



Proposal to the African

Elephant Fund

1.1 Country: Uganda

1.2 Project Title: Strengthening Human-Elephant Conflict (HEC) Reduction in Queen Elizabeth National Park, Uganda.

1.3 Project Location: Queen Elizabeth National Park

1.4 Overall Project Cost: USD 103,518.99
AMOUNT Requested from African Elephant Fund: USD **95,597.56**

1.5 Project Duration: 05 Months

1.6 Project Proponent: Uganda Wildlife Research and Training Institute

1.7 Name of Project Supervisor: Robert Baluku

1.8 Address of Project Supervisor: Uganda Wildlife Research and Training Institute, P.O. Box 173 Kasese - Uganda

1.9 Telephone Number: +256 773416069

1.10 Email: robbaluku@gmail.com

1.11 Fax:

1.12 Date proposal submitted: 13th December 2018

2.0 Project Summary: (not more than 250 words)

The size of Queen Elizabeth National Park (QENP) is 1,978 km². This is the second largest National Park in Uganda. During Financial Year 2016/2017; QENP was one of the four parks that contributed highly to the total revenue of UWA. Irrespective of its size QENP harbors 2904 elephants than other national parks (IUCN, 2016). There are many problem animal incursions due to population increase in the districts surrounding QENP from 1,598,494 people in 2002 to 2,238,502 people in 2014 (UBOS, 2014).

The project will implement the following activities:

1.1 Train and equip local communities with techniques to manage stray elephants.

Conduct trainings of 6 community groups in managing elephant threats.

1.1.1 Beehives

Bees are biological barriers to elephants. The project will procure 600 Kenya Top Bar hives and distribute them to 6 trained community groups.

1.1.2 Chill (*Capsicum frutescens*).

100 Kilogrammes of Chill will be procured. Chilli concoction and blocks are deterrents to elephants and support communities to grow Chilli.

1.1.3. Use of fire

Train communities on the use of fire in straying elephants.

1.1.4. Use of Alarm bells

Popularize Peripheral alarm technique amongst the communities.

1.2 Wildlife Scouts capacity building.

60 Wildlife Scouts will be identified, selected and trained to manage Human-Elephant Conflict.

1.3 Raising awareness

Work with local leaders, media, training institutions, religious leaders to reach the targeted audience.

Sensitize police, prison, Army and the judiciary within the project area.

1.4 Rangers capacity building

Train UWA staff in modern technologies for data collection, entry and analysis

3.0 Which Priority Objectives and Activities (there may be more than one) in the African Elephant Action Plan does this project fall under? (For ease of reference, Priority Objectives are attached under Appendix 1)

Priority Objectives and Activities in the African Elephant Action Plan under which this project falls:

Objective 2: Maintain elephant habitats and their corridors

2.1 Educate and encourage local people especially those in the unprotected areas within the corridors not to block them

2.2 Recruit monitors within the corridor and equip them with the necessary resources in order to report the presence and activities of elephants in settlements

2.3 Identify community process facilitators (CPF) and form a CPF forum in the corridors to help educate the local people and local leaders about the importance of conserving elephant habitats

2.4 Lobby politicians, NGOs to strengthen awareness mechanism of habitat management for elephants

Objective 3: Reduced 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.

Activity 3.1.2: Research and pilot different mitigation mechanisms to reduce HEC

Activity 3.1.3: Train and equip wildlife officers and local communities to ensure that appropriate HEC management approaches are implemented.

Activity 3.1.4: Undertake appropriate land use planning, including harmonization across sectors and among range States.

Activity 3.1.5: Evaluate the causes and socio-economic consequences of human elephant interactions.

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.

Activity 3.3.1 Establish committee structures in communities for human-elephant conflicts

Objective 4: Increased Awareness on Elephant Conservation and Management of Key Stakeholders that include Policy Makers, Local Communities among other Interest Groups.

Activity 4.1.1. Consolidate and disseminate reliable information on the conservation and management of the elephant for the local communities, scientific and political audiences.

Activity 4.1.2 Develop and implement awareness programs targeting schools, Churches, local communities, policy makers, NGOs, the police, Business sectors and Transport associations.

Activity 4.1.3 Develop and implement a communication strategy to justify management decisions and actions.

Activity 4.1.4. Build appropriate capacity to implement the above.

