



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: The Republic of South Sudan

1.2: Project title: Reducing Covid-19 Related African Elephant Conservation Challenges in and Around Nimule National Park (NNP)

1.3: Project location: Nimule National Park (NNP), Republic of South Sudan, Located in NNP-OFWS (Ooze Forest Wildlife Sanctuary) Landscape on South Sudan-Uganda Borders

1.4: Overall project cost (USD): 70,000

Amount Requested from African Elephant Fund (USD): 50,000

Co-funding source and amount (if applicable) in USD: 20,000

1.5: Project duration: 12 Months

1.6: Project proponent: Ministry of Wildlife Conservation and Tourism (MWCT)

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

1.7: Name and institution of project supervisor: Dr. Malik Doka, Undersecretary, Ministry of Wildlife Conservation and Tourism: Ministry of Wildlife Conservation and Tourism, Juba, South Sudan.

1.8: Address of project supervisor: Ministry of Wildlife Conservation and Tourism, Juba, South Sudan.

1.9: Telephone number: +211926253697

1.10: Email: malik.doka@gmail.com

1.11: Date of submission: June 30, 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?*) NNP (410 KM²) with estimated population of 125 African Elephants (*Loxodonta Africana*) is one of South Sudan's critical elephant conservation areas. It is located in NNP-OFWS Landscape known to harbour species like Eastern Chimpanzee (*Pan troglodytes schweinfurthii*), African Clawless Otter (*Aonyx capensis*) and, African Soft Shell Turtle (*Tryonix triunguis*) which are of global conservation value. Historically elephant habitat destruction, illegal elephant killing/trade in elephant products, and human-elephant conflicts menaced this national and global treasure. Stringent lockdown to contain Covid-19 pandemic escalated these threats by bringing cross-border trade, and tourism, on which economies and livelihoods of the communities of Nimule and Elegu border towns as well as villages surrounding NNP depend, to a stand still. This devastated the local economy, spiked food prices, made those communities vulnerable to food and livelihood insecurity and forced them to upsurge: reliance on subsistence farming, production of fuelwood, charcoal and brick all of which are destructive to elephant habitat; illegal elephant killing and trade in elephant products and; human-elephant conflicts in/around NNP exacerbated by law enforcement capacity deficit. The project's aim is contribution to reduce escalation of these threats to elephant conservation in and around NNP.

Objectives, outputs and results

Project objective 1: Reduce illegal killing of elephants and illegal trade in elephant products in NNP, neighbouring towns, and villages

Output 1.1: Strengthen the capacity of NNP conservation law enforcement officers to combat poaching and illegal trade in ivory and other elephant products.

Activity 1.1.1. Assess law enforcement capacity and needs in NNP, buffer zone/dispersal areas.

Activity 1.1.2. Identify and train NNP staff at all levels to combat poaching and illegal trade in ivory and other elephant products in NNP and surrounding environs.

Activity 1.1.3. Equip NNP wildlife authority staff on the frontline of enforcement with appropriate tools to carry out their mission as safely and effectively as possible.

Activity 1.4.2. Enforce CITES provisions regarding trade on ivory and other elephant products.

Activity 1.4.3. Identify origin of seized ivory and determine the pattern of illegal trade routes and networks for ivory smuggling using available DNA analysis and other forensic techniques.

Project Objective 2: Maintain elephant habitats and restore connectivity

Activity 2.1.5. Identify and rehabilitate migration corridors and dispersal areas for effective protection of the African Elephant population of NNP.

Output 2.4: Ensure adequate maintenance of current elephant habitat of NNP, its buffer zone and dispersal areas within South Sudan.

Activity 2.4.1. Provide adequate resources for effective management of NNP, its buffer zone and other dispersal areas.

Activity 2.4.2. Improve or maintain good management in NNP & dispersal areas in South Sudan.

Objective 3: Reduce Human Elephant Conflict (HEC)

Output 3.1: Apply adaptive management approaches in addressing HEC mitigation, focusing on capacity building of managers and local communities around NNP, buffer zone and other dispersal areas.



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Activity 3.1.1. Establish a database using existing and new data on the types, extent, causes and impacts of HEC and mitigation measures for such conflicts around NNP.

Activity 3.1.2. Research and pilot different mitigation strategies to reduce HEC and develop guidelines accordingly.

