



Project Proposal to the African Elephant Fund (AEF)

COVID 19 related evaluation criteria:

1. The project should address priority objectives 1, 2 or 3 as set out in the African Elephant Action Plan (AEAP);
2. The project should start its activities within 3 months of its approval by the steering committee and completed in no more than 12 months from its inception;
3. The project should be subject to at least one or many of the following criteria:
 - a) Secure small / vulnerable populations that are faced with an immediate threat;
 - b) Address prosecution and criminal investigations;
 - c) Prevent immediate human-elephant conflicts;
 - d) Address a site that is experiencing an escalation in poaching;
 - e) Address a site that is experiencing a decline in law enforcement capacity.
4. Funding request should not exceed 50,000 USD.

1.1: Country: GHANA

1.2: Project title: CONSERVATION OF AFRICAN ELEPHANTS IN MOLE AND ITS CORRIDORS

1.3: Project location: MOLE NATIONAL PARK

1.4: Overall project cost (USD):

Amount Requested from African Elephant Fund (USD): \$50,000.00

Co-funding source and amount (if applicable) in USD:

1.5: Project duration: 12 MONTHS

1.6: Project proponent: MOLE NATIONAL PARK OF THE WILDLIFE DIVISION

Other project partners (if any) *(please submit or attach an endorsement letter from national government entity responsible for wildlife):*

**1.7: Name and institution of project supervisor: MR. ALI MAHAMA
MOLE NATIONAL PARK**

**1.8: Address of project supervisor: BOX 8. DAMONGO-SAVANNAH REGION
GHANA-WEST AFRICA**

1.9: Telephone number: +233 (0)240835899

1.10: Email: maliba2013@gmail.com

1.11: Date of submission: 3rd July 2020



2.0: Project summary (overall rationale, objectives of the project, expected outputs and expected results maximum 1 page) (How is this project addressing COVID 19 related challenges that are hampering elephant conservation?)

The **Mole National Park (MNP)** is Ghana's largest wildlife Protected Area (PA) and covers a land area of 4,577 km² managed by the Wildlife Division of the Forestry Commission of Ghana. It is located in the Guinea Savannah ecological zone of Northern Ghana, dominated by open savannah tall grass woodland. The park is rich in biodiversity with over 740 vascular plant species, some of which are endemic. The faunal species recorded in the park include 94 mammal species, 350 birds, 33 reptiles, 9 amphibians and 120 butterfly species respectively. The Park holds the largest and the only viable population of savannah elephants in Ghana and one of the most important keystone species. An aerial census conducted in 2006 gave the number of elephants as 401 (Bouche, 2007).

The long term survival of this important population is however threatened by the increasing fragmentation of the adjoining natural forests including their traditional and historical migratory corridors. The advent of the logging and trade of *Pterocarpus erinaceus* (Rosewood) and *Afzelia africana* (Papao) mainly to China from the Mole ecological landscape in recent times has made the Mole Elephant population vulnerable to serious threat to their survival and vulnerable to poaching for ivory. According to H. Jachmann (2008), nearly 40 of the Mole elephants are killed annually, 30 of them in the migratory corridors alone and 10 while raiding crops in nearby farms within the areas peripheral to the park. Also, within the eastern and western corridors that link Mole with other protected areas in Burkina Faso, there are about 70 resident elephants that are virtually trapped in densely populated human settlements resulting in Human-Elephant Conflicts (HEC). The ad-hoc protection in these corridors results in an average loss of about four elephants annually (patrol reports) due to revenge killings and poaching by residents while at the same time their seasonal movements across the area pose a threat to human life and property.

This project will help secure the Mole NP elephant population and its corridors through effective law enforcement within the park and enhanced community collaboration. **The goal** of the proposed project is to maintain the integrity of the Mole ecological landscape and its corridors with particular emphasis on the conservation of the elephant population.

The project would therefore focus on using the participatory good resource governance control structures of the Community Resource Management Areas (CREMA) concept, to facilitate the participation of the local communities and other key stakeholders in the project implementation, a measure that would lead to the attainment of the SDG 17. It will also build their capacity to adopt best practices that promote sustainable agricultural land-use, natural resource management and environmental sustainability. This will enhance their ownership, improve socio-economic benefits and assure sustainable management of the natural resources of the forests and protected areas leading to the attainment of the SDG 15. This project seeks to further reduce the number of reported cases of elephant killings and illegal trading in elephant products and also acquire the requisite accoutrements that would enable the rangers carry out effective patrols and monitoring.



3.0: Which priority objectives, strategies and activities of the project (there may be more than one) are related to the African Elephant Action Plan (AEAP)?

The project identifies the following priority objective and its priority activities;

Objective 1. Reduce illegal killing of elephants and illegal trade in elephant products.

