

Annex D – Final Report

1. Identification:

Partners Name: Ministère d'environnement et de la lutte contre la désertification

Budget line: BAC

POW 2020-2021 Sub-programme: Environmental Governance

Expected Accomplishment(s): EA (b)

Output(s): b (i)

Title of the approved PRC project: *African Elephant Fund: Projet de conservation des éléphants au parc du W Niger*

SSFA starting date: 01/07/2021

Reporting period: from 01/07/2021 to 30/06/2022

2. Summary of Status:

From the 1st July to 30 November 2021 the project of conservation of elephant in W Niger has carried out the above activities:

First The supply of office materials (desktop computer, Multifunction printer and consumables like Ram Ink and Binding Materials)

- Develop and validate zoonotic disease surveillance sheets to secure elephant home ranges;
- Equip the actors with means of personal protection in particular the device for washing hands, masks, gloves, hydroalcoholic gels;
- Train 10 forest agents and 20 informants on zoonotic diseases and filling in surveillance sheets;
- Develop the fight against poaching by supporting 5 teams of 6 officers with fuel and ration for the duration of the project; ;(Four months of patrol has been done and the fifth is ongoing)
- Train and equip (with mobile phones) 30 local informants on wildlife crime in general and elephant crime in particular;

- Protect elephant habitats by setting up village brigades.
- . Study the causes of human wildlife conflicts and propose solutions;
- Establish an assistance mechanism for victims of elephant damage;
- Set up income-generating activities (fattening support for beekeeping and market gardening);
- Train neighboring populations on elephant pushback techniques
- . Develop protection systems for production sites in riparian areas for better cohabitation between man and elephant,.
- Return the elephants that left the park several hundreds of kilometers away to reduce damages to farmlands
- . Organize a mission to raise awareness of local leaders on regulatory texts;
- . Organize an awareness-raising workshop for politico-military authorities?
- Disseminate legislative and regulatory texts through community radios
- . Organization of two awareness-raising missions for neighboring populations;
- . Support the process of updating the law on the hunting regime and the protection of wildlife for better protection of elephants.

3 Activity delivery status

Activity	Description of work undertaken during reporting period	Deliverables	Delivery date	Status of Activity (complete/on-going/delayed)	Comments - brief description of implementing challenges, strategy/actions which have been adopted to address these challenges and planned actions to mitigate any identified risks
1- Build local capacity in zoonotic disease surveillance and antipoaching skills					
1.1.Develop and validate zoonotic disease surveillance	The general objective is to design and validate simple zoonosis files to monitor these diseases and secure the home	Number of cases of illness reported	30 of September2021	complete	The methodology used consisted of surveys among the peripheral populations of the W of Niger in six (6)

<p>sheets to secure elephant home ranges;</p>	<p>ranges of elephants in Parc W du Niger Specifically, it is about : Develop zoonoses files that are easy to understand by the village brigades Validate the zoonoses file Train village brigades on filling in zoonoses sheets Effectively monitor diseases in the Parc du W du Niger area;→ Secure the home ranges of elephants in the Parc du W du Niger</p>				<p>villages. These populations enter Park W for various reasons (grazing, fishing, exploitation of forest products, etc.). Signs of disease were observed in wildlife and reported during the investigation. In addition, direct observations were made by members of the mission during their journey on the road and around the ponds and the Niger River. With regard to domestic animals, visits to certain enclosures confirmed the suspicions of breeders.</p>
<p>1.2.Equip the actors with means of personal</p>	<p>To provide the materials to fight against covid19</p>	<p>Prevention of covid19</p>	<p>30 September t2021</p>	<p>Complete</p>	<p>The materials have been bought and used during the meeting and workshop</p>

