



# Rakuman dawa na Nijar

## Jagoran kiyayewa

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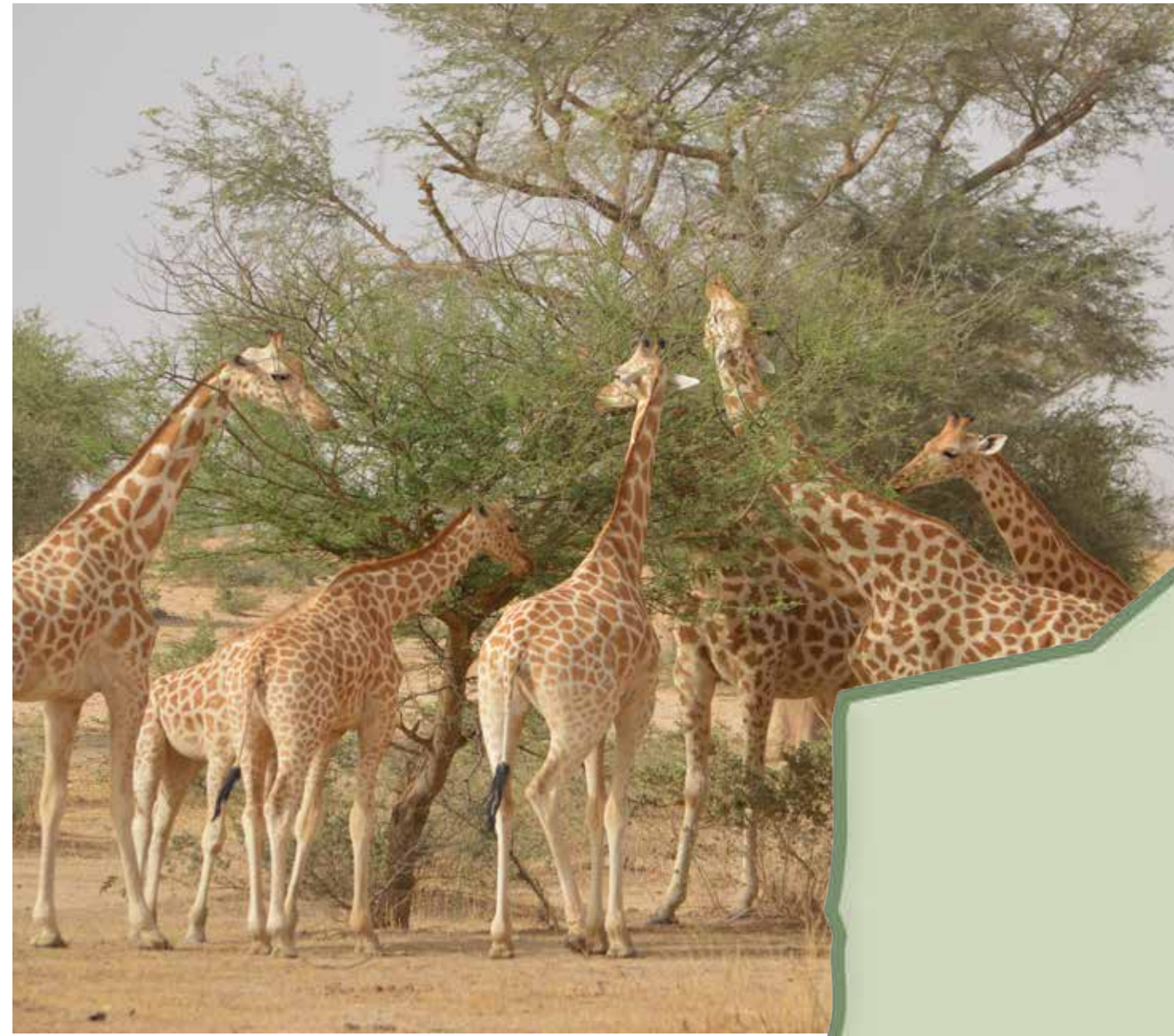


