



Project Proposal to the African Elephant Fund (AEF)

1.1: Country: COTE D'IVOIRE

1.2: Project title: Extension of GPS tracking of elephants in conflict with humans to 10 new groups

1.3: Project location: the eastern, southwest, western and northern regions of the country

1.4: Overall project cost (USD): 271,100 USD

Amount Requested from African Elephant Fund (USD): 189,500 USD

Co-funding source and amount (if applicable) in USD: Treasury of the State of Cote d'Ivoire (81,600 USD)

1.5: Project duration: 24 months

1.6: Project proponent: DIRECTORATE OF WILDLIFE AND HUNTING RESOURCES / MINISTRY OF WATER AND FORESTS

1.7: Name and institution of project supervisor: Ms. KONE SALIMATA / DIRECTOR OF WILDLIFE AND HUNTING RESOURCES

1.8: Address of project supervisor: BPV 178 ABIDJAN - DIRECTORATE OF WILDLIFE AND HUNTING RESOURCES / MINISTRY OF WATER AND FORESTS

1.9: Telephone number: 00225 20 21 07 00 / 00225 07 36 83 59

1.10: Email: kosalikk@yahoo.fr / dfrcminef@yahoo.fr

1.11: Date of submission: February 12, 2020

2.0: Project summary (*overall rationale, objectives of the project, expected outputs and expected results maximum 1 page*)

The number of elephants in Cote d'Ivoire has fallen from over 1,000 individuals in the 1990s to around 500 individuals in 2020, a loss of around 50% in 30 years.

Since 2018, the country has started an ambitious satellite monitoring programme for elephant, thanks to funding from the African Elephant Fund (AEF). The project co-financed by AEF and the State of Cote d'Ivoire has made it possible to acquire 4 GPS collars and to install 3 collars on groups of elephants particularly threatened with slaughter because they are involved in conflicts with humans.



The 3 collars installed provided preliminary results that were relevant and very useful in the management of the groups of elephants concerned and in decision-making for the mitigation of conflicts between them and humans.

Faced with the large number of centers of human-elephant conflicts and the low level of elephant numbers, Cote d'Ivoire has decided to take a higher speed in the protection of elephants by expanding the system of monitoring elephant movements by satellite technology, to all groups of elephants. It is a system already tested in many African countries and which also contribute to the fight against poaching of elephants.

The overall objective of the project is to help improve the survival of elephants.

The specific objectives of the project are (i) to equip elephants with collars to ensure the monitoring of groups and their numbers, (ii) to train forestry personnel in the management of GPS data to guide decision-making in monitoring and management elephant habitats, (iii) strengthen public awareness to mitigate human-elephant conflicts and protect elephants.

The expected results of the project are the installation of 10 GPS collars on different groups of elephants, the reinforcement of the capacities of 10 agents of Water and Forests in the processing and the analysis of the data of GPS collars, the sensitization of the populations of minus 20 villages in elephant conservation.

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

The project is mainly in line with priority objectives 1 (Reduce the illegal killing of elephants and the illegal trade in their products) and 5 (strengthening knowledge on elephants). Secondly, the project will contribute to the achievement of priority objectives 3 (reduction of human-elephant conflicts) and 4 (raising awareness of the main actors).

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 destruction of the habitat is with poaching, the two main causes of the decline of elephants in Cote d'Ivoire. From 16 million hectares at the beginning of the last century, the Ivorian forest increased to 7,850,864 hectares in 1990 then to 3,401,146 hectares in 2015. These residual forests are distributed between national parks and natural reserves (38.91%), classified forests (24.85%) and rural areas (36.23%). Habitat destruction was caused by the economy's heavy dependence on agriculture and especially cash crops (coffee, cocoa, oil palm, rubber, cotton, and cashew). A new national policy for the preservation, rehabilitation and extension of forests was adopted in 2019 and its implementation has started.

Despite the formal ban on hunting since 1974, poaching remains the main cause of the scarcity of wildlife in Cote d'Ivoire. The phenomenon mainly affects ungulates and primates and, to a lesser extent, elephants.