- 1.1** Intensify patrols in and around the park and its corridors (especially around the Red Volta Valley (RVV)) to protect and secure the elephants and their habitat.
- 1.2** Monitor and report on illegal killing of elephants and trade to relevant authorities.
e.g. CITES—MIKE
- 1.3** Arrest and prosecute offenders engaged in killing of elephants and illegal trade.
- 1.4** Carry out sensitization and advocacy to win the support of wildlife prosecutors and judges of law courts to prefer punitive sanctions on elephant crimes brought before them to serve as deterrence.
- 1.5** Train and equip rangers for effective patrol and law enforcement within the park and its corridors.
- 1.6** Identify and map adjacent community's/crop fields vulnerable to elephant raid.
- 1.7** Train 200 farmers in 5 communities to take appropriate steps to protect their farms against crop raids and carry out sensitization on the need to protect wildlife.
- 1.8** Construct a temporal patrol team stationed at the RVV to enhance increased protection patrols.



4.0: Project Rationale – why is this project necessary? What threats face this elephant population (for example, what information you have regarding population details, trends in population (downward or upward), ivory seizure information, details about levels of poaching, human/elephant conflict, habitat loss etc.) (2 pages maximum)

The African elephant population of West Africa is on a continuous decline and has reached critically low numbers due to poaching, the destruction of their habitat and obstruction of their traditional migratory routes. The majority of surviving populations in the sub-region are small, highly fragmented, surrounded by rapidly growing human populations and in many countries, restricted to protected areas (IUCN African Elephant Status Report, 2016). The long-term survival is bleak for elephant populations in West Africa and the loss of even a single elephant through poaching, conflict or any other threat, must be viewed as a serious blow to the future integrity of elephants in the sub-region. . In such rural setting like the Mole landscape where the populations are among the poorest in Ghana, local communities easily collaborate with poachers to kill the elephants for financial gains and the meat. This has made the elephant population of the park and the peripheral areas very vulnerable to poaching. It is clear that unless urgent and pragmatic actions are taken by the management authority, the number of elephants in Ghana and particularly the Mole population is likely to continue declining precipitously.

The 2016 IUCN African Elephant Status Report lists nine areas in Ghana with elephant populations. Five of these have extremely small populations, each comprising less than 100 elephants. Of the remainder, Mole National Park has the largest population, estimated at between 722 and 1590 according unpublished 2019 Mole Wildlife Census.

The Red Volta Valley (RVV) is made up of a network of adjoining Forest Reserves: Red Volta East, Red Volta West, Gambaga Scarp (East and West), and Morago East Forest Reserves, adjacent off-reserve woodlands, fallow land and crop fields in the Upper East region, about 360 km North-East of the Mole NP. The banks of the Red Volta, White Volta and Morago rivers are lined with gallery forests that extend to the southern boundary of Burkina Faso. This area defines the transboundary elephant migratory route that links the Red Volta Valley to the Kabore—Tambi National Park (KTNP) and the Nazinga Game Ranch (in south central Burkina Faso). About 1,049 km² of the FR and the adjoining fallow lands, referred to as the Western Wildlife Corridor currently, is home to about 100 resident elephants in addition to those that make seasonal migration between the Kabore-Tambi National Park (KTNP) in Burkina Faso and the Red Volta Valley in Ghana also numbering about 100 individuals (transboundary population). The Red Volta Valley area is however surrounded by densely populated human settlements. Both the resident and migratory elephants occasionally trespass into settlements and crop fields, causing chaos and panic in these farming communities and towns such as Bolga, the regional capital, Zebilla, Garu—Timpame and others. In spite of the fact that the area is largely a Forest Reserve, the corridor experiences heavy human activities including logging, charcoal production, illegal surface mining and grazing, thus creating a serious situation of Human- Wildlife Conflict (HWC). Two people from these communities have been trampled to death over



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the last three years while on the average, two to four of the elephants get killed in retaliation annually by the aggrieved communities. The management of Mole NP is additionally assigned the responsibility of managing this important population while plans are underway to establish a permanent monitoring unit in the corridor.

Elephant conservation is viewed as a priority activity for Ghana. In this regard, Ghana was the first country in West Africa to prepare a National Elephant Conservation Strategy in 2000. The Strategy's primary aim is to ensure the conservation of viable elephant populations and their habitats in the country.

However, resources available for elephant conservation initiatives are currently not enough to ensure adequate protection of the populations. Being the largest and the only viable savannah population in Ghana, the Wildlife Division considers the Mole population as the single most important population and as such the necessary steps have been taken to ensure that this population remains viable in the long term. This is evident by the consistent censuses undertaken over the years; 1993, 2002, 2004, 2006 and 2019 to monitor numbers and trends of the population.

The over 33 communities fringing the park has an estimated population of 50,000. The activities of these communities place considerable pressure on the park and its resources as they convert lands including forested areas adjacent to the park and nearby protected areas into settlements, farmlands or hunting grounds.

These illegal activities have witnessed a surge with the advent of the covid-19 outbreak, putting considerable pressure on the park staff who have little resources to contain the situation at hand. The closure of many private businesses across the country and the restrictions imposed by the government in order to combat the pandemic has resulted in significant loss of jobs nationwide. This has led to an influx of youth returning home from cities with some of them resorting to wildlife poaching, group hunting, logging, charcoal production in commercial quantities and other unsustainable environmental practices that impact adversely on the park. An analysis of patrol data on poaching and other illegal activities by the park's law enforcement and ecological monitoring unit since the outbreak of covid-19 shows an increase of as much as 35%.

