



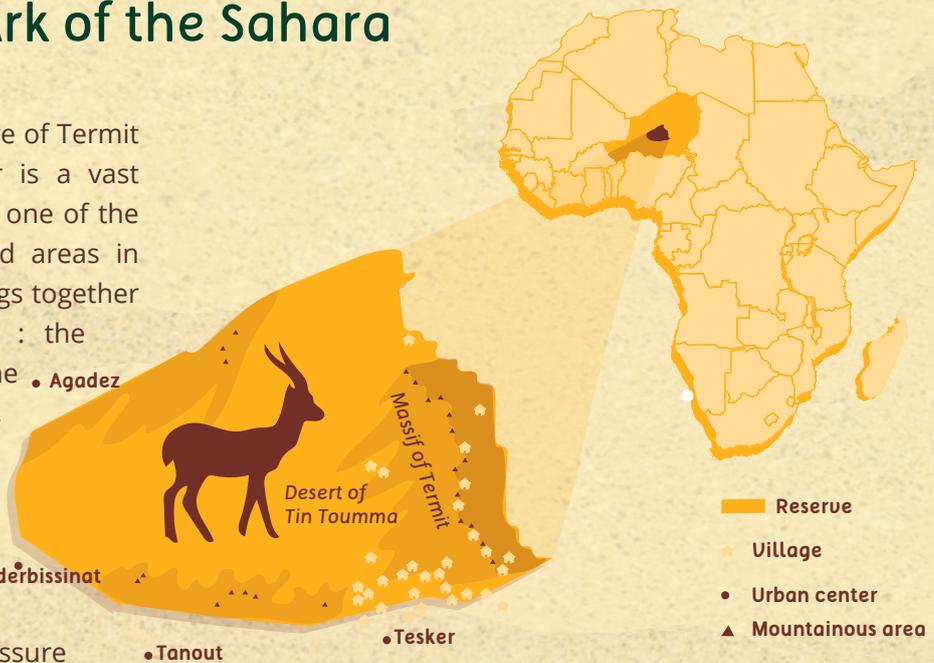
**NATIONAL NATURAL
RESERVE OF TERMIT
AND TIN TOUMMA, NIGER**



Noah's Ark of the Sahara

The National Nature Reserve of Termit and Tin-Toumma in Niger is a vast surface of 86 215 km². It is one of the largest terrestrial protected areas in the world. The reserve brings together 3 remarkable ecosystems : the Termit mountain range, the desert of Tin-Toumma, and a sahelo-saharan ecosystem in its southern part.

Under the effect of strong demographic pressure and the increase of poaching and and wildlife trafficking, the reserve has become the last refuge of the great sahelo-saharan wildlife in strong decline for the last thirty years. It shelters threatened species, including 18 large mammals, 32 reptiles, 101 plants and 133 migratory and resident birds. This Noah's ark of the Sahara is home to the the world's last wild population of antelope Addax, the most suited to the desert (less than 100 individuals), the largest population of Dama gazelles in the world (70 individuals), the last population of cheetahs in Niger, and a remarkable and unique community of saharan carnivores, with no less than 12 species.



Parcs de Noé's mandate

Agreement signed on November 5, 2018 for 20 years

Surface area

86,215,000 ha (86,215 km²)

Special attributes

- IUCN IV Category
- Inscribed on the UNESCO world heritage List in 2006
- The largest terrestrial protected area in Africa

Biomes

- Saharan ecosystem - Desert
- Sahelo-Saharan Ecosystem - Steppes
- Sahelian Ecosystem - Wooded Savannahs

Key endangered wildlife species

Critically endangered: addax, dama gazelle, Sahara cheetah, Rüppel's vulture

Endangered: Egyptian vulture, lappet-faced vulture

Vulnerable: barbary sheep, dorcas gazelle, striped hyena, Nubian bustard, African spurred tortoise

Extinct in the wild (to be reintroduced): scimitar-horned oryx, North African ostrich

Key governance actors

Noé

Ministry of Environment and Desertification Control
Sultanate and Community Leaders

Technical partners

Niger CSOs (ex.COLIA)

Decentralized state departments

> The dama gazelle (Nanger dama) is the largest species of African gazelle which has become rare and endangered.



A historical treasure

The Salt Road, which is being classified as a **UNESCO world heritage site**, and which crosses the reserve up to the Termit mountain range, was used for caravan trade for many centuries, drawing the line of traditional wells.