### Jinsuna



## Ina za mu iya samun rakuman dawa a Nijar?

Akwai kawai game da rakuman dawa 600 a Yammacin Afrika, a cikin daji da kuma duk a raye a Nijar. Kusan duk rakuman dawan yammacin Afrika suna rayuwa a cikin "Yankin Rakuman dawa" a kusa da km 60 kudu-maso-gabas da babban birnin kasar Niamey, a miƙa mulki sashi daga cikin Muciyan Yankin lambun W na Nijar. Wannan yanki ya haɗa da yankin tsakiya na kasar Koure, na Adibas Bosso da tiren Fakara. Karshen 2018, GCF tare da haɗin gwiwar Asusun muhallin Sahara da sauran abukkan goyi bayan gwamnatin Nijar, ta kafa wani kashi biyu na jama'ar Rakuman dawa cikin Muciyan lambun Gadabedji a gabashin Nijar, motsin dabbobi takwas da farko. Gadabedji ne wani ɓangare na tarihin rakuman dawa kewayan yammacin Afrika kafin su bace cikin gida a 1970 saboda fari. Yana da muhimmanci a lura da cewa rakuman dawan Nijar su raba rai sarari tare da mutane da kuma dabbobi.



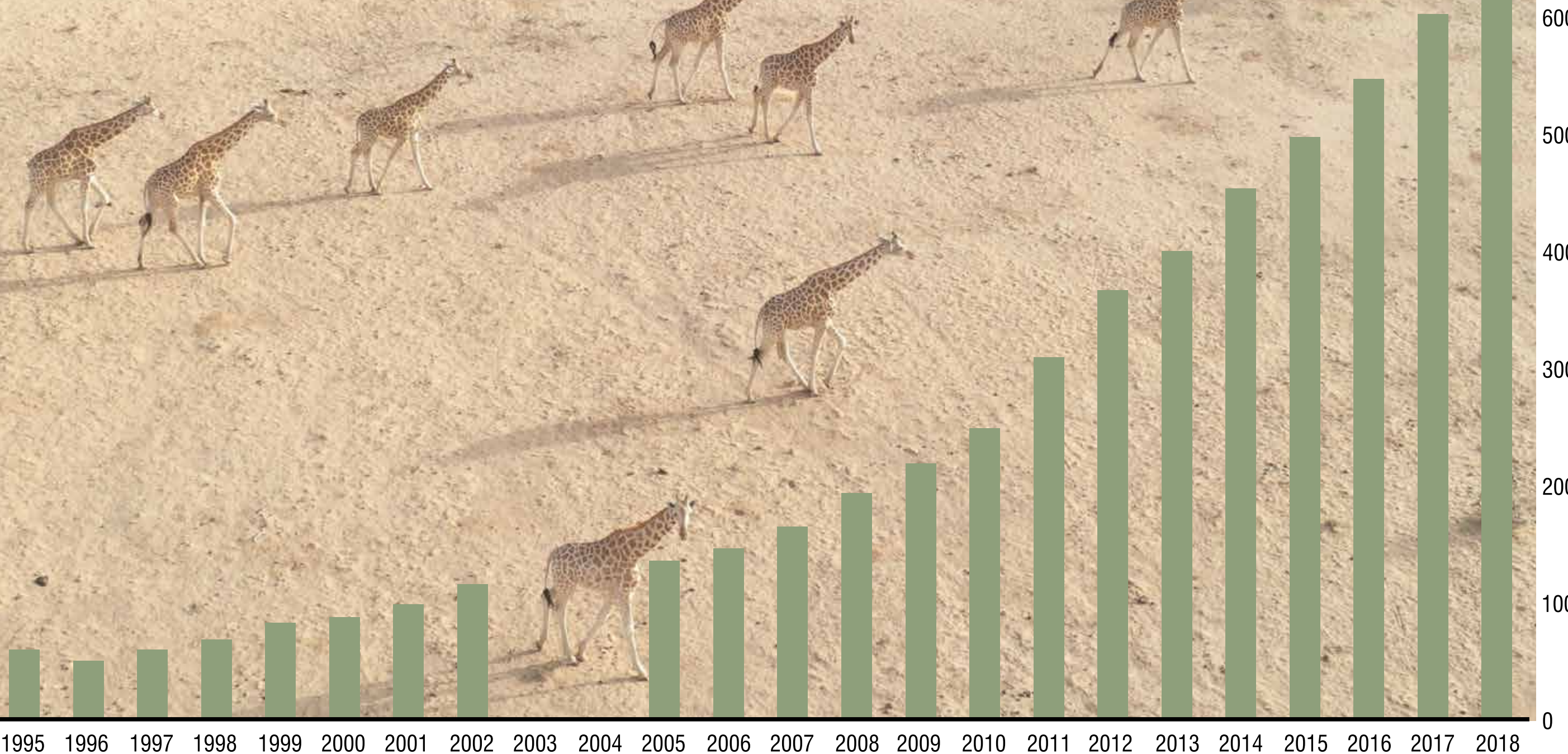
## Rakuman dawa a Nijar

Rakuman dawan Afrika ta Yamma na cikin irin Rukuman dawan Arewa (*Giraffa camelopardalis*). A farkon karni na 20, rakuman dawa, a Yammacin Afrika sun tartsatsi, Najeriya zuwa Senegal, amma a tsakiyar shekarar 1990, Sauran kawai 49 da cikin su cikin Afrika ta Yamma. Nijar ne kawai kasa a Afirka inda wannan cikin iri na nan har yanzu. A cewar 'yan karatu, jama'ar da rakuman dawa a Nijar ya kusa da 600.