Activity 4.2.2 Incorporate relevant traditional beliefs and practices into conservation and management of the African elephant.

Activity 4.3.1. Develop and implement information, education and communication strategies on the conservation of the African elephant.

Objective 8: African Elephant Action Plan is effectively implemented.

Activity 8.1.1. Pooling of resources (voluntary contributions of capacity, space, and funding) from range States to complete the Action Plan.

Activity 8.1.2. Prioritize interventions in the African Elephant Action Plan for fundraising and subsequent implementation.

Activity 8.1.3. Estimate the cost of activities and seek funding sources.
Activity 8.1.4. Develop a mechanism to carry forward the plan, ensuring sustainability.
Activity 8.1.5. Establish mechanisms for coordination, collection and use (in a sustainable manner) of funds for implementation of the African Elephant Action Plan.
Activity 8.2.1. Establish clear and measurable targets for each objective and strategy.
Activity 8.2.2 Establish institutional arrangements for monitoring the implementation of the African Elephant Action Plan and on remedial measures in case of little or no progress.
Activity 8.2.3. Implement the actions called for in the African Elephant Action Plan and report on these through a regular transparent reporting mechanism through existing mechanisms, for example; CITES bi-annual reporting.
Activity 8.3.1. Use the African Elephant Action Plan as a fundraising tool to encourage donors to commit funds to the African Elephant Fund.

4.0 Project Rationale – why is this project necessary and urgent? What threats face this elephant population (give, 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, etc.).

The size of Queen Elizabeth National Park (QENP) is 1,978 km². This is the second largest National Park in Uganda. During Financial Year 2016/2017; QENP was one of the four parks that contributed highly to the total revenue of UWA. Irrespective of its size QENP harbors 2904 elephants than other national parks (IUCN, 2016). There are many problem animal incursions in QENP due to population increase in the districts surrounding QENP from 1,598,494 people in 2002 to 2,238,502 people in 2014 (UBOS, 2014). There is land encroachment leading to reduction of corridors and buffer zones.

The increasing human population in the areas surrounding PAs has led to increase in settlements and crops fields of maize, Bananas, Beans, Ground nuts, millet, cassava, Sweet Potatoes, Cotton, Papaws, tomatoes, Pineapples Mangoes, etc are right at the edge of the National Park.

Overtime from 2015-2018, QENP management has witnessed increased crop raids on average of 31 per night in different locations and involving 1 to over 10 elephants. The conflict is expected to escalate with the steady increase in elephant population from about 150 in 1990 to about 2904 in 2014. The conflicts spoil the relationships between QENP management and the communities, and the politicians consistently demand for total eradication of crop destruction problem through wanton killing of elephants involved or else Government compensates for the losses. From January to October 2018, QENP recorded data from January 2018 to October indicates deaths of 10 elephants whereby 2 elephants died from gunshots, 7 from unknown causes and 1 from natural death where by tusks had been removed from 5 elephants. Also 2 human lives and 3 cows were lost to the elephants. However, most of the incidences go unreported which continue spoiling the relationship between the park and the local people.

Government efforts to increase wealth creation through agricultural production have been undermined by Human-Elephant Conflict which is estimated at a loss of 1,000,000 shillings per acre of crop destroyed.

Crop raids expose the elephants to poaching. Bottles of poisonous substances have also been recovered in community gardens inserted in pawpaws and pineapples. These are the elephants' favourite fruits. These practices have a big potential to wipe out the whole herd instantly. Interventions aimed at minimising the elephants from getting out of the QENP are therefore necessary to overcome HEC.

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.

This project will be implemented along the boundary of QENP within Kasese District. (see map and graph attached as annex 1 and 2) The project will have the following phases; Mobilization of funds (proposal generation), community engagement, procurement of materials, tools and equipment, implementation, monitoring and evaluation and reporting.

Phase 1: Mobilisation of funds.

A proposal for funding will be submitted to AEF. UWRTI will mobilize funds to cater for staff during training, monitoring and supervision of the project implementation. The deliverables will include, funding proposal submitted to AEF and budget line in UWRTI annual operation plan to pay for the staff time during community mobilisation and implementation of this project.

Phase 2: Mobilisation of community.

The project will be implemented together with the community where community leaders will be mobilized and sensitized and help in the selection processes for the targeted beneficiaries.