Activity 3.1.3: Train and equip wildlife officers of NNP and local communities in the surrounding environs to ensure that appropriate HEC management approaches are implemented.

Output 3.2: Establish participatory processes for mitigation of HEC.

Activity 3.2.1. Compile and disseminate information on HEC mitigation measures.

Activity 3.2.2. Develop plans to manage HEC under different scenarios, integrating both local communities and other stakeholders in participatory planning.

Activity 3.2.3. Harness traditional/indigenous knowledge and other deterrent methods for HEC, including emerging technologies.

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)?

AEAP objectives: (For reference)

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

Objective 2: Maintain elephant habitats and restore connectivity;

Objective 3: Reduce Human Elephant Conflict (HEC)

Objective 4: Increase awareness on elephant conservation and management of key stakeholders that include policy makers and local communities among other interest groups;

Objective 5: Strengthen range States knowledge on African elephant management;

Objective 6: Strengthen cooperation and understanding among range states;

Objective 7: Improve local communities' cooperation and collaboration on African elephant conservation;

Objective 8: African Elephant Action Plan is effectively implemented.

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 estimated African Elephants population of 125 (Marjan, et al 2004) individuals inhabiting NNP (410 KM²) stayed generally stable for the last few decades because it was comparatively better safeguarded even during South Sudan's civil wars. It continues to be one of the country's critical areas for elephant conservation. In addition to being important African Elephant areas, this small Protected Area (PA) is also known to harbour species like Eastern Chimpanzee (*Pan troglodytes schweinfurthii*), African Clawless Otter (*Aonyx capensis*) and, African Soft Shell Turtle (*Tryonix triunguis*) which are of global conservation value. This national and global wealth has been under multiple threats in the last few decades. These menaces include habitat destruction, illegal killing of and trade in elephant products, and human-elephant conflicts.

The last 15 years has seen rapid expansion of the twin towns of Nimule and Elegu on the South Sudanese and Ugandan sides of the borders respectively. Concurrently, villages (Dufile, Arra, Jelei, Orobe, Loa and Pageri) have encroached into elephant dispersal areas or environs of NNP-OFWS Landscape. This either destroyed elephant habitats in those areas or blocked their passageways that linked NNP-OFWS Landscape with Mugali,



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Owinykibul and Pajok areas that further links it with Imatong Forest, and Kidepo Game Reserves as well as Omo National Park in Ethiopia. The remaining known elephant corridor linking NNP-OFWS with these areas through Jelei could be blocked if the proposed establishment of a mega customs control area and accompanying settlements to be located in the area goes through. This would make it impossible for the small elephant population to make their critical migration, to more lustre pasturage during years of low forage production in the limited confines of NNP, essential for their conservation. Blockage of elephant exits sites and migration corridors will also deny NNP's small elephant population the opportunity of genetic exchange with Kidepo and Omo Valley elephants populations, which is important for conservation of NNP's elephant population's genetic diversity.

Between 2012 and 2019 18 elephants, an average of 0.25 elephants per month, were killed in the NNP-OFWS Landscape, the buffer zone, and other dispersal areas. In the same period, 15 elephant tusks headed for Uganda were seized in Nimule Town. In addition to this, 3 cargos of a total of 700 African Elephant tusks and hundreds of pangolin skins stuffed in hollowed illegally felled logs transiting to Kampala from South Sudan was seized on February 1, 2019 by Ugandan authority at Elegu border post bordering NNP-OFWS Landscape. Origin of the tusks remains undetermined, but they probably came from far-off locations in the region. In 2019, 7 elephants were killed within and around NNP. Since the beginning of 2020, 5 elephants were killed mostly in the Pageri elephant dispersal area. Considering size of the elephant population in NNP-OFWS Landscape and the rate of mortality due to illegal killing elephants, NNP's elephant numbers are under severe peril.

