



Proposal to the African Elephant Fund

1.1 Country:	Zambia
1.2 Project Title:	Strengthening law enforcement capacity to combat illegal killing of elephants in Zambia
1.3 Project Location:	Lusaka, Zambia
1.4 Overall Project Cost:	USD 22,250 AMOUNT Requested from African Elephant Fund: USD 21,250
1.5 Project Duration:	3 months (February – April 2016)
1.6 Project Proponent:	Zambia Wildlife Authority in partnership with Lusaka Agreement Task Force
1.7 Name of Project Supervisors:	Kampamba Kombe and Bonaventure EBAYI
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1.12 Date proposal submitted:	31 st December 2015

2.0 Project Summary: (not more than 250 words)

As wildlife crime becomes more sophisticated and globalized, it is increasingly becoming necessary to impart law enforcement personnel with modern skills/techniques and expertise to foster cooperation among law enforcement agencies involved in the fight against illicit trade in wild fauna and flora.

This Project is designed to support capacity building for law enforcement personnel whose responsibilities include the fight against organized wildlife crime and in particular illegal killing of elephants in Zambia.

Acknowledging the need to address the growing multi-scale threats of illegal exploitation of wildlife resources to ecosystem integrity and especially illegal killing and trade in elephants, Zambia Wildlife Authority seeks to mobilize financial resources from African Elephant Fund (AEF) to support this Project. The project will be implemented by Zambia Wildlife Authority in partnership with LATF. It meets the objectives of the Zambia Wildlife Authority which seek to build capacity of its law enforcement staff to surmount the current challenges and sophistication in wildlife crime. The project is also in line with Lusaka Agreement Task Force Strategic Plan, Annual Programme of Work (2014-2015) and the Decisions of the Lusaka Agreement Governing Council of which Zambia is a member state.

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)

This Project is in line with Priority Objective 1 of the African Elephant Action Plan (AEAP) which is to reduce the illegal killing of African elephants and illegal trade in Elephant products.

The project will address Strategy 1.1. Strengthen the capacity of law enforcement authorities/agencies to combat poaching and illegal trade in ivory and other elephant products, Activity 1.1.1. Assess law enforcement capacity and needs in respective range States and 1.1.2. Recruit and train staff at all levels to combat poaching and illegal trade in ivory and other elephant products.

The Project is also in line with Strategy 1.4 Strengthen the enforcement of laws relevant to conservation and management of African elephants.

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.).

Illegal wildlife trade is driving global extirpation of elephant (*Loxodonta africana*) populations in the 37 range states. In recent years, there has been a growing concern on the risk of local extirpation of African elephants which are illegally killed for ivory and bushmeat in increasingly unsustainable numbers.

In Zambia, African elephant populations experienced excessive illegal exploitation in the 1970's and 80's, and this involved the major elephant population strongholds in South Luangwa, Kafue and Lower Zambezi ecosystems. The illegal harvest of elephants has continued until present as witnessed from high carcass ratios recorded during aerial surveys. For instance estimates in the elephant population survey in the south Luangwa National park recorded high carcass ratio of 5.17% which is unsustainable as it exceeds the natural elephant population growth rate of 5% (Dunham 2012, Fredrick, 2013; CITES *et al.*, 2013)¹. The proportion of illegally killed elephants (PIKE) in the lower

¹ Dunham, K. M. (2012). Trend in populations of elephant and other large herbivores in Gonarezhou National Park, Zimbabwe, as revealed by sample aerial surveys. *African Journal of Ecology*, 50(4), 476-488. Frederick, H. (2013). Aerial survey report: Luangwa Valley, 2012. COMACO, Lusaka.

Zambezi ecosystem was also high at 54% (Nyirenda *et al.* 2015)². PIKEs greater than 0.5 or 50% are precursors of severe poaching threats to elephant populations.

Despite the ban by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) in 1989 (Lausanne, CoP7) on international trade in elephants, their parts and derivatives, illegal killing of elephants continues unabated. As a result of the increase in elephant poaching, the first African Elephant Summit was held in Gaborone, Botswana from 2-4 December 2013. The Summit was organised by elephant range states and international non-governmental organisations (NGOs) to agree on urgent measures to counteract this resurgence. These measures combine market and non-market based strategies to address demand and supply of elephant parts and derivatives (IUCN, 2013)³. This proposal will address non-market based approaches which deal with issues of governance and collaborative action in law enforcement to train at least 25 law enforcement officers drawn from various agencies on specialised wildlife criminal investigation/intelligence techniques and international co-operation as well as best practices in fighting illegal wildlife trade.

The rise in elephant poaching and trafficking in Zambia is partly attributed to the dynamics of the global economy than any single factor within the country. The fall of global copper prices in the mid-1970s - copper being Zambia's primary foreign exchange earner - forced many Zambians to identify new sources of income. Many Zambians began to hunt and kill elephants for their ivory tusks, which were sold on the domestic and international markets. Other problems such as a continued weak economy, limited resources for wildlife conservation, human elephant conflicts, weak governance, low social capital and prevalent corruption and a still very lucrative global market in ivory - have made it difficult for the Zambian government to protect its elephant populations. Faced with the decimation of the elephant, the Zambian government initiated several wildlife conservation policies, including cross-border agreements with Zimbabwe and other countries where elephant poaching is common, aimed at reducing elephant poaching. To buttress these conservation efforts which have yielded some positive impacts, ZAWA in collaboration with LATF have designed this capacity building programme to equip the law enforcement personnel with the requisite knowledge and skills to curtail elephant poaching and trafficking of its products as the remaining elephants are under immense pressure from criminal gangs.