Furthermore, human-elephant conflicts have become a significant problem in recent years, due to the increase in the sources of conflict and the lack of compensation for losses caused by elephants. These conflicts endanger the livelihoods and food security of rural people, who do not hesitate to retaliate against elephants.

Formerly one of the most important sources of ivory in West Africa during the colonial period and one of the most flourishing domestic ivory markets in the 1980s, the country closed its national market for ivory in 1997. However, a black market exists but is not very large. The largest seizure of ivory was made in 2018 with 600 kg, of East African origin. The other major seizures did not exceed 11 entire tusks between 2013 and 2019.

The total number of elephants was estimated in 1980 at around 3,000 as the national elephant population decreased by 50% over a nine-year period to around 1,500 in 1990 and around 500 individuals today.

From 2012 to 2019, 14 cases of poaching of elephants were reported to the wildlife and protected areas services.

The distribution of elephants is still very wide despite the drastic reduction in numbers. Indeed, the presence of elephants is confirmed in several habitats (see Figure 1) including four (4) national parks, three (3) nature reserves, 20 classified forests and 14 rural areas. Some of these herds or groups straddle several habitats, but for other close groups, the information available does not make it possible to know whether they are the same group or different groups.

Tai and Comoé National Parks have the largest numbers of elephants (around 200 and 150 respectively) but the numbers of herds or groups are not known. Outside these two parks, the numbers of elephants in the other groups vary from 2 to around 60 individuals, with little details on the actual numbers of many groups. More than a dozen known groups are currently involved in conflicts with humans.

These conflicts affect the populations of more than a hundred villages across the country.



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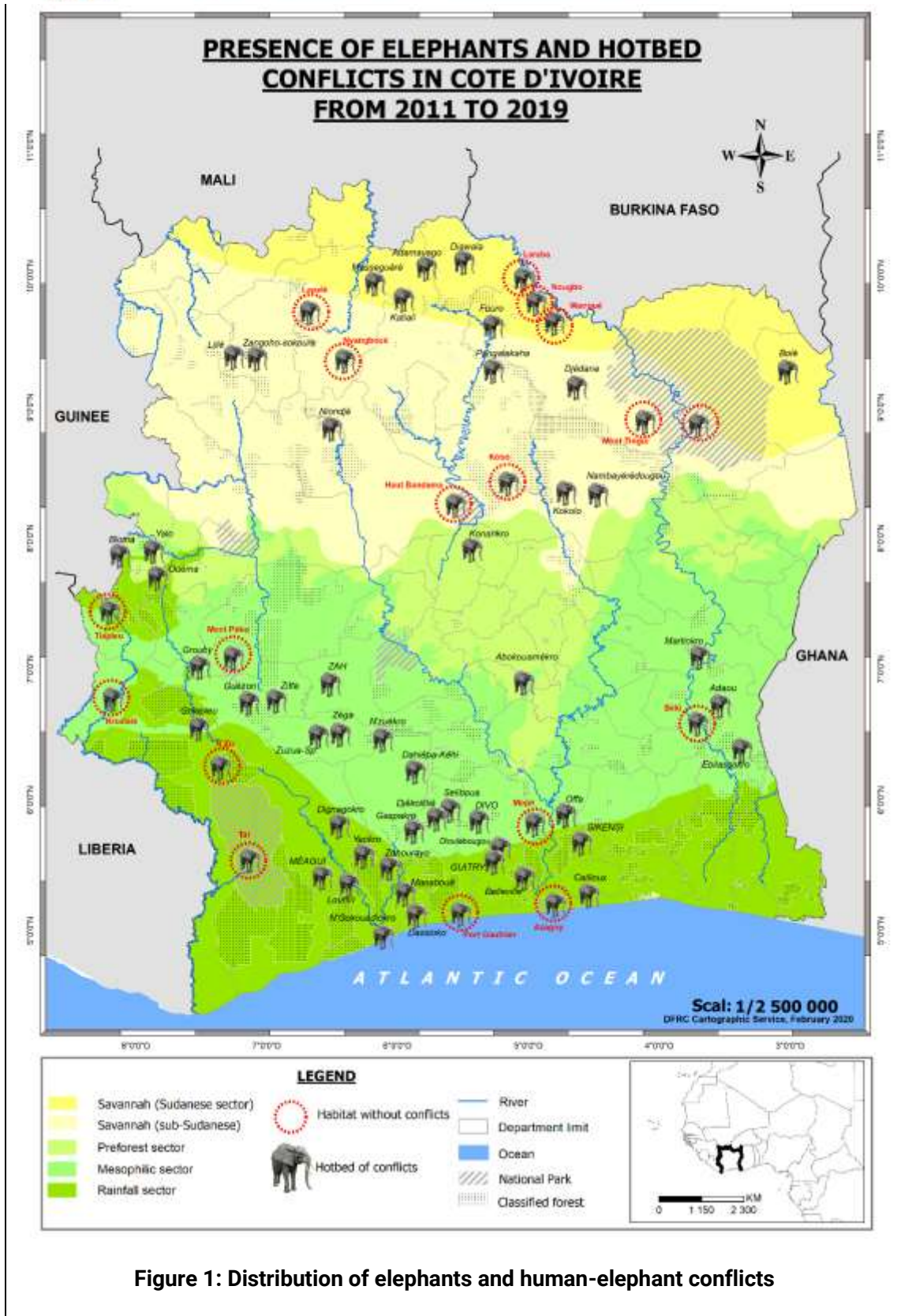


