

ETHIOPIAN WOLF CONSERVATION PROGRAMME

Publisher and Editor: Zegeye Kibret, Bale Mountains National Park, Ethiopia

The Bale Mountains National Park (BMNP)



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The Afro-alpine meadow-Fauna and flora

The Afro-alpine habitat in the BMNP covers 1000km sq. which is the largest extent of this habitat in the world. The Afro-alpine meadows and moorlands lie above the zone of giant heather. Plant density is low, but different plants grow on steep and flat places, in places with different amounts of water, in places with different exposure to the sun and on different soils. The high mountains have a direct impact on how the plants look on the moorlands. As one goes higher up the moorlands, the plants get smaller as the plants protect themselves against frost and wind. One of the extraordinary plants on the Afro-alpine plateau, and the exception to the rule that plant size is reduced at higher altitudes, is the giant lobelia, *Lobelia rynchopetalum* which grows to 3m or more. It is found between 3,100 and 4377masl, with the largest individuals found at the higher elevations.

On the ground of the plateau, one can see the burrows and holes made by the rodents which include mice, rats and molerats. These small animals dominate the cold and seem-

ingly barren plateau due to their ability to flee the bad weather by living under ground. They are found at staggeringly high densities reaching about 4,000 kilograms per square kilometre, but average about 2500kg/km². This weight of animals is equivalent to that of large mammals in many places (including the 1.5 million wildebeest and 200,000 plains zebras recorded in the Mara-Serengeti ecosystem in the east Africa!)

Among the 16 species of rodents present in BMNP, 11 are endemic to Ethiopia. There are also other mammals in the area including the Stark's hare, *Lepus starki* and the Ethiopian rock hyrax, *Procavia capensis habessinica*.

The rodents, hares and hyraxes provide food for the diverse and abundant predators. These include many species of hawks and eagles, but perhaps most notably, this Afro-alpine zone is also home to the Ethiopian wolf *Canis simensis*, the rarest carnivore in Africa and arguably the rarest canid in the world, with less than 500 individuals remaining on earth today. They all are found in 7 isolated highlands of Ethiopia and BMNP contains more than half of the global population.

Dear readers,

Welcome to the 2nd volume 1st issue of this newsletter. As conservationists we always have to think of saving endangered wild life before all other blessed activities we undertake. Someone may ask, endangered of what? Sadly it means that hundreds of different kinds of wild animals are in danger of vanishing from our earth for ever!

During the earth's long history, countless wild animal species have died out naturally. Over the past four centuries, however, the number of animals disappearing every year has risen alarmingly, and man has been the main cause. Very large animals have always suffered from hunting by man. And too much hunting led to the extinction of many large animals. By the time guns became common, tens of millions of animals were killed for food, skin, and just for 'fun'. And many others are killed by men because they kill their livestock or damage their crops.

Today, however, the greatest single danger for wild animal is probably the destruction of wild

places. Throughout the world, forests are being cleared to make way for farms to grow crops for obtaining food, wild land is being taken over for livestock, rivers are being diverted and polluted and towns/cities are spreading. The more this occurs the more the wild animals are just driven back with no doubt.

All over the world animals are fighting for survival, and, in some cases at least, man has the power to save them. But, time is fast running out for some species and we must act quickly. The awareness of everyone is the first crucial step. We all can help to preserve our own wildlife by caring- truly caring about the wild animals in our own country, and finding out all we can about them and about their problems. For instance, here in the Bale Mountains we all can help the critically endangered Ethiopian wolf by vaccinating our dogs against deadly diseases like rabies, tie up dogs, limit number of dogs/have no dog, prevent expansions of farmland in all wolf habitat. Instead we should create alternative livelihoods, learn and

teach more about the animals from and to others and so on... and of course there are also many wild animal species that need our effort to save them from extinction, in many different ways-but save we must. It's all in our hands.

It is very sad that since 1900, one hundred different of animals have become extinct because man did not care. Let's care- we all are interrelated and all organisms are working for us..... and please listen to the conservationists.

Hope you enjoy this issue and I wish every one all the best!!

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Dear Zegeye,

I have read all issues of the newsletters which all contained different aspects on the BMNP, EWCP and natural resources. I found all of them very interesting and educational. I really appreciate the way you put things and the mission of the newsletters. It is one of the best ways to disseminate environmental issues and the conservation of our natural resources to our people of different levels... I myself have understood more about the value of the Bale Mountains and your project's efforts from reading the issues so the publications do that much. Please keep on doing very well as you did so great so far. I am always with you and will cultivate others in the understanding of nature and protection of our environment. Thank you!