Encroachment into elephant habitats inside NNP, its buffer zone and other dispersal areas, blockage of corridors as well as activities related to farming, fishing, production of logs, timber, and charcoal in those areas frequently put humans and elephants in contacts. This has intensified human-elephant conflicts by way of physical harm to humans, crop and property destruction as well as illegal killing of elephants. In the 2012-2018 period, 13 wildlife attacks on fisher folks and fishmongers as well as other users of NNP-OFWS Landscape were recorded. Out of these attacks 4 resulted into injuries and 9 fatalities of which three were carried out by elephants. Destruction of crops outside the buffer zone and elephant dispersal areas within South Sudan and in the villages south of OFWS in Uganda is also reported. This intense conflict, coupled with alienation of local communities from participation in management of wildlife, has fomented negative attitudes towards elephants, their protection and the conservation of biodiversity in the area generally. As such, it threatens conservation of the small vulnerable elephant population of NNP.

Livelihoods and economies of inhabitants of the twin border towns of Nimule and Elegu as well as villages in the vicinity of NNP-OFWS Landscape and elephant dispersal areas depend heavily on cross-border trade between South Sudan and Uganda, and on the heavy traffic/travel between the two countries. This offered trade as alternative to environmental resource-based livelihood to the local communities. Stringent lockdown imposed to contain the spread of Covid-19 pandemic brought the cross-border trade and travel to stand still. This devastated the local economy, lead to spiking of food prices, and made local communities of the landscape vulnerable to food and livelihood insecurity. This economic downturn as well as decimation of trade and travel related livelihoods forced the communities to revert to environmental resource-based livelihoods, which lead to upsurge of reliance on subsistence farming, fuelwood, charcoal and brick production encroachment into and further destruction of elephant habitats in



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parts of NNP, buffer zone and other elephant dispersal areas. During the short period of lockdown due to covid-19, illegal killing of and trade in elephant products accelerated tremendously. Over a period of 72 months (2012-2018) 18 NNP elephants were illegally killed averaging 0.25 elephants per month; in 2019 7 elephants were illegally killed with an average of 0.58 per month and; during the covid-19 period, 5 elephants were illegally killed making an average of 0.83 known elephants killings per month. As a result of increased human presence and activities in the buffer zone and other elephant dispersal areas in relation to small-scale subsistence crop farming, fuelwood/log, charcoal and brick production, incidences of human-elephant conflicts in and around NNP have also escalated. This has further intensified local communities' resentment and negative attitudes towards elephants and their conservation. If this combination of upsurge in habitat destruction, illegal elephant killing, as well as human-elephant conflicts are not checked, NNP's elephant population could be severely decimated in about a decade.

These challenges to conservation of NNP's elephant population are compounded by conservation law enforcement deficit. Overall, this project intends to enhance conservation of African Elephants by mitigating/reducing escalation of impediments to elephant conservation (habitat destruction/fragmentation, illegal killing of and trade in elephant products and; human-elephant conflicts) in NNP, its buffer zone and other elephant dispersal areas due to Covid-19 lockdown and the resultant local economic downturn.

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):

5.1.1: Planning

Statement of the objectives	Activities	Timeframe	Anticipated milestones	Indicators	Channels or process Consultation with stakeholders/partners
Project objective 1. Reduce illegal killing of elephants and illegal trade in elephant products in NNP and surrounding towns and villages	Activity 1.1.1. Assess law enforcement capacity and needs in NNP, buffer zone/dispersal areas.	Year 1, Q 1	Targeted capacity needs for NNP and personnel assessed and documented	Capacity needs assessment & progress reports,	Capacity assessment reports by project manager shared and discussed with NNP staff, project steering committee & MWCT for review and approval prior to submission
	Activity 1.1.2. Identify and train NNP staff at all levels to combat poaching and illegal trade in ivory and other elephant products in NNP and surrounding environs.	Year 1, Q 1	# of NNP personnel identified and trained for the project	List of NNP identified for the project and trained; progress reports	List of trained staff, training and progress reports put together by project manager, shared and discussed with NNP warden then project steering committee for approval prior sharing with MWCT & submission
	Activity 1.1.3. Equip NNP wildlife	Year 1, Q 1	Real-time elephant tracking equipment	List of procured equipment, receipts &	Procurement report by project manager, validated by NRMCS,