<p>protection in particular the device for washing hands, masks, gloves, hydroalcoholic gels;</p>					
<p>1.3. Train 10 forest agents and 20 informants on zoonotic diseases and filling in surveillance sheets;</p>	<p>Train ten (10) forest officers in the field of W National Park on priority zoonotic diseases including Covid-19, rabies, Rift Valley fever, avian flu, anthrax, tuberculosis and filling of disease surveillance sheets for a period of days</p> <p>Train twenty (20) local informants from W National Park on priority zoonotic diseases including Covid-19, rabies, Rift Valley fever, avian flu, rabies, anthrax, valley fever</p>	<p>30 people trained and capable of relaying information</p>	<p>30 September 2021</p>	<p>Complete</p>	<p>Lectures were given on covid19, rabies, Rift Valley fever, avian flu, anthrax, tuberculosis and filling of disease surveillance sheets for a period of 2 days</p>

	<p>of Rift, tuberculosis, for a period of two days)</p> <p>Strengthen surveillance at all levels, in particular at the community level, to effectively control and prevent these zoonotic diseases including Covid-19, rabies, Rift Valley fever, avian flu,</p>				
<p>1.4.Develop the fight against poaching by supporting 5 teams of 6 officers with fuel and ration for the duration of the project;</p>	<p>Occupy and secure the river sector of the park which is a sensitive area for elephants;</p> <p>Apprehend and reprimand any offenders during patrol missions;]</p> <p>Participate in ecological monitoring activities in the park by collecting data on wildlife biodiversity</p>	<p>Total number of patrols, distances travelled and patrol coverage</p>	<p>30 April 2022</p>	<p>On going</p>	<p>active methods which consist in the research, observation and reprehension of infringements through routine checks, ambushes, patrols and raids in the camps of poachers and breeders;</p> <p>Passive methods which consist of Information,</p>

					<p>Education and Communication (IEC) at the location of populations on issues of park resource management;ϖ</p> <p>Legal treatment: criminal procedure in order to lead to the conviction of the offenders. The effort of patrol eg(100 days during the four months)</p>
1.5.Train and equip (with mobile phones) 30 local informants on wildlife crime in general and elephant crime in particular;	<p>Train 30 local informants from the peripheral areas of the W on wildlife crime in general and elephant crime in particular.</p> <p>- Equip local informants in the peripheral zone of the W with 30 mobile phones</p> <p>-Secure elephant populations against illegal activities</p>	Important information on wildlife communicated	30 September2021	Complete	<p>Lectures were given on biology of elephants</p> <p>Advantages of elephants conservation</p> <p>The ecological role of the elephant in the ecosystem;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The tourist role of the elephant for the population; • The benefits of elephants for the survival of other species (large antelopes).

					<p>He continued his presentation on:</p> <p>the concept of wildlife crime (or environmental crime in the broad sense) which is the set of illegal, tortious and criminal acts committed in a given environment, at a given time in connection with wild animal species, then describe;—</p> <p>Types of wildlife crime including poisoning, human wildlife conflict, trafficking in derivatives, corruption, illegal wildlife trade, bush meat harvesting etc. He also described:</p> <p>the actors of wildlife crime, which are organized criminal groups that use</p>
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					sophisticated networks and techniques;— criminal activities, such as drug trafficking, firearms and cigarettes, human trafficking, terrorism and money laundering, forest or wildlife products are often linked to people or organizations located well beyond the African continent.
1.6.Protect elephant habitats by setting up village brigades	Provide for the basic needs and security of the species. Fight against human activities that harm the development of elephant populations Specific objectives 2. Develop the capacities of the various actors of elephant conservation Involve local communities, and other stakeholders, in the	Number of poachers reported or apprehended	15 April 2022	Complete	After confirming the selection of three to four Brigadiers per village, the team proceeded to discuss with them on the following points: • The role and responsibility of village brigadiers • Sensitization of populations to the