Poverty levels among the populations fringing the park is among the highest in the country due to limited economic options in the area. About 40% of the people in this part of the country are living below the national poverty level (US\$1.90/day), with women being the most affected (GSS Report, 2018). There is therefore an over-dependence on unsustainable subsistence agriculture and uncontrolled exploitation of the natural resources, which has been compounded by the outbreak of the COVID-19. These if not mitigated would make it difficult to achieve SDG's 1, 2, 5, 15 and 17.



5.0: Detailed Proposal – including activities to be carried out, anticipated milestones), timelines, reporting channels and procedures, etc. (3 pages maximum).

In responding to this section, it would be helpful if you could divide it into five phases (see below tables):

This project will help secure the Mole NP elephant population and its corridors through effective law enforcement in and around the park, in addition to enhanced community collaboration. **The goal** of the proposed project is to improve the conservation of the Mole and Red Volta elephant population while maintaining the Park's integrity.

The project identifies the following priority objective and corresponding activities;

Objective 1. Reduce illegal killing of elephants and illegal trade in elephant products.

1. Intensify patrols in and around the park and its corridors (especially around the Red Volta Valley (RVV)) to protect and secure the elephants and their habitat.
2. Monitor and report on illegal killing of elephants and trade to relevant authorities. E.g. CITES—MIKE.
3. Arrest and prosecute offenders engaged in the killing of elephants and illegal trade.
4. Carry out sensitization and advocacy to win the support of wildlife prosecutors and judges of law courts to prefer punitive sanctions on elephant crimes brought before them to serve as deterrence.
5. Train and equip rangers for effective patrol and law enforcement within the park and its corridors
6. Identify and map adjacent community's/crop fields vulnerable to elephant raids.
7. Train vulnerable farmers (up to 200 in about 5 communities) to take appropriate deterrent steps to protect their farms against marauding elephants and the need for communities to learn to live in harmony with the elephants and wildlife in general.
8. Station a temporal patrol team at the RVV to enhance protection of migratory elephants and reduce Human-Elephant Conflict within the corridor.

The proposed activities for this project are expected to lead to the following conservation outcomes:

1. Field patrols intensified leading to increase in area coverage.
2. All wildlife offenders involved in illegal killing of elephants and wildlife trade successfully prosecuted and appropriately sanctioned.
3. The various training workshops to be organized would lead to enhanced capacity of 200 farmers in managing Human Elephant Conflicts.
4. The acquisition of requisite accoutrements and patrol equipment would enable the rangers carry out patrols and monitoring duties effectively and safely
5. Five (5) bill boards erected along prominent elephant corridors for awareness creation and public education.



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6. Vulnerable crop fields identified, mapped out and effective deterrent measures put in place to mitigate crop losses and reduce revenge killing of marauding elephants.
7. A functional temporal patrol team stationed at the RVV leading to reduced Human-Elephant Conflict.
8. Park peripheral communities (33) sensitized and community collaboration with park management enhanced

Under the Wildlife Division Support Project (WDSP), funded by The Royal Netherland Embassy (2002-2008), the park employed two main strategies, namely law enforcement and community outreach within fringe communities to preserve the integrity of the park and its critical habitats. The park has successfully combined these strategies over the years to protect the park and its elephant population in particular. The Community Collaboration Unit of the park has the responsibility to engage members of the fringe communities, relevant Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and other development partners to embark in a number of initiatives that helped curb the unsustainable natural resource exploitation around the park and solicited their support for its protection and management. Twenty-five (25) Community Resource Management Committees (CRMCs), two Community Resource Management Areas (CREMAs) and five Protected Area Management Advisory Units (PAMAUs) were established under the project (WDSP) to facilitate natural resource and conflict management. While the CREMA is a Community-Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) initiative in the off-reserve areas fringing the park, the CRMCs and the PAMAUs are community governance structures designed to directly engage and interact with community members and other stakeholders in conservation-oriented initiatives and conflict resolution between the park and fringe communities. The park was again supported by the African Elephant Fund of UNEP in 2016 to implement the project 'Elephant Conservation through Law Enforcement and Stakeholder Engagement in Mole National Park and its Corridors'. These and other interventions have played crucial roles to fairly protect and manage the Mole NP elephant population to remain Ghana's most viable Savannah elephant population

Beneficiaries of this project will include

1. The Government of Ghana in terms of crime reduction
2. Park staff capacity enhanced for effective protection and management
3. Traditional authorities strengthen partnership with park management
4. Fringe communities collaborating with park management in providing intelligence information on illegal activities and countering offenders in their communities



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5. Farmers experience increase in crop production as they empowered to mitigate elephant crop raiding
6. Law enforcement agencies well informed about wildlife crimes and successfully prosecuting offenders through provision of intelligence information from collaborating communities.
7. District Assemblies report improvement in the welfare of the people.

METHODOLOGY

For the purpose of this project, the following methodologies would be employed to achieve the objectives of the project; basic community entry techniques, participatory rural situational assessment, adoption of best practices within and elsewhere, law enforcement approaches, workshops and meetings, and questionnaires and interviews.