Rakuman dawan Afrika ta Yamma suna alfahari da kariyar dokar a Nijar, sabili da haka ba za a iya farauta da bin doka. Nijar ta gwamnaci ta jajirce wajen kare rakuman dawa da kuma su nan gaba a cikin daji. A shekarar 2006, Nijar ta zama kasa ta farko a Afirka wajen samar da wata kasa dabarun da shirin domin kiyayewa da rakuman dawa. A shekarar 2015, iri na biyu na wannan dabaran ya maye gurbin na farko. GCF da tawagar da aka hannu daga ganewa to aiwatar tsare-tsaren da suka shafi ayyukan.



## Jama'an rakuman dawan Afrika na Yamma



## Tarihin Rakumin dawan Nijar

Da yawan zana rubutu da zane-zanan daa a cikin yankin, naa nuna cewa da rakuman dawa sun zarar a da salon cikin Afrika ta Yamma. A kwanan nan tarihin rakuman dawa ya kasance mai tartsatsi ne a sassa na tsakiyar Nijar da kuma arewa-maso-yamma, kusa da kan iyaka da kasar Mali. Duk da haka, a hade da wasu dalilai kamar karuwa a bisa doka ba farauta, naci fari yanayi da kuma hidda itace ga dalilai na fadada daga gona don yawan girman dan-adam ya sa wani kaifi dakushe yawan rakuman dawa tsakanin 1970 da kuma tsakiyar shekarar 1990. A shekarar 1996, Akwai kawai 49 rakuman dawan yammacin Afrika a cikin daji, iyakance zuwa a "Yankin Rakumi".



