ANNEX A: PROJECT PROPOSAL

Malawi Proposal to the African Elephant Fund

- 1.1 Country: Malawi
- 1.2 Project Title: Mainstreaming the African elephant action plan in wildlife park management and strengthening the law enforcement capacity of Department of National parks and Wildlife
- 1.3 Project Location:

Kasungu National Park

1.4 Overall Project Cost: US\$20,000

1.5 Project Duration:

Within six months from the date funds are received

1.6 Project Proponent: Director of National Parks and Wildlife

1.7 Name of Project Supervisor: Chizamsoka Manda

- 1.8 Address of Project Supervisor: **Department** National Parks and Wildlife(DNPW), Munif House, KCH Roundabout, Kenyatta Drive, P.O. Box 30131, Lilongwe 3.
- 1.9 **Telephone Number:** +265 175 9831 / +265 888 351 320 / +265 991 332 533
- 1.10 Email: dpw@wildlifemw.netcopy to: chizamanda@wildlifemw.net
- 1.11 Fax:+265 175 9832
- 1.12 Date proposal submitted: 9th December 2011

2.0 Project Summary: (not more than 250 words)

Wildlife conservation efforts in Malawi are met by a number of challenges which includes poaching and land pressure as the economy. These challenges are compounded by high population densities (139 persons per km²) and an agro based economy which gives an ever increasing demand for land. Kasungu National Park is not spared from poaching and encroachment. However, DNPW is committed to reversing the rise in poaching and encroachment. The Park is also a proposed Transfrontier Park with Lukusuzi National Park under the Malawi - Zambia Transfrontier Conservation Areas. It has also been proposed as a MIKE site.

Despite these pressures, protected areas have the highest populations of wildlife compared to the areas outside these protected areas. Out of the twelve protected areas managed by the Department of National Parks and Wildlife, five of these PAs have got elephants in them. The population of elephants countrywide is estimated at slightly over 2000. Though elephant habitat still abounds and to certain extent remains intact as encroachment is not that big, illegal killing of elephants has not abated and is on the increase largely due to demand for ivory driven by markets in the Far East, as evidenced by seizures made. As a country, Malawi puts in all its efforts to combat poaching but faces capacity and resources constraints for a more effective law enforcement undertaking. The support sought will, therefore, help achieve the following:

- a) Train law enforcement personnel in CITES and elephant conservation issues;
- b) Equip law enforcement staff in Kasungu National Park with some tools for law enforcement work which involves elephant protection.
- 3.0 Priority Objectives and Activities (there may be more than one) in the African Elephant Action Plan under which this project fall.

This is in line with Objective 1: Reduce illegal killing of elephants and illegal trade in elephant products;

- Strategy 1.1: Strengthen the capacity of law enforcement authorities to combat poaching and illegal trade in ivory and other elephant products;
- Activity 1.1.3 Equip wildlife authority staff on the frontline of enforcement with appropriate tools.
- Strategy 1.4: strengthen the enforcement of laws relevant to conservation and management of elephants;
- Activity 1.4.1: Build capacity of judiciary, police and other enforcement agencies to effectively enforce laws.

4.0 Project Rationale - why this project necessary and urgent: Threats face this elephant population

DNPW, with co-funding support from CITES, managed to hold a successful national stakeholders workshop on CITES and illegal trafficking of wildlife specimens. The stakeholders involved were Police officers from National Head Office to those manning border posts, Judiciary, Customs officers and Peace Parks Foundation. This awareness workshop which took place in November 2011 showed those capacity gaps. Follow up training of Chileka International Airport security staff gave very quick results as security staff were able to intercept ivory being trafficked out of Malawi by a Chinese national. Continued capacity building will, therefore, definitely help reduce illegal trade and trafficking of this contraband. Malawi is still believed to be conduit for illegal wildlife exports with ivory topping the list. This is evidenced by a number of seizures of ivory and its derivative about to be exported or imported at ports of entry and exit mainly at Kamuzu International Airport and at Jomo Kenyatta International Airport mainly involving people from the far East (Asia). This means illegal killings and trafficking are still high. Protection of elephants within their natural habitat also requires enhancing.