Developing agendas and designing addition materials for community meetings and engagements.

Developing terms of reference and list of members of community coordinating committees

The community will be mobilised in 6 groups and provide information about elephant crop raids. They will be sensitised and trained in fighting elephant threats. The evaluation of this phase will base on minutes of meetings held and number of community groups formed. Mobilisation will be accomplished within the 2nd month of the project (1st month after receiving funding). The project supervisor will assign staff to supervise this project.

Phase 3: Procurement of materials, tools and equipments.

Pangas, hoes, laptop, stationary, alarm bells, torches, grease, nylon threads, bee hives, bombers, whistles, tape measure, GPS, battery cells uniforms and gum boots will be procured. The Public Procurement and Disposal of Assets Act will be followed in procuring the items and midterm reviews will be conducted. Tool kits will be given to the participants during training. Procurement of the equipments will be accomplished during the 3rd month of the project. (1st month after receiving funding)

Phase 4: Project implementation.

1.0 Train and equip local communities neighbouring QENP with techniques to stray elephants along boundaries of Kasese district.

6 community groups will be sensitized, trained and equipped with techniques.

2.0 Biological and organic deterrents to stray elephants

2.1 Beekeeping

Areas neighbouring intensive crop growing communities will be reinforced with beehives to deter elephants. 600 beehives will be laid along the key boundary prone areas of QENP and supervised by community leaders. The three products will be delivered: natural honey, wax and propolis. Anticipated income from the three products will be 8,000,000 Uganda Shillings and salvage community financial constraints.

2.2 Application of Chilli (*Capsicum frutescens*)

The project will support communities to grow chilli for problem animal management and as a source of income. It is anticipated that a kilo of red pepper will be sold at 10,000 Uganda Shillings. This will be a source of income for communities. Drying will help to protect the mature seeds which will then be stored waiting to fetch best prices in future.

2.2.1 Application of Chilli Blocks

Farmers will be supported to prepare chilli cakes (a mixture of chopped/pounded chilli mixed with cow/elephant dung and water, when left to dry will form chilli cakes). These will be burnt and placed along entry points for the elephant during the migrating seasons /weeding seasons and harvesting seasons. However the effectiveness of the smoke (tear gas) will depend on the direction of the wind. Whenever winds are favourable, the smoke will deter elephants from approaching the gardens.

Farmers will be supported to mix chilli with grease and sock in ropes to hang alongside their gardens to repel elephants. Whenever conditions are favourable the mixture of grease and chilli will melt and produce a strong chilli scent that will deter the elephants from approaching the gardens.

3.0 Wildlife Scouts capacity building.

60 Wildlife Scouts will be identified and selected. They will be supported through training to acquire skills and knowledge about Human-Elephant Conflict management. The project will provide the Scouts with uniforms and basic working equipment.

4.0 Raising awareness

10 Radio Talk Shows about Human-Elephant Conflict Management will be hosted at local FM radio stations. 2,000 flyers and 1,000 brochures will be disseminated to communities living adjacent to QENP.

This activity will deliver sensitization activities to counteract Human-Elephant Conflict, nurture a favourable environment for a framework of community-led initiative, and raise awareness on the prospects of elephant protection. The project will disseminate information on HEC management and mitigation.

Phase 5 & 6: Monitoring and Evaluation.

Periodic monitoring will be done by UWRTI together with the management of QENP as part of the routine supervisory function. Monthly and Quarterly progress reports will be submitted to Project Supervisor who will also report to AEF Secretariat. Evaluation will be done at the end of the project implementation. An evaluation team comprising of overall Project Supervisor, Auditors, PA management and Community leaders will be constituted. The team will be joined by an official from AEF Secretariat when required. The Team Leader/Supervisor will compile evaluation report to AEF Secretariat.

Phase 7 Reporting:

UWRTI management through the supervisor will submit monthly and quarterly progress reports to the Supervisor who will in turn submit quarterly reports to the AEF Secretariat. The Supervisor will also submit an end of implementation evaluation report to the Secretariat.

Anticipated benefits.