African Elephant Fund

Ensuring a secure future for African Elephants and their habitats



	authority staff on the frontline of enforcement with appropriate tools to carry out their mission as safely and effectively as possible		procured	procurement & progress reports,	shared & discussed with NNP management, & project steering committee for review and approval prior to sharing with MWCT and submission
	Activity 1.4.2. Enforce CITES provisions regarding trade on ivory and other elephant products.	Year 1, Q 2	Relevant CITES provisions relevant to the project identified and implemented	Implementation /progress reports	Reports on relevant CITES provision enforcement by project manager shared & discussed with NNP management, & project steering committee for review and approval prior to sharing with MWCT and submission
	Activity 1.4.3. Identify origin of seized ivory and determine the pattern of illegal trade routes and networks for ivory smuggling using available DNA analysis and other forensic techniques.	Year 1, Q 2, 3 & 4	Identity of ivory sized in and around NNP & Juba International Airport during the last decade determined in collaboration with capable lab; pattern of and determine the pattern of illegal trade routes and networks for ivory smuggling using available DNA analysis and other forensic techniques	Implementation /progress reports	Implementation/progress reports prepared by project manager shared and discussed with NNP staff, verified by affected community members, project steering committee & MWCT for review and approval prior to submission
Project objective 2: Maintain elephant habitats and restore connectivity in NNP	Activity 2.1.5. Identify and rehabilitate migration corridors and dispersal areas for effective protection of the African Elephant population of NNP.	Year 1, Q 2, 3	Rapid assessment of exits to migration corridors, and dispersal areas conducted documented and rehabilitated	Implementation /progress reports	Implementation/progress reports prepared by project manager, validated by NRMCS, shared and discussed with NNP staff, discussed with local communities in the exit areas, project steering committee & MWCT for review and approval prior to submission
	Activity 2.4.1. Provide adequate resources for effective management of NNP, its buffer zone and other dispersal areas.	Year 1, Q 2	Financial and human resources for capacity assessment, strengthening; conservation law enforcement; and procurement of elephant tracking, and monitoring of both land-use in and movement	Implementation /progress reports	Implementation/progress reports prepared by project manager, validated by NRMCS, shared and discussed with NNP staff, project steering committee & MWCT for review and approval prior to submission



African Elephant Fund

Ensuring a secure future for African Elephants and their habitats



			<i>of elephants to and from buffer zone/dispersal areas provided</i>		
	Activity 2.4.2. Improve or maintain good management in NNP & dispersal areas in South Sudan.	Year 1, Q 2	Communities in elephant dispersal areas represented by local NRMCC participate in management of NNP, its buffer zone & elephant dispersal areas in S. Sudan side of NNP-OFWS Landscape; buffer zone and dispersal areas management framework prepared; # of patrol missions increased	Minutes and reports of meeting leading to establishment of village natural resource management committees (NRMCC) in elephant dispersal areas; copy of buffer zone and dispersal areas management framework; law enforcement reports	Implementation/progress reports prepared by project manager, shared and discussed with NNP staff, village NRMCCs, project steering committee & MWCT for review and approval prior to submission
Objective 3: Reduce Human Elephant Conflict (HEC)	Activity 3.1.1. Establish a database using existing and new data on the types, extent, causes and impacts of HEC and mitigation measures for such conflicts around NNP.	Year 1, Q 1	Updated database derived from existing and new data regarding types, extent, causes and impacts of HEC on S. Sudan side of NNP-OFWS Landscape and; mitigation measures established	up-to-date database derived from existing and new data regarding types, extent, causes and impacts of HEC and; mitigation measures established	Implementation/progress reports prepared by project manager, validated by NRMCCs, shared and discussed with NNP staff, project steering committee & MWCT for review and approval prior to submission
	Activity 3.1.2. Research and pilot different mitigation strategies to reduce HEC and develop guidelines accordingly.	Year 1, Q 1, 2, & 3	Research on varied mitigation measures from diverse countries / regions and; results from experiments with various potential elephant deterring acoustics & light emitted from UAS compiled, tested and guidelines developed	Reports on the experimentation with mitigation measures from various countries and regions and; on testing use of UAS to emit diverse sounds and lights to deter elephants	Research/piloting & progress reports prepared by project manager, validated by NRMCCs, shared and discussed with NNP staff, project steering committee & MWCT for review and approval prior to submission
	Activity 3.1.3: Train and equip wildlife officers of NNP and local communities in the surrounding environs to ensure that appropriate and effective HEC management	Year 1, Q 2, 3, 4	# of targeted wildlife officers & local community members from surrounding environs trained for appropriate HEC management based on newly produced mitigation and management	List of attendees (targeted wildlife officers & local community members) of the training who completed the training on appropriate HEC management	Training & progress reports prepared by project manager, validated by trainees & NRMCCs, shared and discussed with NNP staff, project steering committee & MWCT for review and approval prior to submission