	<p>sustainable management of natural resources</p> <p>Deliverables:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Short-term results (Outputs) at the level of each conflicting village <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a village brigade installed and members trained; • A monitoring plan developed and implemented. Medium-term results (Effects) at the level of each conflicting village <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Income of the populations is improved; • The security of goods and people is increased. • Functional village brigade; • A monitoring plan implemented. q Long-term results (Impacts) at 				<p>conservation of biodiversity and to practiced improved clearing</p> <p>Elephant pushback techniques, namely the different traditional methods such as:</p> <p>The installation of the scarecrows}</p> <p>The use of bricks from peppers or cow brooms}</p> <p>The uproar or the production of noises.}</p> <p>Installation of living hedges}</p> <p>Tire burns}</p> <p>The combination of methods that will make it possible to drive back the elephants (bestone) The</p>
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	<p>the level of each conflicting village</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Woody and herbaceous vegetation restored; o Improved biological diversity; o Reduced food deficit <p>Mission objectives</p> <p>The overall objective is to supervise the activities carried out by the village brigadiers</p> <p>Specific objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Motivate the village brigadiers within the framework of surveillance - Assess activities and complaints of damage caused by elephants - Make corrections for the improvement of future activities <p>*</p>				<p>agenda therefore has three points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The activities carried out by the brigadiers of each village • The encountered difficulties • Proposed solutions <p>The activities carried out are summarized in the table below</p> <p>The team is delighted with the results recorded by the brigadiers. She encouraged them to continue this noble mission of conservation of elephants and their habitats. In total In total 36 patrols carried out with 250 days 48 offenders and one complaint were declared</p>
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2-Develop strategies for mitigating human-elephant conflicts					
2.1 Study the causes of human wildlife conflicts and propose solutions;	The general objective of this study is to study the factors responsible for Human-Elephant Conflicts in the 2.2. Specific objectives <i>The specific objectives are:</i> periphery of the National park w Niger	Document detailing the causes of conflicts and proposed solutions	15 September 2021	Complete	The methodological approach used to conduct this study was based mainly on interviews with the communities of the localities visited on the outskirts of Park W. These are the villages of:

	<p>(i) identify the factors responsible for HEC;</p> <p>(ii) Identify the types of Human-Elephant Conflicts;</p> <p>(iii) Propose participatory solutions for a sustainable management of this Human-Elephant conflict for the well-being of local community</p>				<p>Kirtatchi and Guemé and in the commune of Kirtachi; } Gosso in the municipality of Tamou. } Bossia the commune of Falmey } The interviews took place in focus groups (Figure 1) and mainly targeted people who were victims of damage caused by elephants in the periphery of the W Niger park. The causes and solutions of conflict have proposed</p>
2.2 Establish an assistance mechanism for victims of elephant damage;	The mission that falls within the framework of the implementation of the elephant conservation project aims to provide assistance to the people most affected by the damage of	Better cohabitation of elephants with the population	30 September 2021	Complete	After exchanging with the mayors, the team also continued with the beneficiaries on the following points before distributing the bags:

	<p>pachyderms in four (04) peripheral villages of the W. National Park.</p> <p>This project is the result of a collaboration between the Department of Wildlife, Hunting and Parks and Reserves and the United Nations Environment Program.</p> <p>This assistance aims to support and strengthen the resilience capacities of populations in the face of the health restrictions imposed by the government to control the spread of the COVID 19 pandemic.</p>				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The objectives and expected results of the mission • The importance of elephant conservation, namely the income generated by tourism, scientific research, the dissemination of certain species, the opening of habitats for large antelopes • Tolerances for damage caused by elephants <p>The mayors took the floor to encourage them to conserve the Pachyderm.</p> <p>The distribution concerned 4 communes and five villages benefited 34 beneficiaries including 33 people each a bag of rice and a child with</p>
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					75,000 FCFA (knocked down by an elephant)
2.3 Set up income-generating activities (fattening support for beekeeping and market gardening);	<p>overall objective of this activity is to financially support farmers 'and producers' organizations in certain outlying villages of the park w to set up income-generating activities, in particular goat fattening, beekeeping and market gardening.</p> <p>2. 2 Specific objectives of the support</p> <p>Specifically, it is about:</p> <p>Make a sum of one hundred thousand (100,000) available to five (5) women producers in the village of Allembaré (Municipality of Tamou) for the purchase of five head of goats;¬</p> <p>Make a support fund available to the association of market</p>	Reduced degree of tension between man and elephant	30 September 2021 and 31 December 2021	Complete	<p>The purchase of small ruminants (Goats in this case);</p> <p>A shot of the heads purchased by the beneficiaries;¬</p> <p>Once given birth, the little kid will be returned to another beneficiary and so on.¬</p> <p>The names and surnames of the representatives of the associations are listed in the following table</p>

