COP10-11);
- ✓ Celebrating the World Migratory Birds Day every year and did the same for this year with the similar slogan of the envisaged conference - “Their Future is Our Future – Sustainable Development for Wildlife & People”;
- ✓ Capacity Building, gathering necessary data on the species of concern & their habitats and reporting to MEAs & other stakeholders (Enhancing better communication & reporting system).



Inclusion of Wild Ass in CMS Appendix I

- ✓ The African wild ass (*Equus africanus*) Fitzinger, 1857, is the most endangered wild equid in the world and listed as a Critically Endangered (CR) on the IUCN Red list;
- ✓ Three subspecies were recognized: the Somali wild ass (*Equus africanus somaliensis*), which is currently restricted to Ethiopia and Eritrea; the Nubian wild ass (*Equus africanus africanus*), which was last documented in the wild in the 1970s, and the Atlas wild ass (*Equus africanus atlanticus*), which is extinct (Moehlman, 2002);
- ✓ Historical records of the species indicated that they were observed only in the arid areas of Ethiopia, Eritrea, Djibouti and Somalia.
- ✓ However, wild populations are declining at an alarming rate;



Inclusion of Wild Ass in CMS Appendix I Ctd...

- ✓ The African wild ass is locally extinct from most of its former range;
- ✓ Currently, their distribution is confined to the East African Rift Valley and the true wild stock survives only in the arid lowlands of Ethiopia and Eritrea;
- ✓ At present no confirmation for their occurrence in Somalia and Djibouti.



Inclusion of Wild Ass in CMS Appendix I Ctd...

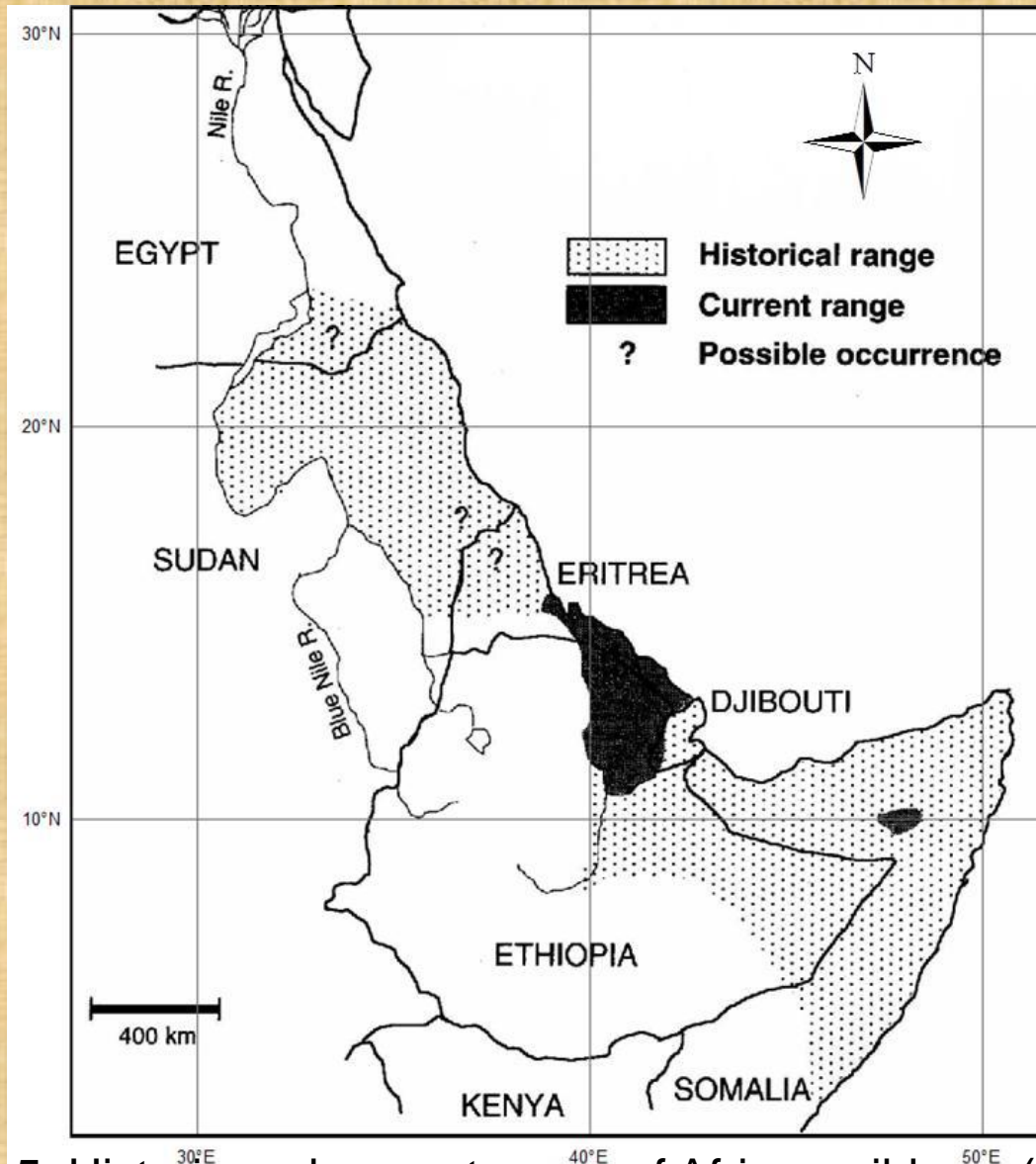


Figure 5. Historic and current range of African wild ass (*Equus africanus*). (Source: Moehlman, 2002).



Inclusion of Wild Ass in CMS Appendix I

Ctd...

- ✓ The population has declined ~ 96% and since 1970s recent studies in Ethiopia indicated (~ one per 100 km²);
- ✓ A survey result of 2,100 km² conducted in 2010 which was extrapolation of observations to suitable habitat resulted 112±4 individuals of AWA to survive in Ethiopia and estimated about 400 in Eritrea;
- ✓ At In this study it was also indicated that group size has declined from 30 to 8;
- ❑ **Threats:** Habitat loss, Limited access for water/forage, Hunting (medicine), Competition with livestock (water), Prolonged drought, High juvenile mortality, Low genetic diversity;
- AWA is the most wild equid in the world and the reliable evidence, including the best scientific evidence available, indicates that the species is endangered & qualifies App. I listing

The **END**

Thank You