African Elephant Fund

Ensuring a secure future for African Elephants and their habitats



	<i>approaches are implemented.</i>		measures (Activity 3.2.1.)	<i>approaches based on newly produced mitigation and management measures (Activity 3.2.1.)</i>	
	Activity 3.2.1. Compile and disseminate information on HEC mitigation measures.	Year 1 Q 1,2,	Information on HEC mitigation measures compiled and disseminated in Nimule Town, and villages adjacent to NNP, buffer zone and elephant dispersal areas	Copies of documents collating information on HEC mitigation measures; list of recipients of information on HEC mitigation measures	A collation of HEC mitigation measures & progress reports prepared by project manager, validated by affected community members & village NRMCS, shared and discussed with NNP staff, project steering committee & MWCT for review and approval prior to submission
	Activity 3.2.2. Develop plans to manage HEC under different scenarios, integrating both local communities and other stakeholders in participatory planning.	Year 1 Q 2, 3	A plan for managing HEC under different scenarios (day/night invasion of farmlands, attacks on humans), integrating both affected local communities and other stakeholders agriculture extension officers, local government officials, NRMCS in participatory planning developed	Copies of plan for managing HEC under different scenarios integrating local communities and other stakeholders formulated	HEC management plan & progress reports prepared by project manager, validated by affected community members & NRMCS, shared and discussed with NNP staff, project steering committee & MWCT for review and approval prior to submission

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)

MWCT will procure 2 real-time elephant tracking and 2-way communication collars; 1 Matrice 300 RTK (Universal Edition) UAV system; first aid kits; rations (maize flour, rice, beans, lentils, peas, dry vegetables, salt, sugar, tea, coffee, etc.); consultant and expert services.

5.1.3: Implementation: activity plan, timeline

Activities	Outputs	Delivery Date
Activity 1.1. Activity 1.1.1. Assess law enforcement capacity and needs in NNP,	Targeted capacity needs for NNP and personnel assessed and documented	Year 1, Q 1



African Elephant Fund

Ensuring a secure future for African Elephants and their habitats



buffer zone/dispersal areas		
Activity 1.1.2. Identify and train NNP staff at all levels to combat poaching and illegal trade in ivory and other elephant products in NNP and surrounding environs	# of NNP personnel identified and trained for the project	Year 1, Q 1
Activity 1.1.3. Equip NNP wildlife authority staff on the frontline of enforcement with appropriate tools to carry out their mission as safely and effectively as possible	Drone assisted precision/SMART patrol & real-time elephant tracking equipment procured	Year 1, Q 1
Activity 1.4. Activity 1.4.2. Enforce CITES provisions regarding trade on ivory and other elephant products	Relevant CITES provisions relevant to the project identified and implemented	Year 1, Q 2
Activity 1.4.3. Identify origin of seized ivory and determine the pattern of illegal trade routes and networks for ivory smuggling using available DNA analysis and other forensic techniques	Identity of ivory seized in and around NNP & Juba International Airport during the last decade determined in collaboration with capable lab; pattern of and determine the pattern of illegal trade routes and networks for ivory smuggling using available DNA analysis and other forensic techniques	Year 1, Q 2, 3 & 4
Activity 2.1 Activity 2.1.5. Identify and rehabilitate migration corridors and dispersal areas for effective protection of the African Elephant population of NNP	Rapid assessment of exits to migration corridors, and dispersal areas conducted documented and rehabilitated	Year 1, Q 2, 3
Activity 2.4 Activity 2.4.1. Provide adequate resources for effective management of NNP, its buffer zone and other dispersal areas	Financial and human resources for capacity assessment, strengthening; conservation law enforcement; and procurement of elephant tracking, and monitoring of both land-use in and movement of elephants to and from buffer zone/dispersal areas provided and implemented	Year 1, Q 2
Activity 2.4.2.	Communities in elephant dispersal	Year 1, Q 2