Tajudin Aman, Ethiopian telecommunication corporation, Bale, Goba

Dear publisher,

It is sad to leave my club at Goba which has been greatly supported by your project. Though I am not with the club at the moment I

strongly support them and carry on the protection of the environment the members used to do & be going on. I believe that the new assigned club chair Abdulsalam in a position I used to run the club, would closely work with you in all ways that benefits our environment. Please encourage the club at Goba to develop the nature area given to us by the Tegona River and more plantation to rehabilitate the area.

Ayub Taha, Sudan, Karthoum

Dear Zegeye,

As far as I can see your project is doing great job helping the park, the animals and the people. I am Happy to express my gratitude. But there is one thing I would ask. Is there a programme to teach us more about the park not just in schools?

Awel H/Gobe Dinsho town shop owner

Dear publisher,

I enjoy reading your newsletters so much and thank you for your concern about our environment. I am initiated to write to the editor on my observation of desposed plastic bags. People here use plastic bags to carry things in and throw away

every where after use. I felt it is bad because I remember a woman weeping for which her only cow dies for eating plastics. Animals like to eat plastic bags particularly if the bag was used to carry salt and disposed. This is a challenge I can see and please could you tell us how can we solve it?

Solomon Debela, Dinsho town resident

From the editor,

Dear Solomon thank you for your observation and inquiry. As you say it kills animals if eaten and in addition it takes as much as 1000 years to decompose in the soil. This means it blocks the water drainage in to the soil organisms in the soil and can't do their vital job for us. Plants can then not grow as a result. To deal with this challenge we need to bring behavioural change which is environmentally sound. So please educate each other; tell people not to pollute your village and rather practice recycling. Remember the club achievements in issue 3 done by three clubs in Dinsho, Goba and Angetu. We really need more clubs and actions like those.

Animal Page

Ethiopian wolf *Canis simensis* Flagship species, in the Afro-alpine ecosystem

Only 20,000 years ago the Horn of Africa had towering glaciers. During this very cold period, dog-like animals originating from a grey wolf population made its way across land bridges from Asia. These animals colonised the high, cold lands of Ethiopia and became the Ethiopian wolves we know today. Hence the Ethiopian wolves are in fact a recent arrival in Africa. The Afro-alpine ecosystem of Abyssinia having abundant numbers



of rodents has become home to the wolves which have evolved as rodent hunting specialists. Seven isolated populations of the Ethiopian wolves exist in fragmented mountain pockets across the country. In the past they were many and the population have declined for various threats and now they only exist in the Semien, Wollo, North Shoa, Arsi and Bale Mountain massifs.

Probably less than 500 individuals survive on earth today and they all are found in Ethiopia. The Bale

Mountain National Park holds the largest population having half of all the individuals in the world.

The Ethiopian wolves are considered as a flagship species meaning that they are indicators of healthy environment so that if they survive many other organisms can also survive. These animals also keep the natural balance by the control of rodents that feed on Afro-alpine vegetation, which are abundant in Bale. 10,000 rodents can exist in each km². Keeping the ecological balance also benefits every thing that relies on the ecosystem services from a microclimate to the global biosphere.

Due to the extreme weather, thin rocky soils, and often steep slopes, high altitude ecosystems are among the most fragile on earth and are easily destroyed. Destruction of these ecosystems has far reaching consequences for the animals, plants and people that live in the high mountains. These consequences also extend to the ecosystems and people in the surrounding valleys and lowlands whose water supplies are supported by mountain areas.

Most mountains of Ethiopia are greatly degraded as the mountain vegetation has shrunk as agriculture expands. As a result the wild animals including wolves have lost their habitat and their numbers have declined dramatically. In some places the animals have already vanished. And people who rely on cultivation of the mountain have suffered as they lack reliable rainfall and the precious soil has eroded making harvesting food crops difficult and meagre.

Damaging the BMNP endangers the life of the wolves, all fauna, flora, ecosystem and millions of people up to Somalia from the ecosystem service benefited free of

charge.

The Afro-alpine ecosystem is biologically relevant since it is home to many of Ethiopia's endemic mammals and plants.

Water is life

A human body is made of water. 70% is water and the same goes for most of other living things. We all depend on it and can not do any thing without it. In fact in evolution, the very existence of life on earth, depended on the presence of water. All life depends on it.