STAKEHOLDER CO-ORDINATION AND INVOLVEMENT

The principal stakeholders in this project are:

- Wildlife Division of the Forestry Commission of Ghana
- Mole National Park
- Communities that live around Mole National Park
- African Elephant Fund Secretariat
- UNEP
- Traditional authorities
- Law enforcement agencies

Three stakeholder consultation meetings were organized, two at the village level and another at the District level. The purpose was to solicit inputs into the project design on how the various activities of the project would be carried out. Mole NP has over the years through its Community Collaborative Unit engaged with the various communities surrounding the park during the implementation of some important projects including the WDSP, AEF of UNEP and Pride of Ghana projects. Currently, the park and the University for Development Studies (UDS-Ghana) have a running partnership agreement on scientific research and also maintain a cordial working relationship with local NGOs and other development partners such as the European Union (EU).

It was agreed that stakeholders will be fully engaged, where appropriate, at each stage of the process. Feedback will be required periodically in order to ensure that the project is conducted in a way that is most efficient and achieves maximum impact.

In working with these stakeholders, local knowledge will be harnessed and brought to bear to address specific concerns militating against the long term survival of the elephant population while mitigating negative environmental impact on humans and other lives.



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5.1.1: Planning

Statement of the objectives	Activities	Timeframe	Anticipated milestones	Indicators	Channels or process Consultation with stakeholders/partners
	Preparatory activities (eg. procurement of logistics, inception meetings etc)	2 months	All preparatory activities completed within the first 2 months after the inception of the project	Number of meetings organised	Meetings Workshops
	Arrest and prosecute offenders engaged in elephants poaching and illegal trade in elephant trophies.	11 months	Offenders arrested and prosecuted within the period of the project and beyond	Number of offenders arrested Number of offenders prosecuted	Judicial process
	Monitor and report on illegal killing of elephants and trade to relevant authorities. E.g. CITES—MIKE	11 months	4 reports (1 every quarter) generated and submitted during period of project	Number of field patrols conducted Number of reports generated and submitted	Field patrols MIKE data collection protocols
	Intensify field patrols in and around the park and its corridors (especially around the Red Volta Valley	10 months	Field patrol coverage increased from 60% to 80% within the project period	Number of field patrols conducted Percentage of area covered	SMART data collection protocol



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	(RVV) to protect and secure the elephants and their habitat				
	Carry out sensitization and advocacy to win the support of prosecutors and the judges of law courts to prefer punitive sanctions on elephant crimes brought before them to serve as deterrence.	Twice a year	One sensitization activity to be carried out in every six months.	Number of workshops organised	Meetings Workshops
	Train and equip rangers for effective patrol and law enforcement within the park and its corridors	1 month	120 field staff trained and equipped after the first 3 months of the project inception	Number of trainings organised for rangers Number of equipment supplied	Training workshops
	Identify and map adjacent community's and corridor's	4 months	All farmlands identified and mapped out in four months	Number of community crop fields identified and mapped out	Field visits Meetings



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	crop fields vulnerable to elephant raid.				
	Train 200 farmers in 5 communities and corridors to take appropriate steps to protect their farms against crop raids	2 months	200 farmers trained within the 4 months after the inception of the project	Number of farmers trained in the selected communities Number of sensitization activities carried out	Training workshops Meetings
	Station a temporal patrol team at the RVV to enhance protection of migratory elephants and reduce Human-Elephant Conflict within the corridor	10 months	A functional temporal patrol team	Number of patrol teams deployed Number of Human-Elephant Conflicts mitigated	Patrol reports



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5.1.2: Procurement (goods, services, equipment, travel, workshop, accommodation etc)
(Please explain what goods and services you will be procuring and for what purpose)

GOODS/SERVICES	PURPOSE
Technical consultant	The services of a GIS expert would be sought in the mapping of the vulnerable farmlands.
Maintenance and Repairs of official vehicles and motorbikes for project implementation	Servicing and maintenance of Three (3) official vehicles -Toyota Land cruiser vehicle GN 3472-15, -Toyota Land cruiser AS 5475Z and -Nissan Patrol GS 5834 Z and -10 Motorbikes dedicated for the implementation of the project. - Renewal of Road worthiness - Insurance renewals, - Regular servicing of the vehicles/ Motorbikes - Maintenance and replacement of parts to ensure smooth running of vehicles to be used for the project activities
GPS	Procurement of Five (5) Garmin GPSMAP 64csx with Altimeter and compass for data collection during field patrols, identification and mapping of farmlands
2-Man Tents	Procurement of seven (7) 2-man tents for extended field patrols staff.
GPS Batteries	Procurement of Sixty (60) packets GPS batteries to power available GPS handsets for data collection
First Aid Kits	Procurement of twelve (12) First Aid kits for rangers on field patrols
Food Ration	Support in the form of food ration initiated to support field rangers on extended field patrols duties lasting 2 weeks' duration per team. These food items would be procured: Rice 10 bags Maize 15 bags Sardines 12 Packs



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Workshop Materials	To procure materials for Seven (7) training Workshops to be organized for: i. Judiciary and Ghana Police Service within West Gonja and Sawla-Tuna-Kalba district area assisting us in prosecuting and combating illegalities ii. Materials for the Rangers training workshop. iii. A training workshop for the farmers in the selected communities
Meeting Materials	To procure materials for Five (5) separate meetings with stakeholders to create awareness, draw plans, and resolve conflicts arising from Elephant crop raiding.
Logistics	To procure materials for Five (5) separate meetings with stakeholders to create awareness, draw plans, and resolve conflicts arising from Elephant crop raiding. The following items would be procured; Grease 50 containers Powdered Pepper 50 boxes Ropes 100 bundles Materials 5 bail Pegs 800
Publicity	Publicizing and making visible various project activities through Radio talk shows, brochures etc. ii. Procurement of Five (5) signage to educate the public on the importance of conserving or protecting wildlife (Elephant).