African Elephant Fund

Ensuring a secure future for African Elephants and their habitats



<p>Improve or maintain good management in NNP & dispersal areas in South Sudan</p>	<p>areas represented by local NRM C participate in management of NNP, its buffer zone & elephant dispersal areas in S. Sudan side of NNP-OFWS Landscape</p>	
<p>Activity 3.1. Activity 3.1.1. Establish a database using existing and new data on the types, extent, causes and impacts of HEC and mitigation measures for such conflicts around NNP</p>	<p>An up-to-date database derived from existing and new data regarding types, extent, causes and impacts of HEC on S. Sudan side of NNP-OFWS Landscape and; mitigation measures established</p>	<p>Year 1, Q 1</p>
<p>Activity 3.1.2. Research and pilot different mitigation strategies to reduce HEC and develop guidelines accordingly</p>	<p>Research on varied mitigation measures from diverse countries / regions and; results from experiments with various potential elephant deterring acoustics & light emitted from UAS compiled, tested and guidelines developed</p>	<p>Year 1, Q 1, 2, & 3</p>
<p>Activity 3.1.3: Train and equip wildlife officers of NNP and local communities in the surrounding environs to ensure that appropriate HEC management approaches are implemented</p>	<p># of targeted wildlife officers & local community members from surrounding environs trained for appropriate HEC management based on newly produced mitigation and management measures (Activity 3.2.1.)</p>	<p>Year 1, Q 2, 3, 4</p>
<p>Activity 3.2. Activity 3.2.1. Compile and disseminate information on HEC mitigation measures</p>	<p>Information on HEC mitigation measures compiled and disseminated in Nimule Town, and villages adjacent to NNP, buffer zone and elephant dispersal areas</p>	<p>Year 1 Q 1,2,</p>
<p>Activity 3.2.2. Develop plans to manage HEC under different scenarios, integrating both local communities and other stakeholders in participatory planning</p>	<p>A plan for managing HEC under different scenarios (day/night invasion of farmlands, attacks on humans), integrating both affected local communities and other stakeholders agriculture extension officers, local government officials, NRM C in participatory planning developed</p>	<p>Year 1 Q 2, 3</p>

5.1.4: Monitoring and evaluation measures of the project

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

MWCT will collate, process, and compile biweekly law enforcement patrol, habitat monitoring, elephant tracking and HEC related implementation data on NNP, the buffer zone and other dispersal areas into monthly, quarterly progress tracking and end of project reports. Achievement will be evaluated at quarterly, mid-term as well as end of



African Elephant Fund

Ensuring a secure future for African Elephants and their habitats



project team meetings against efficiency, effectiveness and timeliness. Lessons learned will be addressed to continuously enhance effectiveness and efficiency of implementation to reduce habitat destruction, illegal killing of and trade in elephant products as well as human-elephant conflicts.

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)

On monthly and quarterly basis as well as at the end of project, Mrs Lona Nalurit Darios the director for multilateral environmental agreements coupling as the CITES focal point person of MWCT will compile and communicate both financial and narrative reports on implementation of project activities related to reduction of illegal killing of elephants and illegal trade in elephant products; maintaining elephant habitats and restoration of connectivity; as well as reduction of Human Elephant Conflict (HEC).

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

Outcomes of this project's objectives will contribute to long-term sustainability by furnishing wildlife officers with modern surveillance or law enforcement equipment to reduce illegal killing of and trade in elephant products; elephant tracking/detering equipment and HEC mitigation strategies/tools for reduction of HEC; supplying equipment for monitoring encroachment and deforestation to maintain elephant habitats and restore connectivity and; equipping NNP staff with knowledge and skills for using the equipment and tools will ensure long-term sustainability as they will continue to execute these duties beyond the lifespan of the project. This targeted training will also complement the capacity strengthening component of GEF 6 project scheduled to be implemented in NNP.

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.

The project will receive USD 20,000 in funds from MWCT for Salaries and rations of game rangers involved in law enforcement patrols; daily subsistence allowances and accommodation; transport/vehicles for use in patrols and PA management activities and for project staff or consultant costs.