Internationally water is the most precious resource we have. We live on a blue planet with most of the surface covered by seawater but, it is all salty and cannot be drunk. Only 2.5% of the world's water is fresh, and of that 99% is frozen in icebergs or hidden under ground. 6.5 billion people share the remainder. Many experts believe that wars will be fought over water in the coming decades. Keeping the water we have clean, and using it wisely is very important.

The Bale Mountains is a source of 44 springs that form four major rivers including the Wabe Shebele and Juba which flow down to Somalia and join the Indian Ocean. This shows that even different countries have to share water. In Egypt, for instance, 90% of fresh water used comes from Nile. Yet, the Nile is shared between the 9 nations along its banks. Almost 90% of the water in the Nile comes from the Ethiopian Highlands.

Water Facts

In cool climate our body needs 2.2 litres per day to function properly and in hot climate this can increase up to 9l. People who have adapted highly arid environment such as the Sahara Desert can survive on 1 liter a day!

EWCP News

Nine Wolf days

Organized by the Ethiopian Wolf Conservation Programme, once every year since 1999, the wolf day is celebrated in Dinsho town near the Bale Mountains National Park headquarters. The 9th celebration of wolf day was held on February 11, 2007 at the Jeedala fardaa sports ground and community centre built by EWCP as part of the community development. Seven schools (Garamba Dima, Hora Soba, Gofingira, Hersho, Dinsho primary and secondary schools) and two qualified youth clubs (Abdi Boru and wolf team) took part in sport events like foot-ball, volley-ball and short distance races. The Hora Soba Girls and Dinsho police were champions for volley-ball while Hersho primary school and the Wolf team were champions for football. At least 2800 people from Dinsho and the surrounding villages and different organizations from the park and woreda joined the celebrations which was also visited by some foreign visitors. A crew from ETV was present so watch for Wolf Day on television and news articles. Next year we are heading to celebrate the wolf day decade in the Ethiopian millennium!

Celebrity concern for wolves

Graham Norton who is one of the most popular TV stars, and very well known in Britain, visited the BMNP in November this year together with the BBC filming crew and the Born Free's Will Travers. Graham and the crew spent a week in Web Valley where this year's alpha females gave birth to pups in 7 packs. The crew has filmed the wolves and the



Graham Norton and Edriss Ebu in the Web Valley

dedicated activities of EWCP team who strive restlessly to protect the Ethiopian wolves. The work of the programme includes community education, vaccination, monitoring and patrolling and research. Back from Web Valley, the crew visited Dinsho primary school looking at the nature area and tree nursery, and heard the wolf day song. Thanks to Graham, the BBC filming crew, the Born Free foundation, EWCP and BMNP for their dedication and help in order to save the Ethiopian wolf and their fragile Afro-alpine habitat.

Cultural Biodiversity celebration and Nyala day

Melca (Movement for Ecological Learning and Community Action) Mahiber is a local NGO working in different parts of the country for the revival of the cultural practices that implicitly or explicitly enhance sustainable relationships with nature. The BMNP is one of the sites where Melca operates with its partnerships which include BMNP, EWCP and FZS. These four organizations already signed an agreement to run the environmental, conservation

education and community outreach programme jointly. On 22/3 December 2006, Melca Mahiber celebrated The Cultural Biodiversity and Nyala Day with 9 schools from around Dinsho, Menagesha Suba from Shoa and the Bale Beauty of Nature Club from Goba. The event was hosted by Dinsho High School. The clubs made festivals, drama, poems and shared experiences. All these were superb with no exceptions, grasping the attention of the entire audience. 'We have to produce 'segni' (seed) which will be very significant for our future by learning from elders and their culture which were forgotten for decades'' says Million Belay, the director of Melca Mahiber.

Indigenous knowledge is crucial in every society. Many communities in the past managed their natural resources sustainably keeping a healthy environment with their own cultural practices.

Wolves in Kotera raise pups

A rabies epidemic killed 70% of the wolves in the Web Valley in 2003 and Canine Distemper killed 50 wolves last year. There have not been diseases reported since then as the EWCP vet team restlessly inoculated dogs. On the other hand, the EWCP monitors report new pups in 7 packs in the



© Nicholas Jacobsen

Web Valley which includes Tarura, Megiti, Mulamo, Sodota, Alandu, and Darkina Pack. The mothers of each pack gave birth to a total of 24 pups. If these pups survive, the Web Valley will have replaced 40 of the 70 animals that died of rabies. Mustafa Dule, Nick Jacobson and Sultan Washo who are part of the EWCP monitoring team have explained all the pups emerged in the late November. Thanks to the monitors and their efforts, as well as the dedication of the whole team in EWCP.