Figure 1: Distribution of elephants and human-elephant conflicts



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
1. Equip elephants with GPS collars	1.1.Acquiring GPS collars	12 months	Known collar supplier	5 collars purchased every 06 months	<i>Partnership with the North Carolina Zoo in the USA for the ordering and shipping of Telonics manufacturing collars</i>
	1.2.Organizing GPS collaring missions	24 months	Pre-identifying target elephant groups	5 elephant collars installed per year	<i>Meetings with OIPR and SODEFOR for the selection of target elephant groups</i>
2. Train forest staff in GPS data management	2.1.Organizing a training session for forestry staff	12 months	Identify the officers to be trained with GIS requirements	10 agents trained	<i>Internal selection involving MINEF's deconcentrated services staff</i>
3.Raising awareness on elephant conservation	3.1.Producing an awareness skit	12 months	1 radio sketch produced	Identify a communications agency	<i>Partnering with MINEF's Communication scan</i>
	3.2. Spreading awareness skit on 10 local radio stations	12 months	3 broadcasts per week for 3 to 5 months	Targeting villages along the banks of targeted elephant groups	<i>Combine MINEF's Communication scan, administrative authorities and local radio stations</i>

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)

The goods and services to be acquired under this project are as follows:

- 10 GPS collars to put on the elephants to track their movements;
- the costs of providing satellite data from GPS collars to guide their monitoring and decision-making on their management (12 readings per GPS per day);



- the cost of shipping the elephant collars because they will be made in the United States and shipped for use in Cote d'Ivoire ;
- mission costs: travel, fees, accommodation and food for expert veterinarians who will come from the United States or South Africa to install GPS collars in Cote d'Ivoire ;
- costs of veterinary drugs and syringes;
- the consultancy costs of the GIS expert who will train the forestry staff in the processing and analysis of the collar data;
- the costs of organizing the training workshop for 10 forest officers in the processing of collar data;
- the costs of providing a communication agency for the production of an awareness radio sketch;
- the costs of broadcasting the sketch on 10 local radios for 3 to 5 months;
- mission costs of forestry personnel and village trackers for the pre-identification of target elephant groups and the installation of collars;
- acquisition of office supplies for the administration of the project (papers, inks, small materials, etc.).

5.1.3: Implementation: activity plan, timeline

Activities	Outputs	Delivery Date
Activity 1.1. Acquiring GPS collars	10 acquired transmitter collars	Year 1
Activity 1.2. Organizing GPS collaring missions	10 groups of elephants equipped with transmitter collars	Year 1 et Year 2
Activity 2.1. Organizing a training session for forest rye staff	10 forest officers are trained to process collar data	Year 1
Activity 3.1. Producing a radio sketch	1 radio sketch produced	Year 1
Activity 3.2 Spreading awareness skit on 10 local radio stations	3 broadcasts per week for 3 to 5 months	Year 1 et Year 2



5.1.4: Monitoring and evaluation measures of the project

Each forest officer trained in the processing of collar data will provide the report of the movements of elephants from their Regional Directorate and the corresponding analyzes. The Directorate of Wildlife will participate in all missions and produce mission reports as well as the annual reports of the MINEF, interim and end of the project for the donor. All MINEF projects are monitored and evaluated internally by the Directorate of Studies, Projects and Evaluation (DSPE) as well as by the Public Investment Program of the Ministry of Planning and Budget, when the project is co-financed by the State.