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5.1.3: Implementation: activity plan, timeline

Activities	Outputs	Delivery Date
Activity 1.1	All preparatory activities completed	October 2020
Activity 1.1. Intensify patrols in and around the park and its corridors (especially around the Red Volta Valley (RVV)) to protect and secure the elephants and their habitat.	Patrol coverage increased by 20%	August 2021
Activity 1.2. Monitor and report on illegal killing of elephants and trade to relevant authorities. E.g. CITES—MIKE	2,400 field patrols conducted 4 reports generated and submitted	August 2021
Activity 1.3. Arrest and prosecute offenders engaged in killing of elephants and illegal trade	70% reduction in number of offenders arrested and prosecuted from 2019 levels	August 2021
Activity 1.4. Carry out sensitization and advocacy to win the support of wildlife	Two workshops organised	August 2021



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prosecutors and the judges of law courts to prefer punitive sanctions on elephant crimes brought before them to serve as deterrence		
Activity 1.5. Train and equip rangers for effective patrol and law enforcements within the park and its corridors	2 trainings organised for rangers	December 2020
Activity 1.6. Identify and map adjacent community's/crop fields vulnerable to elephant raid.	All community crop fields identified and mapped out	February 2021
Activity 1.7. Train 200 farmers in 5 communities to take appropriate steps to protect their farms against crop raids	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 200 farmers trained in the selected communities 2. 5 sensitization activities carried out 3. 5 signage constructed in the selected communities 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. February 2021 2. April 2021 3. June 2021
Activity 1.8 Station a temporal patrol team at the RVV to enhance protection of migratory	Intensified patrols and reduced Human-Elephant Conflict at the RVV	August 2020



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elephants and reduce Human- Elephant Conflict within the corridor.		
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5.1.4: Monitoring and evaluation measures of the project

(Please explain how the monitoring and evaluation of the project will be conducted)

The procedures for follow up and internal/external evaluation

The monitoring and evaluation Directorate of the Forestry Commission would collaborate with the AEF project management unit to develop the appropriate reporting, monitoring and evaluation protocols for the project. Under this project a monitoring and evaluation team would be formed to work with the monitoring and evaluation directorate of the commission to ensure that the project is implemented in a way that meets the required standards. The Directorate will collate reports on progress of the implementation of the project and carry out field monitoring where necessary to assess the impact of the project interventions in the field. The results from the exercise would be shared with the project technical and management teams as well as other key stakeholders to update them on project progress and to improve on performance where necessary.



5.1.5: Technical and financial reporting

(You will be expected to submit interim and final reports for this project in the UN standard template: Please provide details of the responsible officer/entity who will be responsible for preparing these reports and please confirm your capacity to comply with these requirements)

Name : Ali Mahama

Position: Park Manager

Institution: Mole National Park of Wildlife Division – Forestry Commission

Past Projects coordinated;

1. Northern Savannah Biodiversity Conservation Project (NSBCP), 2006-2008
2. Wildlife Division Support Project (WDSP), 2006-2009
3. Natural Resource and Environmental Governance (NREG), 2009-2012
4. African Elephant Fund (AEF), of UNEP, 2016-2017
5. Wildlife Census in Mole National Park funded by the European Commission, 2019

6.0: Please explain long term measures to ensure sustainability of the project.

SUSTAINABILITY

In view of the fact that the target peripheral communities would be empowered through training and awareness creation to implement interventions to mitigate the crop raiding and provide intelligence on illegal activities, the Community Collaborative Resource Management Unit of the Park shall continue to engage them to carry out the relevant activities. Thus, sustainability shall be promoted by encouraging them to mainstream the project interventions into their routine activities.

Sensitization activities and the erecting of signage will serve as a vehicle for awareness creation and information sharing to foster the harmonious co-existence between the elephants and humans within the park and its corridors. It is believed that if the park is properly protected, it will increase wildlife numbers and this will help attract more visitors hence impacting on the livelihood of the local communities through ecotourism activities since visiting tourist will increase their spending in the surrounding communities through homestays, purchase of crafts, souvenirs and other articles of interest.

At the end of this project, over 120 staff of Mole NP would be trained and empowered to carry out effective law enforcement and maintain a safe environment for the conservation of the elephants within the park and its corridors to fulfil the mandate of the Wildlife Division of the Forestry Commission beyond this project. It is also



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anticipated that the success of this project model will enable the park to attract long-term funding support from other sources.



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7.0: Will this project receive any other funding other than AEF? Give all relevant details (for example, amount in USD, source of funds, any restrictions? Please specify.