Harena Forest faces great risk

The Harena Forest comprises the southern and largest end of the BMNP. It remains enigmatic, and little is understood about the region and its history. The Sanetti plateau falls away from over 4,000 m, rapidly at first down

the Harena Escarpment, then through the forest to 1,500 m at the southern extent of the park. It remains a largely unspoiled patch of moist tropical forest. With the forest priority area adjacent to it, it forms an area of over 4,000 km² - the second largest patch of protected moist forest in Ethiopia. It is probably the forest patch which is at greatest risk in the country. It is being targeted for settlement by many people including the ever-increasing resident population and migrants. People used to harvest honey from the forest and at lower altitude collect the wild coffee. Now clearing the forests for the cultivation of the cereal crops has changed the face of the forest. Recently the forest was cleared in Aboye part of



Nadew, Edriss, Abebe, Addisu, and Abdulahi (Administrators and Agriculture Experts from Goba Woreda, BMNP and EWCP staff from left to right). This team from different institutions inspected deforestation in Aboye near Rira

© Zegeye Kibret

Rira village right in the middle of the park.

The value of the BMNP is incalculable from local to global levels. Human communities, both local and far beyond, are dependent on the ecological processes within the forests and the area is of great importance for the conservation of biodiversity. Elephants and buffaloes have vanished from Harena in 1950's. Action to save the forest is important before it is too late.

Club page

Thanks to Dinsho Primary School for their wolf day song, exhibition and plantation of indigenous plants in their school compound and working with BBC film crew. Thanks to Dinsho High School for sharing their pitch and hall for the exhibition, the Wolf and Abdi Boru clubs for collaboration in other activities like the community centre and sports ground construction. Goba Beauty and Robe High School Nature Clubs on tourism day in Dinsho did a great job in educating about the value of the park, and the development of tourism. They also distributed posters and booklets in collaboration with Bale Zone Tourism Department. And also Cultural Biodiversity celebration and all the Wolf Day participants are so appreciated.



Jeylam Mohammed, head of Dinsho Primary School Nature Club at the nursery planted by his club members.



Mitchell Zegeye of the next generation is looking forward...

Action

This issue action is to control dog disease spread until the vaccination team arrives in your village. (Ways to control domestic dog disease such as rabies without vaccination. 1. Tie up, 2. Feed, 3. Have one or no dogs, 4. to guard livestock just make a high fence... By doing so we all are safe.

Competition

Draw a picture that shows how rabies is terrible. The best sketch of the winning artist gets an award on the world rabies day on September 8, 2007. Do not forget. We also need teachers against Rabies to educate children to stop people, wild animals, and livestock dying from Rabies! To join this campaign please contact the publisher.



Guest speaker

James Malcolm

A celebration

A celebration is a time to enjoy and appreciate the good things in life.

Let us celebrate the great mountains of Oromia in Bale and Arsi. Both sets of mountains were formed from huge masses of volcanic rock that pushed their way to the surface 70 million years ago. In some places, like Mt Chilalo we can still see the form of the original volcano; in other places, like Mt Batu, we see the jagged peaks left by erosion. The hard and resistant cores of old volcanoes provide some of the notable landmarks like Darkeena and Bora Luku. In every place it is a land of beauty and grandeur.

Let us celebrate the rare and wonderful plants that live in these mountains. It would take a book to describe all the amazing plants of the mountains. I can mention only one that symbolizes the Afroalpine

moorlands. Giant lobelias stand high above the grasslands with their circle of fleshy green leaves. They will grow for 5 to 7 years, send up their column of flowers and die leaving their brown skeletons to resist the winds

Let us celebrate the zoo of unique and often endangered animals that make the mountains their home. In the high, cold lands, it is rats and mice that dominate as they can find warmth and protection underground. The most remark-

Professor James Malcolm, the current coordinator of EWCP, and frequent visitor to the Bale Mountains National Park since 1974, is our special guest for this issue. He is leaving for California next June and before that he is giving us the following interesting article. We need affectionate and dedicated conservationists like him.

able rodent, the giant molerat, is found only in the Bale Mountains. The molerats are the architects of the Afroalpine where they build their rounded domes and continually turn over the soil as they forage. With their large size (up to 1.5 kgs) combined with the poor habitat where they live, the molerats are forced to look for food above ground, where they are vulnerable to many predators, notably the Ethiopian wolf. The molerat's eyes

are perched on the top of its head so they can scan for danger without exposing their bodies. They extend their bodies cautiously from their holes but even with these precautions they frequently end up as a meal.

