

LAW ENFORCEMENT PATROL AND MONITORING

Under the programme, Law enforcement monitoring and surveillance improved. The intensity and coverage improved from 2015 compared to same period in 2016. The massive increase was as a result of the provision of food ration and other logistic such as boots, tents, haversacks and GPS. The staffs were therefore able to stay longer and also visit inaccessible areas within the park, which hitherto they could not visit. Effective patrol man days,(EPMD) is the number of hours spent in the field, multiplied by the number of patrol staff divided by standard of eight hours. It is the measure of the actual effort staff spent in the field, and the higher the efforts the better the level of protection. Under the period, effective man days increased from 1,209.10 in June 2015 to 1,982.23 in 2016. The month of August recorded the highest efforts of 2,103.82. In all ten (9) Arrests of offenders were made in 2016 compared to (3) arrest in 2015. All offenders were successfully prosecuted, with assistance Ghana police and Judiciary

Given the large size of Mole National Park, law enforcement and ground coverage adopted varied strategies.

1. They included deployment of an anti-poaching teams to conduct day and night patrols. These patrols included both local and extended patrols. Observation posts were mounted while gathering of intelligence from informants from within the Park's fringe communities were undertaken, to foil wildlife crimes.
2. Useful biological data was collected (GPS marking of poaching camps, animal observation and illegal activities) after which they were entered and analyzed using the MIST software.

The table below compares the effort of staff from 2015 to 2016.

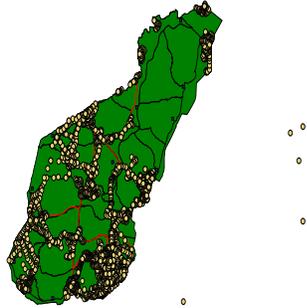
EPMD	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER
2015	1,209.10	1,093.64	998.37	1,142.07	1,264.93	
2016	1,982.23	2,017.02	2,103.82	1,997.23	1,838.69	

- EPMD means Effective Patrol man days

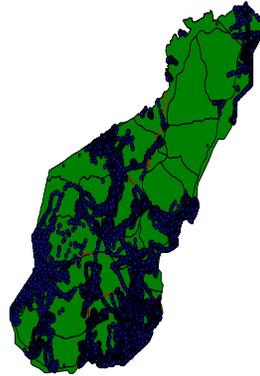
Comparison of Patrol Paths of 2015/2016

Patrol paths were recorded as GPS coordinates and mapped using the MIST software. These patrol paths shown on map is an indicator of the level of patrol coverage over a period of time.

Patrol Paths 2015



Patrol paths 2016



Training of Wildlife Law Enforcement Staff/Rangers

During the Month of October, 2016, 80 Rangers (Law Enforcement Staff) were taken through rigorous two weeks training, made of field craft, fitness/body building, First Aid, weapon handling and wildlife Laws and patrol systems. They were then deployed for practical field patrols to demonstrate what they were taught during the two weeks. The first session of the training successfully ended on October 26, 2016. A second batch of 40 have been scheduled for the next training session in November, 2016



Rangers undergoing training

Procurement and supply of Field Equipment

Some of the Field equipment on display by the Rangers



CONSERVATION EDUCATION

Conservation education and public awareness were carried out in selected basic schools and communities vulnerable to elephant crop raids around the park. Ten conservation clubs were targeted, out of which seven clubs re-activated and fully functional.

Visit to schools

The conservation education programme in the schools was to provide knowledge to young people in the Mole NP fringe communities on the need to help protect wildlife, especially the few elephants left in the northern region. Educating the pupils at a tender age will help instil some level of responsibility towards wildlife conservation. The young pupils may also pass the knowledge acquired on elephants and their management to the older people in the communities.

The school outreach programme was carried out under the theme “My Elephant Neighbour”. This was an elephant education programme to sensitize school pupils on why we should live in harmony with elephants. A video was played on the story of My Elephant Neighbour, and the lessons illustrated to the

school pupils so as to develop the needed empathy towards elephants as the basis to admit the conservation of the amazing but endangered species.

This was followed by presentation on the Amazing World of Elephants. Topical areas learnt by the pupils were: types of elephant; distribution and habitats, body features and functions; lifestyle of elephants; importance of elephants; threats to survival of elephants; and what we should do to save the elephants. The schools were later taken on excursion to Mole National Park where pupils were also taken through some specimen elephant parts such as the ear, skin, jaws and teeth, foot, etc. It was great fun and learning. They went on safari where they saw elephants and several other animals.

So far seven schools participated in this programme include: Larabanga (3)JHS and Kananto (1)Primary School, mognori (1)primary, Murugu (1) primary and (1)JHS with a turnout of 1045 participants. However, three other schools were visited for familiarization and setting up wildlife clubs.



At Mole visitor Centre



Lecture in Mole Conference room



Left: Excursion to Mole NP (Viewing Elephants in Mole NP). Right: Interacting with Wildlife Club in sch.