The training and equipment would, therefore, attempt to improve the law enforcement effectiveness at park level as well as at national level (at international airports) when it comes to issues relating to illegal trafficking.

The targeted Park (Kasungu) has a small population of elephant estimated around 300. It's western boundary forms the Malawi - Zambia international border. A combination of cross border and local poaching from within has led to the decline of the elephant population from over 2500 in 1980s to around 300 at the moment.

Malawi Government commitment to improve the park through reversal of negative trends in animal populations is manifested through TFCA efforts in place, infrastructure improvement and provision of some equipment though not sufficient. The support received from US Fish and Wildlife Service through Peace Parks Foundation a couple of years ago, also helped in alleviating the equipment shortfalls but the needs are still high.

The support sought from the African elephant fund will go a long way in complimenting efforts of various stakeholders in enhancing law enforcement capacity and effectiveness at national level and in all protected areas with elephants and even more in Kasungu National Park.

5.0 Detailed Proposal - including activities to be carried out, milestones (at least quarterly milestones), timelines, equipment to be purchased, reporting procedures, etc. (not more than 1000 words). It will be helpful in evaluating this Project Proposal if you to divide it into Phases such as Planning; Procurement; Implementation; Evaluation and Reporting

Should include anticipated benefits (including benefits to the conservation and management of elephant populations and communities) and outputs from the project, and how the project will be monitored and evaluated.

Table 1: Milestones

No	Activity	Indicator / interim result	Time frame	Responsible	
1	Submit proposal	Submitted proposal with TC comments		CITES Desk Officer (Manda)	
2	Refine proposal based on comments and Agreement		10 th July 2012	CITES Desk Officer	
4	Conduct the awareness workshop;		September 2012	Director	
	 Develop training curriculum and mobilise materials for training; 	Workshop agenda	August 2012	CITES Desk officer	
	 Communicate to participating institutions; 	Letters of invitation	August 2012	CITES desk officer	
	Hold the workshop		August 2012	Director of Parks	
	 Compile workshop report and first expenditure statement 	report submitted to TC	October 2012	CITES Desk officer	
5	Undertake procurements (from tendering to receiving equipment)	Receipts for payments	Aug - November 2012	DNPW Procurement Officer	
	 Develop specifications for the equipment and seek IPC approval 	Approved specs by internal procurement Committee (IPC)	August 2012		
	 Prequalify suppliers and select bidders; 	List of successful suppliers	August - Sept 2012	Procurement officer	
	 Formulate request for quotations; 	Approved request for quotations document	August 2012	Procurement officer ·	
	 Procure the equipment and deliver to the park 	Equipment procured (see table 4 for details)	November 2012	Procurement officer	
6	Make reconciliations and submit financial report		October - December 2012	CITES Desk Officer	

EXPECTED PROJECT OUTPUTS

iii. Kasungu National Park staff equipped with appropriate equipment; and

iv. DNPW, airport police and customs officers capacity to enforce wildlife law enhanced;

BENEFITS.

The benefit for the intervention will be enhanced elephant protection in the park which will also benefit other park based wildlife species. The other positive outcome will likely

6.0 Project Timeline - outline the timeline for proposed activities within this project. You may find it helpful to relate the timeline to the Phases identified in Section 5.0 above.