Let us celebrate the largest of the mountains' animals, the mountain nyala. It is most abundant in the forests of Hagenia and Juniper that circle the mountains at around 3000m. Not all of these forests remain but the mountains still support about 3000 nyala or three quarters of all that remain on earth

Let us celebrate the Ethiopian wolf that is the true flagship species of the mountains. Probably no more than 500 survive and about 350 live here and without this habitat it is unlikely the species could survive for long. It is a joy to watch as family groups of these elegant red dogs greet, play and raise their pups together.

Last but not least, let us celebrate the hardy Oromo people who share the mountains with the plants and animals. The Oromo are famous for their tolerance of all life and are proud of their natural heritage.

As the number of people continually increases, it is the great challenge to find ways in which the people and their natural habitat can survive together. Let us hope that our grandchildren 100 years from now can still celebrate these magnificent mountains.



Giant lobelia

Facts

- Ethiopian Wolves live in large family packs, although they need to be on their own to hunt.
- Although canids (the dog-like animals including wolves, jackals and foxes) are well known for eating all types of foods, Ethiopian Wolves eat almost exclusively small mammals.
- Ethiopian Wolves are red like red foxes, although they are close relatives to grey wolves
- Unlike most other canids Ethiopian Wolves coexist peacefully with the mountains' people and their livestock and they are the guardians of the mountains.
- Sometimes a young female may produce milk and be able to suckle her mum's pups
- Ethiopian Wolves reach adulthood at only 2 years of age, and may live as long as 13 years.

Seenaa paarkii gaarren Baalee



Naannoo biyyattii Itoophiyaa kan biroo wajjiin yammuu madaalamu hanga bara 1950 akka lakkoofsa awrooppaatti waa'een gaarreen Baalee wanti haalaan beekkame yookin barreeffamaan galmaa'e inuyyuu hinjiru ture. Hayyoonni biyya keessaa fi alaatis wanti beeksisan tokkoolee hin argamne ture. Haata'u malee bara 1931 ALA tti magaalaa Goobbaa magaalaa Gaasaraa wajjiin teelegiraaphaan akka wal qunnamanii fi hanga bara

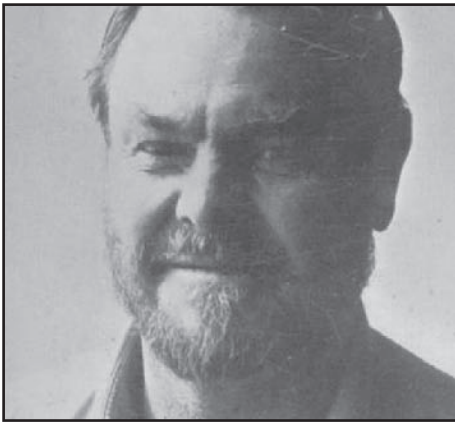
1950 ALA tti daandiin qilleensaa xiyyaara Itoophiyaa xiyyaarota DC 3 jedhamaniin wagoota baay'eef magaalaa Goobbaa tajaajilaa turani jiru. Akka lakkoofsa awrooppaa barra 1931 irraa jalqabee hanga bara 1941 Xaaliyaaniin yammuu biyya keenya weerare san magaalota Dinshoo, Gobbaa fi Dalloo Mannaa gahanii jiru.

Qo'ataa fi qorataan uumamaa lammii Jarman kan ta'e Kaarloo Voon bara 1999 fi 1901 ALA keessatti

Baale haaseenu malee gaarreen Baalee keessa fula'ee hin bane ture. Haata'u malee qo'ataan kun tuqaa guddicha Baalee qofa keessatti argamu galmeessee jira.

Lammii Faransaay kan ta'e Vis-komptee Du Borj immo bara 1901 ALA tti magaalaa Goobbaa keessatti ji'oota lama dabarsee ture. Yeroo turiinsa isaa keessattillee adamoo arbaa sulula Dumal keessatti yammuu adeemsisu garuu gaarreen keessaan hin hin baane. Qo'ataan kunis arbaa fi gafarsi Haranna keessatti akka argaman ibsee jira. Bineensoni lamaan kun yeroo ammaatti achii keessaa guutumaan guututti kan badan yammuu ta'u qo'ataan kun namootni farada yaabbatan rasaasaan bineensota kaniin ajjesaa akka jiran ibsee jira.