		<p>gardeners in the village of Guemé;→</p> <p>Set up a support fund for the benefit of two respective beekeeping associations in the villages of Welgorou and Tamou→</p>				
2.4	Train neighboring populations on elephant pushback techniques;	<p>The mission, which is part of a collaboration between the Department of Wildlife, Hunting and Parks and Reserves and the United Nations Environment Program, aims to train the populations of four (04) peripheral villages of the W National Park on current techniques for pushing back elephants.</p> <p>In addition, this population capacity building activity will</p>	Reduced risk or damage to livelihoods	30 September 2021	Complete	the different Techniques or modern methods of pushing back elephants. and the traditional methods are dispensed to the populations

	<p>contribute in the short and medium term to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To equip the beneficiaries to be able to organize the push-backs of elephants; - Bring back a cohabitation between the riparian populations and the elephants moving beyond the limits of the park; - And reduce the number and extent of accidents and damage or damage caused by elephants in the affected area. 				
2.5 Develop protection systems for production sites in riparian areas for better cohabitation between man and elephant;	<p>Contribute to the mitigation of the Human-Wildlife conflict for the conservation and sustainable management of elephant populations in the W park of Niger.</p> <p>Specifically :∞</p>	Absence of damage	30 September 2021	Complete	<p>The team discussed with the population the following technical standards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The lines of the cuttings which must be staggered; • The choice of species; • The number of cuttings per

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - define the priority actions of crop protection against the ravages of elephants; - sensitize the population on the techniques of crop protection against the straying of elephants; -Help the peripheral population of the park to implant the biological barrier against straying 				<p>garden;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The effectiveness of cuttings in the years to come; • Taking over after the project; <p>And the importance of species in the fight against straying animals</p>
2.6 Return the elephants that left the park several hundreds of kilometers away to reduce damages farmlands	<p>The overall objective is to repel an elephant that has left its habitat more than 130 kilometers in the best condition.</p> <p>b) Specific objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inform and raise awareness of the presence of an elephant while emphasizing the laws that fully protect the species • Remind populations of pushback methods • Follow the tracks and use one or more appropriate methods to achieve this 	A number of elephants returned to the park	30 April 2022		<p>Wherever the mission went they reminded the populations of the objectives</p> <p>Thus the team informed the populations of the presence of an elephant in the area before discussing the laws governing the wildlife regime, the cites law and the techniques of repression.</p> <p>Regarding the wildlife law, the team listed them the</p>

					<p>fully protected species, namely the elephant, the giraffe, the addax, the hippopotamus, the manatee, etc. She then gave the example of a man who killed a giraffe on his wedding day and who did not see the young bride this man was sentenced to 6 months in prison with a fine of 4 million. The team then talked about the cites law of 2019 where the elephant is brought back in the Appendix The team also exposed the different methods of pushing back elephants.</p> <p>The tracks are followed until the elephant is found on the second day. Afterwards,</p>
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					<p>chili peppers are used as the method to reassemble the animal because of its pungent smell. Thus the elephant is followed by the team to its natural habitat in the best condition on the third day.</p> <p>VI Conclusion</p> <p>The team was delighted with the smooth running of the mission and the populations are proud to be informed about the laws and techniques of repression</p>
3- Raise public awareness on elephant protection					
3.1 Organize a mission to raise	Present the Elephant Conservation project in Parc W	Fast transmission	30 September 2021	Complete	The importance of the conservation of biodiversity