ANNEX B: Implementation plan

No	Activity	Time	Responsible
1	Submit proposal	09/12/2011	
2		10 th July 2012	CITES Desk Officer (Manda)
1	Refine proposal based on	10" July 2012	CITES Desk Officer
	comments and Agreement	5-1-1-1-0040	
4	Conduct the awareness	September 2012	Director
	workshop;		
	Develop training	August 2012	CITES Desk officer
	curriculum and	3	
	mobilise materials		
	for training;		
	Communicate to	August 2012	CITES desk officer
	participating		
	institutions;		
	Hold the workshop	August 2012	Director of Parks
	Compile workshop	October 2012	CITES Desk officer
	report and first		
	expenditure		
	statement		
5	Undertake procurements	Aug - November	DNPW Procurement Officer
	(from tendering to receiving	2012	
	equipment)		
	Develop	August 2012	
	specifications for the		
	equipment and seek		
	IPC approval		
	Prequalify suppliers	August - Sept 2012	Procurement officer
	and select bidders;		
	• Formulate request	August 2012	Procurement officer
	for quotations;		
	• Procure the	November 2012	Procurement officer
	equipment and		
	deliver to the park		
6	Make reconciliations and	October -	CITES Desk Officer
	submit financial report	December 2012	

7.0 Other sources of funding (external)? Give all relevant details (for example, amount, source of funds, time table, any restrictions):

At the moment, there is no donor supporting this undertaking. US Fish and Wildlife Service around 2008 - 2009 provided support through a grant to the law enforcement through Peace Parks Foundation. The proposed TFCA (Kasungu - Lukusuzi) benefitted from the grant and shared it between the two Transfrontier parks. On the Malawi side, it helped to put up a Very High Frequency (VHF) radio network, improved housing of rangers and also provision

of some field accessories (uniforms, rucksacks) for law enforcers. At the moment, no pledge or support has been provided by any donor.

Government of Malawi, through the Department of National Parks and Wildlife, will contribute towards the cost of the undertaking financially and materially as outlined in 7.1 below. The overall cost of the project is US\$ 23,150 of which DNPW will contribute US\$ 3,150. Overall, all transaction costs for this project other than specified in here will be borne by DNPW.

7.1Please provide a detailed proposed budget for this project (in US\$). You may find it helpful to relate expenditure to the Phases you have set out in Section 5.0

Details should include: Staff Salaries, Equipment purchase or hire, Accommodation, Per Diems/Day Allowances, Travel, Evaluation, Report writing, Accountancy. (make ref to UNEP budget line)

ANNEX C: Budget for a 2 day training workshop for 40 people with a maximum of 3 nights including placement

Item	Quantity	Unit cost (US\$)	Total cost US\$	DNPW contribution	AEF /UNEP
Hire of Hall	2	150	300	0	300
Accommodation	120	50	6000	0	6000
Transport costs	15	160	2400	0	2400
Per diems (for dinner + out of pocket)	120	20	2400	2400	0
Refreshments & lunch	80	20	1600	0	1600
Stationery	Various		800	750	50
			13500	3150	10350

FIELD EQUIPMENT ALL FROM UNEP / AEFSC

PETAA	UNIT DESCRIPTIO	OUANITITY.	UNIT	TOTAL
ITEM	N	QUANTITY	COST	TOTAL
Rucksacks	Rucksack	50	53	2650
Sleeping bags	Bag	50	36	1800
Tents	2 man tent	10	40	400
GPS	Set of 1	5	300	1500
Water bottles	Bottle	50	6	300
Leather boots	Boot	50	40	2000
Tactical overalls (green)	Pair overall / holoquin	50	20	1000
TOTAL (US \$)				9,650

TABLE 5: SUMMARY BUDGET FOR FUNDING REQUEST FROM AEFSC

	ACTIVITY	COST
1	Capacity building workshop	10,350
2	Field equipment	9,650
	TOTAL	20,000

Overall budget for the undertaking is US\$23,150.00

7.2 Proponent's contribution towards the project

DNPW contribution to the undertaking will be;

- i. Manpower(staff)to implement the project;
- ii. Transportation and other transactional related costs when procuring equipment and organising the training workshop;
- iii. Contribute not less than US\$3,150 to the training activity including unforeseen costs associated with the project.