## Barazana

- Asarar sassaran mazauna**  
Kamar yadda zuwa bissha zuwa wa annan "Dajin Damusa" ne tuba zuwa cikin Kasar noma da kuma hidda itace ya ci gaba da samar da makamashi ga mazaunan birnin Niamey, mazaunan rakuman dawa anka hallaka, shi na yin karanmi kuma da sauran bangarori da sunka katse ko ko Sassara.
- Rigingimu sakanin dan-adam da rakumin dawa**  
Ko da yake rakuman dawa suna ba sani a matsayin barazana kamar yadda irin wannan, suka kai a kai zo a cikin rikici tare da manoma domin su shiga cikin filayen neman abinci, musamman wake da mangoro cewa da suce so, da kuma tattakan hatsi. Rakuman dawa sukan farauta, wanda zai iya, wani lokaci kai ga rauni ko mutuwa.
- Hatsarorin Hanya**  
mazaunan rakuman dawa, da suna raba tare da na manoma, da maciaya kuma da dabobbin, naa bude da kuma ba masu garu. A gaskiya, hatsarorin hanya, ko da yake ba aganta kullun, sunaa yin barazana ga rakumin dawa.
- Farautar**  
Tun tsakiyar 1990, ba farauta bisa doka (farautar) shi ne kusan karancin. Duk da haka, kewayon rakuman dawa fadada matsayin yawan Karuwa da kuma saboda yankin da rashin tsaro ya dadda tabarbare ta addanci, yana da muhimmanci a fahimci cewa farautar iya faruwa idan an ba su gudanar da kula.
- Canjin yanayi**  
A hade da tashin yanayin zafi da kuma mafi tsanani fari saboda canjin yanayi zai iya tasiri a kan rakuman dawan Nijar da kuma kai wa ga sauran barazana kamar asarar da sassaran mazaunansu, da rikice-rikice sakanin mutum da rakumin dawa kuma da bisa doka ba farauta.

