NATIONAL NATURAL RESERVE OF TERMIT AND TIN TOUMMA, NIGER
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 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 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.
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 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

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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.