Implementation of the project will generally increase awareness of the conservation of elephants and reduce Human-Elephant Conflict in the surrounding community thereby increasing crop yields and incomes to the community. Specifically, the following benefits will be realised:

1. Reduction in crop raids by elephants leading to increased crop yields, increased harvests and increased income.
2. Increased sensitization for securing the Kibale-Queen elephant corridor
3. Improved food security
4. Improved relationship between the community and QENP management.
5. Improved local community livelihood through selling of honey and chilli
6. Increased understanding of elephant conservation and possibly change of attitudes towards community co-existence with elephants.
7. Reduction in resentment of elephants
8. Stopping of killing and wounding of elephants during crop raids.
9. Increased population of elephants in the long run.

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.

Phase	Activity	Months								
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	6 th	7 th	8 th	9 th
1	Submission of proposal and receipt of funds	■	■							
2	Mobilization of community			■	■					
3	Procurement of tools			■						
4	Implementation of project				■	■	■	■	■	
5	Monitoring of progress			■	■	■	■	■	■	
6	Project evaluation			■						■
7	Reporting			■			■			■

From the table above, the project will be implemented in 9 months assuming the proposal approval and funding process takes two months, the actual project implementation will take 5 months. Monitoring of progress will be continuous while end term evaluation will be done at Month 9. Two quarterly reports will be submitted in the 3rd and 6th month and final report done at the end of implementation (month 9)

BUDGET

7.0 Has this project received or been pledged any other sources of funding (external)? Give all relevant details (for example, amount, source of funds, timetable, any restrictions):

No, the project has not received or been pledged any other source of funding

7.1 Please 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 included in Table annexed to the document

Any other budget lines:

7.2 Please specify the proponents contribution towards the project

Please submit the completed proposal, either by:

Email:

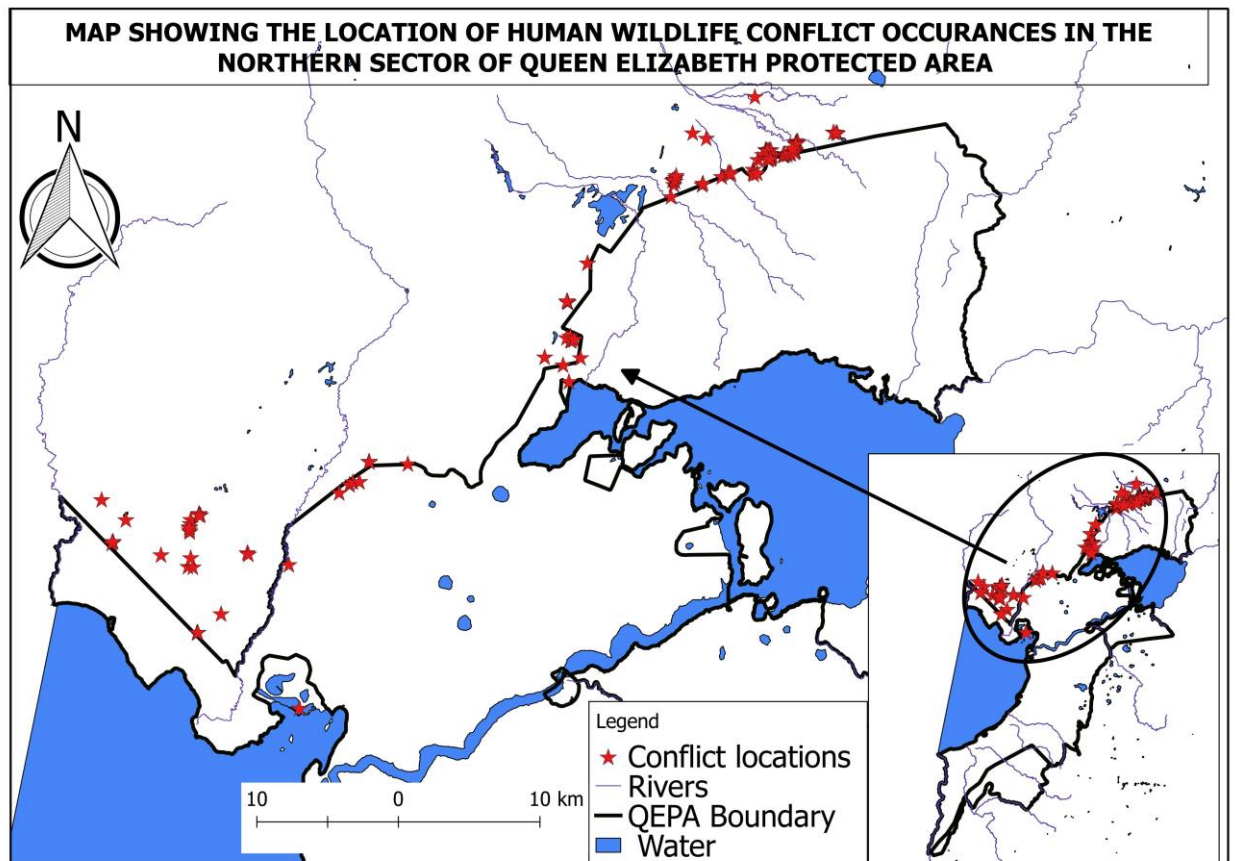
Fax:

You should receive acknowledgement of receipt of your proposal within 14 days.
If you do not receive such an acknowledgement, please telephone:

Further details on any of the above details may be requested by the Steering
Committee of the African Elephant Fund.

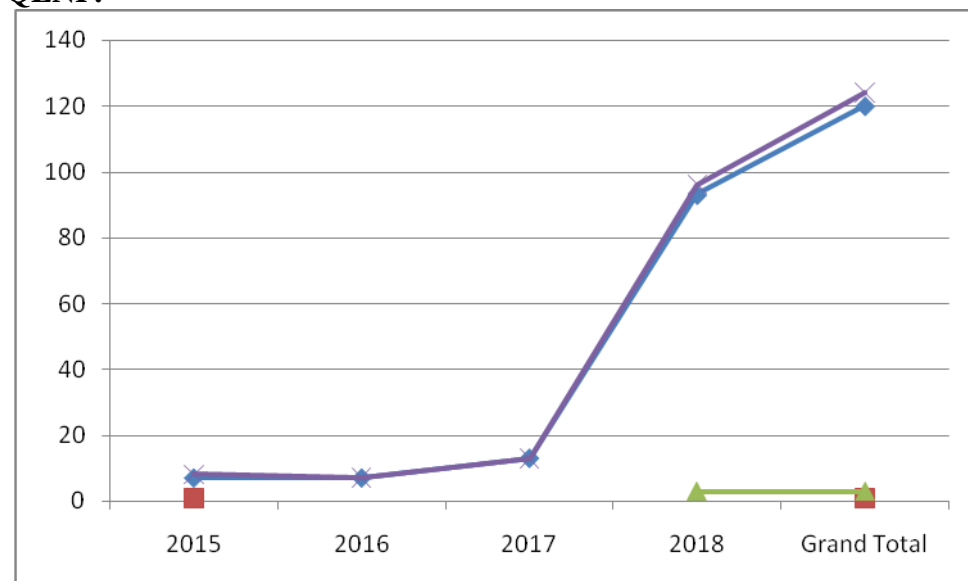
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Annex 1



Annex 2

A GRAPH SHOWING HUMAN WILDLIFE CONFLICT OCCURENCES IN THE NOTHERN SECTOR OF QENP.



FULL PROPOSAL BUDGET						
	Quantity//	Days	Cost/Unit (US Dollars)	Expected source of funds and amounts		
BUDGET LINE	Participants			AEF	PROPONENT	Other (please specify)
					(GOVT.)	
1.1 Train and equip local communities with techniques to manage stray elephants.						
1.1.1 Conduct a sensitization workshop						
Meals and Refreshments for Participants (3meals per person per day for 2days)	60	2	25.00	3,000.00		
Accommodation for Participants	60	2	13.10	1,572.00		
Hire of Training Venue	1	2	131.60	263.20		
Stationery	1	1	131.58	131.58		
Transport Refund for Participants	60	2	8.00	960.00		
Staff (Instructors' Time)	7	2	37.00	-	518.00	
Field Visit	1	1	1,578.00	1,578.00		
Sub-Total				7,504.78	518.00	
			-	-		
1.1.2 Bee Hives						
Procure 600 Kenya Top Bar hives	600	1	39.47	23,684.21		
1.1.3 Chilli						
Procure 100Kgs of Chilli seeds	100	1	12.00	1,200.00		
1.1.4. Use of Alarm bells						
Procure Alarm bells (Assorted)	60	1	13.16	789.47		
Sub-Total			-	25,673.68	-	
1.2 Wildlife Scouts capacity building.						
Meals and Refreshments for Participants (3meals per person per day for 7days)	60	7	25.00	10,500.00		
Accommodation for Participants	60	7	13.10	5,502.00		
Hire of Training Venue	1	7	131.60	921.20		
Training materials and	1	1	1,316.00	1,316.00		