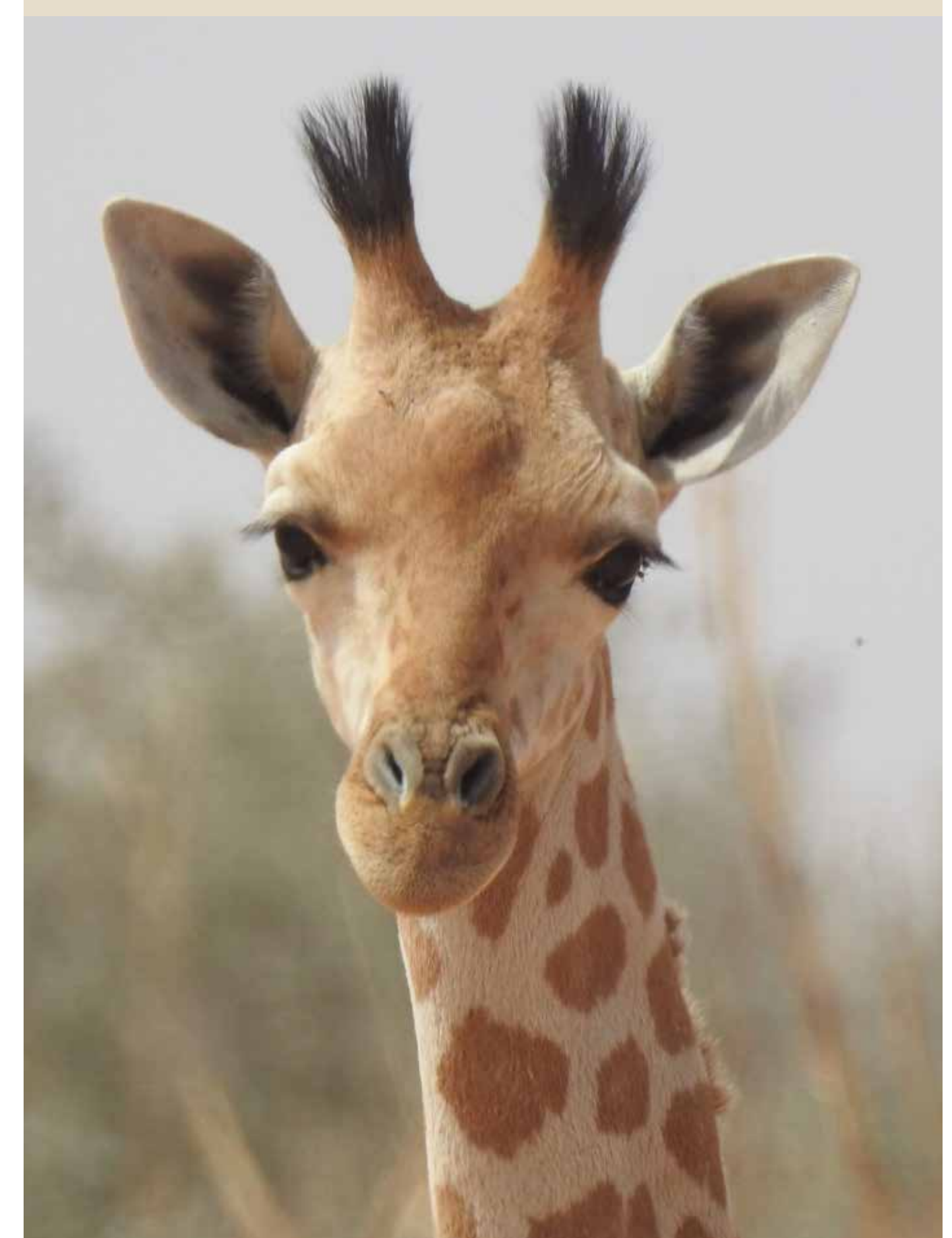
## Mazauna & Lafiyaar Qasa

Maafiso mazaunan rakuman dawan yammacin Afrika shi ne "Dajin Damusa", wanda aka halin da ciyayi wanda rarraba ce yi makada, ko wata bishiyar makada (*Acacia (Senegalia) Combretum Piliostigma* kuma da *Boscia* spp. Bugu da kari, sau da yawa rakuman dawa na sauka zua da zua cikin abidas (yanayi na'ura mai aiki da tsarin karfin ruwa) inda suka ciyar daga sauran *Faidherbia albida*, *Balanites aegyptiaca* da kuma *Ziziphus mauritiana*.

Cigaba da sa ido da kuma cincike a kan rarraban rakuman dawa, ta hanyar GPS da tauraron riwayar dan-adam, ya nuna cewa da rakuman dawa a kasashen yammacin Afirka suna da manyan gida jeri, tsakanin babbar jera tsakanin rakuman dawa. Suna zanci motsa a damana, neman yankunan hakowa masu ciau.

## Nijar - Nasara a gare kiyayewa rakuman dawa

Girman yawan rakuman dawa a kasashen yammacin Afrika a Nijar shi ne wanan nasara cikin kiyayewa. Duk da yake akwai kawai 49 da cikin su a ko'ina yammacin Afrika a tsakiyar 1990. Gwamnatin Nijar, da goyan bayan kasa da duniya da kiyayewa da kungiyoyi, ya Kanmu a kokarin ajiye karshe na rakuman Yammacin Afrika. Tun daga nan, yawan mutane na kara kawey ne. A 2008, rakuman dawan yammacin Afrika da aka kara wa jerin IUCN kamar yadda jinsunan miyagun wanda kiyayewa ne mai matuqar muhimmanci. Duk da haka, wadannan da karuwa a cikin yawan a shekara ta 2018 suka soke zama a matsayi. Wanan tauye na tabbatacce kuma wata killa za a iya dangana ga kokari da kiyayewar da rakuman dawan gwamnatin Nijar da abukkan goyi bayan sa. Nasarar wannan kiyayewa himma bisa wani kusa cinikayya tare da guwanni da suke zaune tare da rakuman dawa kuma da suka fahimci muhimmancin da rakuman dawa ga yanayin kasa kuma da tattalin gidan arziki.



Kungiyar na kafuwar kiyayewa ma Rakuman dawaa (GCF) na tabbatar da wani ci gaba ga dukan jama'ar rakuman dawa a cikin daji. GCF ne kawai kungiyar a cikin duniya wanda aikin ta da aka sadaukar kawai ga kiyayewa da kuma gudanar da rakuman dawa a cikin daji a Afrika

[giraffeconservation.org](http://giraffeconservation.org)