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7.1: Please provide a detailed proposed activity-based budget for this project (in USD) as per table below:

(N/B: Expenses that fall under incidental procurement which amounts to 20,000\$ or above, or 15% of the total budget (whichever is lower), will require that the implementing partner be subject to the UN procurement assessment.)*

**Incidental procurement: equipment, vehicles, travel, furniture, supplies, commodities and materials.*

Activities	Clarification of the budget items	Justification of the estimated costs
1.0 Personnel		
1.1 Participatory Mapping of vulnerable farms/crop fields to elephant raid (1 Consultant)	The services of an expert would be sought in the mapping of farms.	An amount of (USD) \$1,000 is budget required to pay the services cost of a technical support or consultant.
Subtotal Personnel costs		(USD) \$1,000.00
2.0 Travel		
2.1 Local staff (assigned for the action)	This is the budget line to cater for officers from the head office who will be assisting in the project	An amount of (USD) \$2,800 is budget required for local travel expenses. The cost includes local airfares, and per diem (lodging, meal) and ground transportation. Estimated breakdown of costs are as follows: Ground transportation: -4 persons for 3 trips @ \$100 per trip = \$1,200 -Hotel 4 persons for 4 days @ \$85 = \$1,360 -Meals 4 per 4 days @ \$15 per meal= \$240
2.2 Field Trips	Field trips by Community Resource Management Unit to delineate and map out vulnerable farms in the 5 selected communities A five (5)-man team will be assigned bi-monthly to intensify for Conservation education to fringed communities on an importance of protecting an African elephants and	An amount of (USD) \$7,855 is budget require to pay for cost of fuel for field trips across project area. Estimated breakdown of cost in litres/per year: delineation and mapping out vulnerable farms in the 5 selected communities Litres 20,588.2 @ \$0.17 = \$3,500



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	conserving the other resources of the park	Community education 25,617.6 litres @ \$0.17 = \$4,355
Sub Total		(USD) \$10,655
3.0 SPARE PARTS		
3.1 Vehicle Repairs & Services	<p>Servicing and maintenance of Three (3) official vehicles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Toyota Land cruiser vehicle GN 3472-15, -Toyota Land cruiser AS 5475Z and -Nissan Patrol GS 5834 Z dedicated for the implementation of the project. - Renewal of Road worthiness - Insurance renewals, - Regular servicing of the vehicles - Maintenance and replacement of parts to ensure smooth running of vehicles to be use for the project activities 	<p>An amount of (USD) \$11,910 is budget required to cater for services and maintenance of the Three (3) dedicated vehicles. Estimated breakdown of costs are as follows:</p> <p>General Services 4qtrs @ \$130per unit = \$1,560</p> <p>Renewals of insurance 3v @ \$142per yr = \$426</p> <p>Road worth. 3veh. @ \$28 per yr = \$84</p> <p>Parts Replacement 3veh. @ \$820 pr qtr= \$9,840</p>
3.2 Vehicle Running Cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fuel expense for Three (3) official vehicles to be use for the implementation of the project - Fuel for court proceedings 	<p>An amount of (USD) \$7,980 is budget require to pay administrative running cost, and other errands within Mole National Park.</p> <p>Estimated breakdown of cost in litres/per year:</p> <p>Fuel for monitoring& Sup. 21,123.5 litres @ \$0.17 = \$3,591</p> <p>Plant running cost 7041.2 litres @ \$0.17 = \$1,197</p> <p>Fuel for Court 15490.6 litres @ \$0.17 = \$2,633.4</p> <p>Fuel (Other errands) 3285.9 litres @ \$0.17 = \$558.6</p>
Subtotal Spare Parts costs		(USD) \$19,890
4.0 Supplies		
4.1 GPS	Procurement of Five (5) GPS handsets for data collection during field patrols, identification and mapping of farmlands	<p>An amount of (USD) \$1,500 is budget required to procure Five (5) Garmin GPSMAP 64csx, Handheld GPS with Altimeter, Compass GPS.</p> <p>Below is estimated breakdown of costs.</p> <p>GPS 5 @ \$300 per unit = \$1,500</p>



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<p>4.2 2- Man Tents</p>	<p>Procurement of 2-man tents for extended field patrols staff.</p>	<p>An amount of (USD) \$1505 is budget required to procure Four (4) 2-man tents for extended field patrols staff. These staff stays over nights on the field, as our job requires. Below is estimated breakdown of cost. 2- man tent 7 @ \$215 per unit = \$1505</p>
<p>4.3 GPS Batteries</p>	<p>Procurement of Sixty (60) packets GPS batteries to power available GPS handsets for data collection</p>	<p>An amount of (USD) \$600 is budget required to procure Sixty Packets Sixty (60) GPS batteries. Below is estimated breakdown cost. GPS Batteries 60 @ \$10 per unit = \$600</p>
<p>4.4 First Aid</p>	<p>Procurement of First Aid kits for rangers on field patrols</p>	<p>An amount of (USD) \$2,400 is budget required to procure First Aid Kits. Below is estimated breakdown cost. First Aid 12 months @ \$200 per unit = \$2,400</p>
<p>4.5 Food Ration</p>	<p>Support in the form of food ration initiated to support field rangers on extended field patrols duties lasting 2 weeks duration per team.</p>	<p>An amount of (USD) \$4,800 is budget required to procure food Ration to support staff. Below are estimated breakdown of costs. Rice 10bags for 4quarters @ \$37 per bag = \$1,480 Maize 15bags for 4 quarters @ \$45 per bag = \$2,700 sardines 12Packs for 4quarters @ \$12.92 pack = \$620</p>
<p>4.6 Workshop Materials</p>	<p>To procure materials for Seven (7) training Workshops to be organized for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> iv. Judiciary and Ghana Police Service within West Gonja and Sawla-Tuna-Kalba district area assisting us in prosecuting and combating illegalities v. Materials for the Rangers training workshop. 	<p>An amount of (USD) \$1,400 is budget required to procure stationery for Seven (7) workshops. Below are estimated breakdown of cost. Note Pads 10bundles @ \$108 per unit = \$1,080 Pens 10 boxes @ \$32 per unit = \$320</p>