5.1.5: Technical and financial reporting

The interim and final technical and financial reports for the project will be prepared and submitted in the standard UN format by the project manager, the Director of Wildlife and Hunting Resources, whose references are given above. This approach was adopted in the previous project "Improving knowledge of elephants involved in human-elephant conflicts", funded by the African Elephant Fund in Cote d'Ivoire and the reporting requirements were fully complied with.

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

With a view to ensuring the sustainability of this type of elephant monitoring based on satellite technologies, four key aspects will be tackled in parallel by the project:

1. capacity building of a nucleus of wildlife service heads from the Regional Water and Forests Departments, in order to ensure the monitoring of elephants by local services in their districts;
2. implementation of a continuous monitoring system linked to the activities of each wildlife service;
3. permanent coordination ensured by the Directorate of Wildlife and Hunting Resources to centralize the monitoring reports of the Regional Directions, analyze them and improve its advisory role to the Regional Directions and the Minister's Office;
4. continuous search for funding to renew the collars after 3 to 4 years of operation.

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.

This project will benefit from co-financing from the State of Côte d'Ivoire. The contribution to this project is estimated at 81,600 USD.



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)
Activity 1.1. Acquire GPS collars						
Purchase of GPS collars	10	1 collar	3,000	30,000	30,000	0
Shipping and insurance costs	10	1 collar	1,000	10,000	0	10,000
Satellite data supply costs (300 USD/collar/year)	10	1 collar for 3 years	900	9,000	9,000	0
Sub-total				49,000	39,000	10,000
Activity 1.2. Organize GPS collaring missions						
Travel costs of 3 experts for 3 collaring missions (2 vets at 2600 USD each and 1 assistant at 1000 USD)	3	1 mission	6,200	18,600	18,600	0
Expert fee (600 USD per veterinarian per day and 200 USD for assistant)	50	Mission day	1,400	70,000	70,000	0
Supply of veterinary products (drugs and syringes)	3	1 mission	300	900	900	0



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Accommodation (accommodation and food) costs of 3 experts for 50 days of collaring missions	150	Person/day	100	15,000	15,000	0
Travel costs for CI experts for 50 days (vehicle rental and fuel)	50	Day	200	10,000	10,000	0
Mission costs for support forest officers for collaring (20 officers for 50 days of missions)	1000	Person/day	50	50,000	0	50,000
Fuel costs for transporting forest officers	3	Package	3 000	9,000	0	9,000
Sub-total				173,500	114,500	59,000
Activity 2.1. Organize a training session for forest staff						
Room rental and 4-day training workshop meals	4	Day	5,000	20,000	20,000	0
Consultant's fee	4	Day	1000	4,000	4000	0
Accommodation and travel expenses for participants	10	Day	660	6,600	6,600	6,600
Sub-total				30,600	24,000	6,600
Activity 3.1. Raising awareness of conservation						
Produce a radio skit	1	Sketch	4,000	4,000	4,000	0
Radio broadcast costs	2	Year	4,000	8,000	8,000	0
Sub-total				12,000	12,000	0



Project management incidental costs						
Office supply (papers, blankets)	2	Package/year	1,000	2,000	0	2,000
Computer supplies (inks)	2	Package/year	2,000	4,000	0	4,000
Sub-total				6,000	0	6,000
Total Cost				271,100	189,500	81,600

The following budget items are not funded by the AEF, as agreed per its 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. Transport/ flights;
4. Vehicles, excluding bicycles and motorbikes;
5. Educational programmes - bursaries & interns.

Please submit the completed project proposal to: mamadou.kane@un.org and dorris.chepkoech@un.org; with a copy to: unenvironment-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 20 762 5046/ +254 20 762 4253**

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