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.*

Budget						
Activity	Quantity	Unit	Unit Cost (USD)	Total Cost (USD)	AEF budget	Co-funding (Non-AEF Budget)



African Elephant Fund

Ensuring a secure future for African Elephants and their habitats



Activity 1: Activity 1.1.1. Assess law enforcement capacity and needs in NNP, buffer zone/dispersal areas.						
Assessment of selected law enforcement offices	Lumpsum			2000	1000	1000
Sub-total				2000	1000	1000
Activity 2: Activity 1.1.2. Identify and train NNP staff at all levels to combat poaching and illegal trade in ivory and other elephant products in NNP and surrounding environs.						
In-house training of selected law enforcement officers on application of GIS technology in anti-poaching / anti-trafficking missions	Lumpsum			2500	1000	1500
Sub-total	Lumpsum			2500	1000	1500
Activity 3: Activity 1.1.3. Equip NNP wildlife authority staff on the frontline of enforcement with appropriate tools to carry out their mission as safely and effectively as possible						
Training on the use of GIS technology	Lumpsum			2000	1000	1000
Sub-total				2000	1000	1000
Activity 4: Activity 1.4.2. Enforce CITES provisions regarding trade on ivory and other elephant products						
Training of customs, immigration, police, wildlife and other security officers on detection of elephant and other wildlife products at Nimule/Elegu border points	Lumpsum			2500	1500	1000
Sub-total				2500	1500	1000
Activity 5: Activity 1.4.3. Identify origin of seized ivory and determine the pattern of illegal trade routes and networks for ivory smuggling using available DNA analysis and other forensic techniques						
Collection and analysis of sample elephant products	Lumpsum			4000	3000	1000
Sub-total	Lumpsum			4000	3000	1000
Activity 6: Activity 2.1.5. Identify and rehabilitate migration corridors and dispersal areas for effective protection of the African Elephant population of NNP						
Meetings with local communities to identify & secure elephant migratory / local movement exit points (to corridors)	Lumpsum			2000	1000	1000
Sub-total				2000	1000	1000
Activity 7: Activity 2.4.1. Provide adequate resources for effective management of NNP, its buffer zone and other dispersal areas						
Elephant GPS tracking collar	1	6	3,500	21000	21000	00
Fitting GPS elephant tracking collars on 6 herds of elephants	Lumpsum			8500	6000	2500
GPS collar data processing costs	Lumpsum	6		2500	2000	500
Sub-total				31000	29000	3000
Activity 8: Activity 2.4.2. Improve or maintain good management in NNP & dispersal areas in South Sudan						
Law enforcement patrol; HEC mitigation missions; and ecological	Lumpsum			5000	00	5000



African Elephant Fund

Ensuring a secure future for African Elephants and their habitats



<i>monitoring</i>						
<i>Support meetings for establishment and participation of NRMCS in elephant management decision making process</i>	<i>Lumpsum</i>			2000	1000	1000
Sub-total				7000	1000	6000
Activity 9: <i>Activity 3.1.1. Establish a database using existing and new data on the types, extent, causes and impacts of HEC and mitigation measures for such conflicts around NNP</i>						
<i>Data collection and database building</i>	1	5	500	3500	2500	1000
Sub-total				3500	2500	1000
Activity 10: <i>Activity 3.1.2. Research and pilot different mitigation strategies to reduce HEC and develop guidelines accordingly</i>						
<i>Desk & field study to assemble / pilot different mitigation strategies & compile appropriate guidelines</i>	1	5	500	3500	2500	1000
Sub-total				3500	2500	1000
Activity 11: <i>Activity 3.1.3. Train and equip wildlife officers of NNP and local communities in the surrounding environs to ensure that appropriate HEC management approaches are implemented</i>						
<i>Training on & equipping officers / communities with skills in appropriate HEC management approaches</i>	<i>Lumpsum</i>			3000	2000	1000
Sub-total				3000	2000	1000
Activity 12: <i>Activity 3.2.1. Compile and disseminate information on HEC mitigation measures</i>						
<i>Compile, print & disseminate information on HEC mitigation measures</i>	<i>Lumpsum</i>			3000	2000	1000
Sub-total				3000	2000	1000
Activity 13: <i>Activity 3.2.2. Develop plans to manage HEC under different scenarios, integrating both local communities and other stakeholders in participatory planning.</i>						
<i>Development of HEC management plan</i>	<i>Lumpsum</i>			3000	2500	500
Sub-total				3000	2500	500
Total Cost				70000	50000	20000

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.



African Elephant Fund

Ensuring a secure future for African Elephants and their habitats



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