A remarkable diversity of nomadic peoples live within it: **Toubou, Arabs, Peulhs and Tuareg**. These communities practice mainly the breeding of dromedaries, and, to a lesser extent, goats and sheep, as well as the agriculture of date palms. The reserve presents extremely low human density, with a nomadic population estimated between **2500 and 5000 people**, and about 400 000 people living in its periphery.

2006

TERMIT MASSIF CLASSIFIED AS A
UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE SITE

6 March 2012

CREATION OF THE NATIONAL NATURAL
RESERVE OF TERMIT AND TIN TOUMMA

5 November 2018

MANAGEMENT DELEGATION MANDATE
SIGNED BETWEEN PARKS DE NOË AND
THE GOVERNMENT OF NIGER

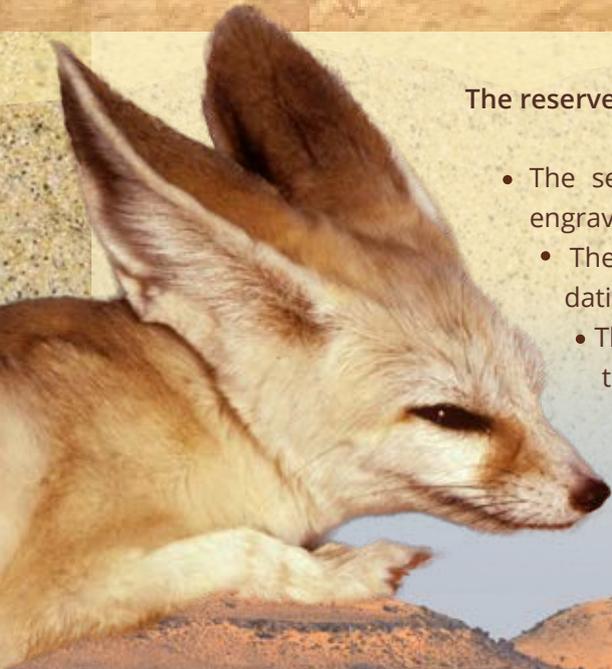
2020

REDEFINITION OF THE RESERVE'S LIMITS

The reserve is also home to several important archaeological sites:

- The second oldest Iron Age cultural site in Africa, **Egaro**, with rock engravings dating back to **3000 BC**.
- The largest African Neolithic necropolis, **Gobero**, with **182 tombs**, dating back to **8500 BC**, during the Green Sahara period.
- The largest paleontological fossil site in the Sahara, **Gadafawa**, where the first 135-million-year-old remains of the **vegetarian sauropod *Jobaria tiguidensis*** were found, as well as those of a new species of sauropod, ***Nigersaurus taqueti***, living **110 million years ago**.

> The fennec (*Vulpes zerda*), also called Saharan sand fox



The reserve in 2030

The vision for the Reserve is to achieve **zero poaching** with the recovery of abundant populations of both plants and wildlife, thanks to a harmonious coexistence with the pastoral communities, making of the area **the most important reserve for sahelo-saharan antelopes in the world**. This vision can only be achieved by balancing the three pillars of sustainability: **environment, society and economy**.



ENVIRONMENT

- **Deploying a field protection** of the land (ecoguards patrols, equipment, vehicles, etc.)
- **Monitoring key species** to guide protection efforts
- **Restoring habitat** through vegetation regeneration and increased protection of micro-habitats
- **Strengthening animal wildlife** populations through the reintroduction of endangered and extinct species

SOCIETY

- **Strengthening** inclusive and collaborative reserve **governance**
- **Adapting** **shepherding** to make it resilient to climate change
- **Creating employment** locally
- **Supporting education** and empowerment of women
- **Promoting** access to **health**
- **Contributing** to the security and **stability** of the territory

ECONOMY

- **Developing** reserve self-finance mechanisms in exchange for environmental services (grazing areas, vaccination, etc.)
- **Including and empowering** socio-economic actors, such as the private sector, in the protection of ecosystems

FINANCIAL PARTNERS



www.noe.org

Parcs de Noé is a program of the **NGO Noé**, which is a non-profit public nature protection organisation created in 2001. Noé has programs in France and around the globe to safeguard biodiversity for the benefit of all living, including the human species.



www.parcdenoe.org

More infos : parcs@noe.org