Kanaan booda hanga galmeen itti aanu mul'isutti wanti giddu kanatti barraa'e hin jiru. Galmeen itti aanu kan mul'isu immo qo'ataan teesuma lafaa lammii Fiinlaand Heelmar Ismeeds kan jedhamu ALA tti bara 1959 Baale gahuu isaa tiifi imala sadi adeemsiisuu isaa ni ibsa. Innis Goobba keessa darbuun Rira keessa bahee hanga Dalloo Mannaa (Masnoo) gahee jira. Yeroo inni bosona Harannaa gahe san arbootni achitti argamani turan naannoo sanii badanii jiru. Yeroo sanitti baddaa diilallaa'aan handaraa Saannatee kan hin taqamin ta'uu qo'ataan kun ibsus garuu namoonni muraasni loon isaanii bona keessatti ni tikfatan. Hanga ji'oota sad'ii kan achi turanis jiraachuu isaanii tuqee jira. Naannoon Saannatee kana caalaatti hora keessatti argamuuf barbaachisummaan isaa tikfatteefatoota horiitiin waan beekkamuuuf loon isaanii hora obaasuuf ni demu. Ganda Riraa keessa namoota muraasa horii horisiisan qofatu jiraata ture. Bosona Harannaa keessa immo jiraattota baa'yee xinnaa ta'antu jiraatu bo-



Dr. Leslie Brown

sonichi garuu hin tuqamne. Kan keessa jiraatanis horii isaanii mar-ga dheechifachuu fi gaaguraan daymaa sassaabachuu qofaan akka jiraatan ibsamee jira.

Baruma kana keessatti qo'ataa biqil-tootaa lammii Ingliiz Herbart Muni kan jedhamu Saannatee fi Haranna daaw'atee jira. Dhuma bara 1960 ALA tti horsiisaa hoolataa lammi Beeljiyam mistar B. Ann Weertis jedhamu lafa gaashaa kuma tokko Geesse keessatti fudhatee dalagaa ofii adeemsisee jira. Iddoon inni hoolata horsifatuu fi manni



Dr. Claudio Sillero

jireenyaa tulluu Diinshoo jalatti ijaarate bu'uurfama paarkii gaarreen baaleetiif wirtuu ta'ee jira. Bara 1960 ALA keessattitti daaw'iiwwan lama miistar Liizlee Braawaniin raawwatamanii jiru.

kununsaa jeedala fardaa fi hundeesaa piroojaktii eegumsa jeedala fardaa Qorannoo Mr. Braawan adeemsisee fi inni eeretti iddoon kun bineensota biyya keenya qofa keessatti argaman gadamsa bad-daa fi jeedala fardaa tiif barbaachisaa waan ta'eef naannoon kun akka paarkiitti akka daanga'u yaa-

da kannee jira. Qorannoo addda addaa bara 1964 hanga 1971 ALA tti adeemsifamee jira. Yaada mi-star Braawan kenne hordofuun horsiisaan hoolotaa miistar Weerts naannoo Geessee fi mana jireenya isaa gad lakkisuun deemee jira. Manni jireenyaa inni lakkise sun akka waajjira paarkiitti akka ta-jaajilu yammu godhmu yeroo am-maa iddo boqannaa daaw'attootaa (loojii) ta'ee jira.

Bara 1973 ALA tti naannoo Geessee hunna namaatii dallaadhaan dallaawmee jira. Yeroo kanaan booda ture paarkiin gaarreen Baalee daaw'attootaan daaw'atamuu kan eegale.

Wa'ee seenaa paarkii gaarreen Baalee kanaan xummura. Maanguddoota naannoo keessanii mee gaafadhaa, maal jedhu laata... Ammaaf hanga maxxansaa itti aanutti wal agarru nagaatti isiniin jedha.

Eegumsaa fi kunuunsa Paarkii Gaarreen Baaleetiif hundi keenyaa tokko taanee haa kaanu!

Do you know about EWCP?

The mission of EWCP is to conserve the Ethiopian wolf and its Afro-alpine habitat by addressing the most urgent threats to its long-term survival.



The programme promotes sustainable solutions for the conservation of Ethiopian wolves by addressing particular aspects of the most serious threats affecting their populations.

The work is centered on capacity building, monitoring the wolves and the use of Afro-alpine resources, disease prevention and control, community education, habitat protection support, and population management.

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**SAGANTAA EEGUMSA JEEDALA FARDA
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