equipments						
Transport Refund for Participants	60	2	8.00	960.00		
Field Visit	1	1	1,578.00	1,578.00		
Staff Time	7				-	
Director	1	10	150.00	-	1,500.00	
Co-ordinator	1	15	112.00	-	1,680.00	
Instructors	7	7	39.47	-	1,934.03	
Public Relations Officer	1	10	39.47	-	394.70	
Community Conservation Warden	1	10	39.47	-	394.70	
Field Rangers	5	10	6.00	-	300.00	
				20,777.20	6,203.43	
Procure Equipment for Wildlife Scouts			-	-		
Overcoats	60	1	12.00	720.00		
Gloves	60	1	2.00	120.00		
Radio Calls	12	1	36.00	432.00		
Uniforms	60	1	26.00	1,560.00		
Gumboots	60	1	8.00	480.00		
Stockings	60	1	3.00	180.00		
Smart phones	6	1	52.00	312.00		
Rechargeable Torches	60	1	8.00	480.00		
				4,284.00	-	
1.3 Raising awareness						
Development and Printing of Fliers	2,000	1	0.21	421.05		
Development and Printing of Bronchures	1,000	1	0.26	263.16		
Procurement of Airtime on selected FM Radios (Jingos 2 x 30days)	3	60	3.16	568.42		
Radio Talkshow	6	1	263.16	1,578.95		
Pull Ups	2	1	78.95	157.89		
Print T. Shirts	200	1	7.89	1,578.95		
Conduct Meetings with Stakeholders	6	1	526.32	3,157.89		
Sub- Totals			-	7,726.32	-	
1.4 Rangers capacity						

building						
Conduct GIS Training						
Procurement GPSs	5	1	789.47	3,947.37		
Procure Camera Traps	5	1	400.00	2,000.00		
Procure Laptops	2	1	789.47	1,578.95		
Meals and Refreshments for Participants (3meals per person per day for 14days)	100	14	15.79	22,105.26		
Sub- Totals			-	29,631.58	-	
1.5 CONSULTANCY / PROFESSIONAL						
Backstopping Services			-	-		
Artwork for the Flyer	1	1	-	-	600.00	
Artwork for the Brochure	1	1	-	-	600.00	
Sub- Totals				-	1,200.00	
				95,597.56	7,921.43	
Total Project Cost				103,518.99		

TELEGRAMS: "MINTOUR"
TELEPHONE: 0414-561700
E-mail: info@tourism.go.ug, ps@tourism.go.ug
Website: www.tourism.go.ug



MINISTRY OF TOURISM, WILDLIFE
AND ANTIQUITIES,
2nd FLOOR, RWENZORI TOWERS,
PLOT 6, NAKASERO ROAD,
P.O. BOX 4241,
KAMPALA, UGANDA

IN ANY CORRESPONDENCE ON
THIS SUBJECT PLEASE QUOTE NO.

29th January, 2019

The Head of African Elephant Fund
United Nations Environment Program
P. O. Box 30552-00100
NAIROBI, KENYA

**ENDORSEMENT OF PROJECT PROPOSAL ON STRENGTHENING HUMAN-
ELEPHANT CONFLICT (HEC) REDUCTION IN QUEEN ELIZABETH NATIONAL
PARK, UGANDA**

Government of Uganda by an Act of parliament established the Uganda Wildlife Research and Training Institute (UWRTI) to undertake training in Wildlife Management and carry out research on wildlife species and habitats to guide policy and management decision making.

The institute has submitted a project proposal titled "Strengthening Human-Elephant Conflicts (HEC) Reduction in Queen Elizabeth National Park, Uganda" to African Elephant Fund (AEF) for funding.

Human wildlife conflict management is one of the top priorities as Government and as such Uganda is in full support of this proposal and highly recommends it to you for consideration.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "James Lutalo".

James Lutalo

For: PERMANENT SECRETARY

Mission: "To develop and promote the tourism, wildlife and heritage resources for enhancement of Uganda as a competitive and preferred tourist destination, with accelerated sector contribution to the national economy".