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	vi. A training workshop for the farmers in the selected communities	
4.7 Meeting Materials	To procure materials for Five (5) separate meetings with stakeholders to create awareness, draw plans, and resolve conflicts arising from Elephant crop raiding.	An amount of (USD) \$1,000 is budget required to procure stationeries for Five (5) meetings. Below are the estimated breakdowns of cost. Note Pads 8 bundles @ \$108 per unit = \$864 Pens 4.25 boxes @ \$32 per unit = \$136
4.8 Logistics for Farmers and demonstration plots	To procure materials for Five (5) separate meetings with stakeholders to create awareness and draw plans.	An amount of (USD) \$5000 is budget required to procure Materials for pepper fencing demonstration and temporal range post. Below are the estimated breakdowns of cost. Grease 50 containers @ \$25.34 per unit = \$1,267 Powdered Pepper 50 boxes @ \$29.1 unit = \$1,455 Ropes 100 bundles @ \$4.5 per unit = \$450 Materials 5 bail @ \$220 per unit = \$1,100 Pegs 800 @ \$0.91 per unit = \$728
Sub Total (Supplies)		(USD) \$18,205
5.0 Workshops, trainings, seminars		
5.1 Workshop for Judiciary and the Police	1 training workshop aimed at winning the support of the police and the judiciary in the fight against wildlife related crimes.	An amount of (USD) \$1,150 is budget required to pay for workshop participants. The cost includes Facilitation fees, hiring of conference halls, and ground transportation: Facilitating Fees 1 day @ \$150= \$150 Hiring/Rental of Conference hall 1 day @ \$55= \$55 Ground Transportation 10 Per @ \$74.5= \$745 Refreshment 10per @ \$20 = \$200



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<p>5.2 Meetings</p>	<p>5 meetings to be organized for and among stakeholders during the project period so as to enable the impact of the project to be felt</p>	<p>An amount of (USD) \$3,248 is budget required to pay for meeting participants. The cost include hiring of conference halls, and Ground transportation and Refreshments Hiring/Medium Conference hall 5 days @ \$55= \$275 Ground Transportation 20 Per @ \$15.25= \$1,525 Refreshment 20per for 5days @ \$14.48 = \$1,448</p>
<p>5.3 Capacity Building Training for Rangers</p>	<p>A 7 days capacity Building training to be organized in two sessions for 120 field staff to equip them with the needed skills in the enforcement of Wildlife laws, intelligent gathering, wildlife tracking and monitoring.</p>	<p>An amount of (USD) \$7,340 is budget required to pay for organizing the workshop. The cost includes feeding, hiring of conference halls, and transportation from their various ranges: Feeding 7 days @ \$35 for 120 per= \$4,200 Hiring/Rental of Conference hall 7 day @ \$800= \$800 Ground Transportation 120 Per @ \$7= \$840 Accommodation for 7days @ \$1,500 for 120 people</p>
<p>5.4 Anti-crop raiding training for farmers</p>	<p>A training workshop on the use of simple defense techniques like the use of pepper fencing to prevent/reduce crop raiding will be organized for 40 farmers in each of the Five (5) selected communities along the park boundaries.</p>	<p>An amount of (USD) \$3,200 is budget required to pay for Refreshment items for the training workshop participants. Ground transportation 200pr@ \$6= \$1,200 Refreshment 200per @ \$10 = \$2,000</p>
<p>Subtotal Workshops, trainings, seminars</p>		<p>(USD) \$14,938</p>
<p>6.0 Other Services</p>		
<p>6.1 Project publicity and Visibility</p>	<p>Publicizing and making visible various project activities through Radio talk shows, brochures etc. ii. Procurement of Five (5) signage to educate the public on the importance of conserving or protecting wildlife (Elephant).</p>	<p>An amount of (USD) \$1,600 is budget required to pay for publication costs. The cost includes radio talk show, Brochures and Signage. Below are the breakdowns: -4 Radio talk shop 1 per Quarter @ \$100 per 1hr = \$400</p>