<p>awareness of local leaders on regulatory texts;</p>	<p>du Niger to local leaders; Inform and sensitize local leaders on the importance of biodiversity conservation and the harmful effects of poaching; Inform and sensitize local leaders on regulatory texts and conventions protecting wildlife in Niger</p>	<p>of the right message</p>			<p>in particular elephants and the harmful effects of poaching as well as the regulatory texts and conventions protecting wildlife are exposed to the various local leaders</p>
<p>3.2. Organize an awareness-raising workshop for politico-military authorities</p>	<p>The overall objective of this activity is to strengthen collaboration between actors involved in the fight against wildlife crime in the W Regional Park of Niger and to raise their awareness of the protection of endangered species. 2.2 Specific objectives.</p>	<p>Better law enforcement</p>	<p>30 April 2022</p>		<p>After setting up the meeting office, the workshop program was presented and amended. The first presentation made by Col Samaila Sahailou, DFC/PR focused on International Conventions. In his communication he</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  Organize a meeting for exchanges and awareness-raising between authorities involved in the fight against wildlife crime;  Create a consultation framework between authorities to strengthen the fight against wildlife crime;  Develop a synergy of actions between actors involved in the management of offenses related to wildlife;  Encourage reflection to improve the fight against wildlife crime in Park W;  Improve collaboration between Park managers and the various civil and military authorities around Park W. 				<p>first made the situation of PAs in Niger by highlighting the characteristics, location, labels, issues, legal and regulatory framework governing the management of these PAs. He finished his presentation on regional agreements and management tools, in particular the WAP Complex Development Master Plan, the Business Plan, the management bodies of the agreements. After this presentation, a range of questions allowed participants to raise the following concerns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How to access sustainable financing mechanisms?
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					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Take steps to regulate the legal status of declassified lands in the Ainoma area? - The year of creation of the WAP Ramsar site? - What alternative to provide security in the face of the withdrawal of Burkinabés from Parc d'Arly? - Rural timber markets which contributed to habitat destruction? - Creation of hunting areas? - The absence of hunting professionals in surveillance? - How to improve transhumance through the development of grazing areas? - Creation of a buffer zone? - Take into account the
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					<p>insecurity and take steps to resolve it?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- The recovery of land in the reserves?- Solve the problems of applying the texts and the difficulties of controlling the agricultural front due to a lack of logistical and human resources. <p>For all these concerns the presenter provided clarifications.</p> <p>The second presentation made by Mr. Issoufou Ibahim of the Project focused on the presentation of the Elephant Conservation Project, its objective RESULT AND POPECTS</p>
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					<p>The third presentation focused on Law No. 98-07 of April 29, 1998 on the hunting and wildlife protection regime. This presentation highlighted the main titles of the law before making observations and analyzes on this law. He spoke, among other things, of the lack of training of the agents responsible for the application, the ignorance of the texts by the populations, the updating of the new law which is pending adoption. The fourth and last communication made by the Conservator of the W/Niger</p>
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					<p>Regional Park concerns the various pressures and threats facing the protected area. In his presentation, the curator quoted in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Wildlife crime;- Transhumance and illegal grazing;- The exploitation of wood and the advance of the agricultural front;- Insecurity linked to the jihadist threat. <p>He then presented the measures taken by the PRW/N Management Unit to fight against these pressures and threats with the efforts of the State and its partners, including the Elephant Conservation Project, which initiated this</p>
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					meeting. This presentation generated many comments related mainly to the lack of means to fight against these threats and the need to strengthen collaboration with the military and civil authorities but also the local populations.
3.3. Disseminate legislative and regulatory texts through community radios	Collect, translate and popularize in the main local language understandable by all the populations on the waves of the community radios of Falmey the legislative and regulatory texts in the zone of influence of the complex W. 2 inform and sensitize the populations on the legislative	A better knowledge of using texts messages	30 November 2021– 15 June 2022	Complete	the definition of hunting and t the different types of hunting. the opening and closing of the hunt the different kinds of permits. } Acts that are prohibited during the hunt, namely the use of poison, explosives and the use of fire and drugs } Enumeration of fully

	<p>and regulatory texts through a community radio</p> <p>3 diversify the means of communication in the popularization of legislative and regulatory texts.</p>				<p>protected animal species and the penalties for anyone who dares to touch these species</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↳ The protection of wildlife by focusing on protection measures and conservation and management areas ↳ The protection of people and their property ↳ , prosecution of investigations and penalties <p>He finalized this law on the chapter on the protection of agents.</p> <p>He initiated Law 040 2004 on the forestry regime with the following points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest Protection • The measures necessary for the protection of forests
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					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strict ban on touching classified forests • special authorisation, in accordance with the regulatory provisions adopted pursuant to this law. • Cases of land clearing • The prohibition of bush fires and the penalties for them • Customary rights of use • Exploitation for commercial purposes <p>He also insisted on criminal provisions, in particular</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Rules of procedure – Section 1 – Investigation and finding of offenses
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					<p>→ Actions and lawsuits</p> <p>→ Seizures and confiscations</p> <p>Ij ended his remarks on</p> <p>Offenses and Penalties</p> <p>VI Conclusion</p> <p>The team is delighted with the smooth running of the mission and the populations are proud of the broadcasts of the texts through their radios. They have made recommendations for it to be continuous for the best protection.</p> <p>And conservation of biodiversity The media broadcast the modules 35 times</p>
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					instead of 10
3.4 Organize quarterly awareness-raising missions for neighboring populations;	<p>Inform and sensitize local populations on the advantages of conservation]</p> <p>Create a framework for consultation between the population to strengthen the fight against wildlife crime;]</p> <p>Improve collaboration between Park managers and the different socio-professional layers that are around Park W.].</p> <p>Inform the population of the revision of the law on the protection of wildlife to take into account some of their concerns on the management of wildlife</p>	The target population is sensitized, and less damage is done	31 May 2022	Complete	<p>Presentation of the elephant conservation project at W Niger Park (objectives, expected results and project budget)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a reminder of the rules governing the management of the park; - the need to ban actions that undermine conservation such as the advance of the agricultural front, poaching, illegal grazing, logging; - reminder on the popularization of Assisted Natural Regeneration:

	<p>resources.]</p> <p>Create the conditions for dialogue between the various actors who participate in the good management of the Natural resources of the W National Park]</p>				<p>standards, advantages instead of cutting wood;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - adopting a participatory management approach for the implementation of several projects to support the population and mobilize them around conservation; - the need for peaceful cohabitation and support for forest officers in the exercise of their mission; - establishment of a climate of trust between forestry agents and the population; - the benefits of conservation for peripheral populations; - participatory diagnosis of handicaps and income-generating activities (such as beekeeping, market
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					<p>gardening, etc.) for the benefit of these populations because of their proximity to the park;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the status of eco-guards and their contribution to the accomplishment of the tasks of forest officers; - A reminder of the regulatory texts, in particular the law on the forest regime that protects the habitat and the law on the regime of wildlife and hunting - Revision of the law governing wildlife and hunting to include compensation in the event of damage caused by wildlife and full protection of endangered species
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						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A reminder on the regulatory texts, in particular on the law on the forestry regime which protects the habitat and the law on the wildlife and hunting regime - Revision of the law on wildlife and hunting to include compensation in the event of damage caused by wildlife and full protection of endangered species.
3.5 Support the process of updating the law on the hunting regime and	The overall objective of this activity to improve the current institutional and legal system for the management of natural	A document that provides effective protection for	15 June2022	Complete It remains the adopted document	This team will have, under the coordination of the legal expert, proposed the necessary improvements to	