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		-Brochures (500) @ \$0.9 = \$450 -Signage 5 @ \$150 per unit = \$750
6.2 Monitoring and evaluation	Four (4)-project implantation management team to Carry inception, midterm and end of project Monitoring and Evaluation assessment of project report.	An amount of (USD) \$3,600 is budget require to pay cost of monitoring, evaluation and assessment cost. The cost includes Fuel expenses, and Daily sustenance allowances. Fuel Expense 12235.3 litres @ \$0.17 = \$2,080 D.S.A 4per @ \$91 per quarter= \$1,520
Subtotal Other Services		(USD) \$5,600
7.0 Indirect costs		
7.1 utilities(internet, electricity, water)	General Service Charges: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Internet for upload of patrol data and GPS readings of the field into the mixt system - Internet for general administrative use (administration, finance etc.) - Electricity to be use for the offices running for the administration of the project. - Water supply to the offices for the administration of the project. 	An amount of (USD) \$4,032 is budget request to pay for utilities which would be absorbed by Park The utilities include internet broadband services, electricity charges, and water supply. Below are the estimated cost. Internet Serv. 2,160GB/yr @ \$0.44per unit=\$960 Electricity 9,360 kw/yr @ \$0.256per unit= \$2,400 water supply 5,952kw/yr @ \$0.113 per month= \$672
Subtotal Indirect Cost		(USD) \$4,032
Total Cost		(USD) \$73,920



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Budget						
Activity	Quantity	Unit	Unit Cost (USD)	Total Cost (USD)	AEF budget	Co-funding (Non-AEF Budget)
1.0 Personnel						
1.1 Participatory Mapping of Elephant crop fields (Consultant)	1	Number	1,000	1,000	1,000	-
Sub-total	1		1,000	1,000	1,000	-
2.0 Travel						
2.1 Local staff (assigned for the action)	4	Number	700	2,800	2,800	-
2.2 Field Trips	46,205.9	Litres	0.17	7,855	7,855	-
Sub-total	46,209.9		700.17	10,655	10,655	-
3.0 SPARE PARTS						
3.1 Vehicle Repairs & Serv.	4	Lump	2,977.5	11,910	-	11,910
3.2 Vehicle Running Cost	46,941.2	Litres	0.17	7,980		7,980
Sub-total	46945.2		2,977.7	19,890		19,890
4.0 Supplies						
4.1 GPS	5	Per unit	300	1500	1,500	-
4.2 2-Man Tents	7	Number	215	1505	1505	-
4.3 GPS Batteries	60	Per unit	10	600	600	-
4.4 First AID	12	Per unit	200	2,400	2,400	-
4.5 Food Ration	12	Number	400	4,800	4,800	-
4.6 Workshop Materials	7	Per unit	200	1,400	1,400	-
4.7 Meeting Materials	5	Per unit	200	1,000	1,000	-
4.8 Logistics to Farmers	5	Per unit	1,000	5,000	5,000	-
Sub-total	113		2,740	18,205	18,205	-
5.0 Workshops, trainings, seminars						
5.1 Workshop for Judiciary and the Police	1	Number	1,150	1,150	1,150	-
5.2 Meetings	5	Number	649.6	3,248	3,248	-
5.3 Capacity Building Training	1	Number	7,340	7,340	7,340	-
5.4 Crop Raiding training for Pepper fencing	5	Number	640	3,200	3,200	-
Sub-total	12		9,779.6	14,938	14,938	-
6.0 Other Services						
6.1 Publicity and Visibility	4	Number	400	1,600	1,600	-



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6.2 Monitoring and evaluation	4	Number	900	3,600	3,600	-
Sub-total	8		1,300	5,200	5,200	-
7.0 Indirect costs						
7.1 utilities(electricity, internet, water)	12	Month	336	4,032	-	4,032
Sub-total	12		336	4,032	-	4,032
Total Cost	93,301.1		18,833.47	73,920	49,998	23,922



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APPENDIX A: ACTIVITY TIMETABLE OF

ACTIVITIES	PROJECT PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE (POP) BY MONTH											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Preparatory Activities												
Intensify patrols in and around the park and its corridors.												
Monitor and report on illegal killing of elephants.												
Arrest and prosecute offenders engaged in killing of elephants and illegal trade												
Carry out sensitization and advocacy to win the support of wildlife prosecutors and the judges of law courts.												
Train and equip rangers for effective patrol and law enforcement.												
Identify and map adjacent community's/crop fields vulnerable to elephant raid.												
Train 200 farmers in 5 communities.												
Station a temporal patrol team at the RVV.												



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The following budget items are not funded by the AEF, as agreed by the rules of procedures of the AEF Steering Committee:

1. Salaries, excluding experts/consultants hired for specific activities related to project implementation;
2. Daily subsistence allowances and accommodation, unless it is part of training or activities in remote/rural areas;
3. Flights, purchase of vehicles, excluding bicycles and motorbikes;
4. Educational programmes including bursaries & interns.

Please submit the completed project proposal to: mamadou.kane@un.org and dorris.chepkoech@un.org; with a copy to: unep-africanelephantfund@un.org

You should receive acknowledgement of receipt of your proposal within 14 days. If you do not receive such an acknowledgement, please call: +254 719744186 / +254 710602646.

Additional information on the project proposal may be requested by the Steering Committee of the African Elephant Fund.

N/B: The full project proposal should be translated into a two-page executive summary in the other working languages of the AEFSC (English/French and vice-versa). For more information, please visit our website: www.africanelephantfund.org