<p>the protection of wildlife for better protection of elephants.</p>	<p>resources by harmonizing and updating / revising Law 98-07 of April 29, 1998 on the hunting regime. and Wildlife Protection.</p> <p>For the project, therefore, it is a question of supporting the ME / LCD to update the text cited below, with a view to their harmonization with certain conventions signed by Niger.</p> <p>Specifically, these are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • revise and update Law 98-07 of April 29, 1998 on the Hunting and Wildlife Protection regime, with a view to making better applicable the strategy for the conservation and enhancement of elephants in Niger and its Plan of Action; 	<p>elephants is developed and adopted.</p>			<p>the text indicated above. From an organizational standpoint, the team will be placed under the supervision of the Director of Wildlife, Hunting a Parks and Reserves It will work in close collaboration with the other relevant technical departments of the ministry responsible fo the environment. Interviews will also be organized with the institutions and structures concerned at the national level (Ministry in charge of the Environment, Ministry of the Interior and Decentralization, Permanent Secretariat of the Rural Code, CNEDD, etc.).A technical monitoring</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Validate and submit for adoption this revised law; • Prepare the implementing decrees for Law 98 and that relating to international trade. Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora in Niger already adopted by the National Assembly 				<p>committee appointed by the DFC / PR will examine the draft text to be developed. This draft text will be submitted for approval to the validation workshop. And to the National Assembly/govment for adoption The adopted document will be handed over to the United Nations for the Environment.</p>
4- Supply of office equipment					
4.1 Desktop computer	Facilitate the works of the project				Process has been respected during the purchase
4.2 Multi-function printer	Facilitate the implementation off the project				Process has been respected during the purchase

4.3 Computer consumables (ram paper, inks, binding material)	Facilitate the implementation of f the project				Process has been respected during the purchase
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3. List of attached documents

The report of all the activities that have been done:

- 1. 1 Develop and validate zoonotic disease surveillance sheets to secure elephant home ranges;
- 1.2 Equip the actors with means of personal protection in particular the device for washing hands, masks, gloves, hydroalcoholic gels;
- 1.3 Train 10 forest agents and 20 informants on zoonotic diseases and filling in surveillance sheets; and the list of people attended
- 1.4 Develop the fight against poaching by supporting 5 teams of 6 officers with fuel and ration for the duration of the project; ;(Four months of patrol has been done and the fifth is ongoing)
- 1.4Train and equip (with mobile phones) 30 local informants on wildlife crime in general and elephant crime in particular ; the list of people attended
- 16 Protect elephant habitats by setting up village brigades.

- 2.1. Study the causes of human wildlife conflicts and propose solutions;
- 2.2 Establish an assistance mechanism for victims of elephant damage;
- 2.3 Set up income-generating activities (fattening support for beekeeping and market gardening);

- 2.4 Train neighboring populations on elephant pushback techniques
- 2.5. Develop protection systems for production sites in riparian areas for better cohabitation between man and elephant;.
- 3.1. Organize a mission to raise awareness of local leaders on regulatory texts;
- 3.4.. Organization of two awareness-raising missions for neighboring populations;
- 3.5. Support the process of updating the law on the hunting regime and the protection of wildlife for better protection of elephants .and
 - The material that have been bought for the project (invoices)
The above activities have been sent since November 2021
The new activities of the second period that will be join are:
 - 1.4 Develop the fight against poaching by supporting 5 teams of 6 officers with fuel and ration for the duration of the project (the repot of seven months and one is ongoing They are: from November to May)
 - 16 The Mission of supervision of the activities done by village brigades.
 - 2.6 Return the elephants that left the park several hundreds of kilometers away to reduce damages
Farmlands
 - 3.2. Organize an awareness-raising workshop for politico-military authorities;
 - 3.3 Disseminate legislative and regulatory texts through community radios;
 - 3.3. Organization of two awareness-raising missions for neighboring populations;
 - 3.4.. Organization of two awareness-raising missions for neighboring populations (two report missions).



Signature:

Date: le 15/06/202

Name and title of signing officer:

ISSOUFOU Ibrahim

Mike focal point