LATF's cooperative law enforcement activities have revealed existence of criminal syndicates operating across Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia and Tanzania. There is need to upscale the skills of the enforcement officers to suppress these criminal gangs hence the need for the continuous building of their capacity.

5.0 Detailed Proposal – including activities to be carried out, milestones (at least quarterly milestones), timelines, equipment to be purchased, reporting

² Vincent R. Nyirenda, Peter A. Lindsey, Edward Phiri, Ian Stevenson, Chansa Chomba, Ngawo Namukonde, Willem J. Myburgh & Brian K. Reilly (2015): Trends in Illegal Killing of African Elephants (*Loxodonta africana*) in the Luangwa and Zambezi Ecosystems of Zambia Environment and Natural Resources Research; Vol. 5, No. 2;

³ IUCN (The World Conservation Union). (2013). African Elephant Summit, Gaborone, Botswana, 2-4 December 2013: urgent measures. Retrieved December 4, 2013, from http://cms.iucn.org/downloads/africa_elephant_summit_final_urgent_measures_3_dec_2013.pdf

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.

Justification

This Capacity Building Project will be implemented by Zambia Wildlife Authority (ZAWA) in collaboration with the Lusaka Agreement Task Force (LATF).

Zambia has the second largest proportion of land under protected status in Southern Africa with approximately 225,000(sq.km) designated as protected areas. This account for 30% of the total land cover and of this, 8% are National Parks (NPs) and 22% are Game Management Areas (GMA). The main national parks in Zambia are South Luangwa, North Luangwa, Kafue and Lower Zambezi National parks, while there are 36 Game Management Areas.

Zambia has abundant natural resources and among these is wildlife. Wildlife for the purposes of policy is defined as all components of the ecosystems in national parks (including archaeological and historical sites) and all wild animals and their habitats outside national parks.

This project therefore seeks to strengthen law enforcement in the country through training. It is noted that through the initiative of LATF, Zambia and Tanzania have successfully conducted cross border wildlife enforcement security meetings for field officers. The meetings laid basis for better understanding of common enforcement challenges and identifying potential joint undertakings such as the envisaged training intervention. In this respect, ZAWA jointly with LATF plan to undertake a specialised intelligence & investigations training for wildlife law enforcement officers drawn from ZAWA to impart knowledge and skills aimed at countering annihilation of elephants and trafficking strategies within and outside the protected areas. The trainees will be drawn from ZAWA wildlife zones mainly from poaching hotspots of South Luangwa ecosystem, North Luangwa ecosystem, Kafue Ecosystem, Lower Zambezi and upper Zambezi ecosystems. At least five (5) trainers will be drawn from LATF, ICCWC Partners and National Agencies (Police, wildlife authority, Directorate of Public Prosecution and National Intelligence Service).

Since 1999, LATF has spearheaded cooperative law enforcement activities in Africa which have involved intelligence work, enforcement operations, investigations and capacity development including training, multi-agency workshops and acquisition of assorted equipment to assist in law enforcement. LATF collaborates with national agencies such as Police, Customs, Wildlife Authorities, Anti-Corruption, Prosecutors in carrying out in-country wildlife law enforcement operations, training and awareness programmes. Other activities include special awareness workshops on wildlife crime for prosecutors, magistrates and judges.

This Capacity Building Project has been inspired by the urgency to address the escalating poaching of elephants and trafficking in ivory in Zambia whose devastating effects and those of other related organized crimes are hurting the environment, national economy and rural livelihoods in the country.

Organized poaching of elephants and illegal ivory trade also threatens regional stability by generating income for organized criminal groups also involved in terrorism and other crimes, a situation which calls for urgent enhancement of law enforcement capacities in Zambia. As is the case in most African countries, Zambia is inadequately equipped with requisite skills and also faces the challenge of inadequate cooperation among law enforcement agencies to effectively fight wildlife crime.

Anticipated Benefits and results

The project activities outlined below will contribute to disruption of the criminal networks that engage in poaching of elephants and illegal trade in ivory their parts, products and derivatives. The project will achieve the following benefits/results:

At least 25 law enforcement officers drawn from various agencies and their workmates will directly benefit from the training through enhanced skills, knowledge and awareness on wildlife law enforcement and emerging trends;

- i) Created opportunities for more in-country training on intelligence & investigations by trained personnel, and;
- ii) Improved performance of enforcement officers in intelligence gathering, enforcement operations and investigations as well as regional collaboration will go a long way in securing the elephants in their natural habitats in Zambia.

The main output of the project will be skilled enforcement personnel and a strong wildlife enforcement network that can reduce poaching and trafficking in Zambia and with other neighbouring states.

Wildlife-based enterprises, opportunities and revenues accruing from such enterprises will benefit the rural communities around the ecosystem in Zambia. Tourism-based enterprises such as tour guides, eco-lodges, curio shops and sale of artefacts will provide business opportunities and employment to local communities. In addition, national revenues collected by the country will be ploughed back to the local communities by the governments through social amenity projects such as schools, water, health centres and roads.

This Project seeks to enhance law enforcement capacities in fighting wildlife/forestry crime and hence help in safeguarding natural resources which form the mainstay of most African economies and livelihoods.

Activities

ZAWA in partnership with LATF will organize this training workshop. The training will be disseminated through lectures, practicals, group discussions, experience sharing, presentations and case studies on specialised wildlife criminal investigation/intelligence techniques and international co-operation as well as best practices in fighting illegal

wildlife trade. The trainers will be exposed to and provided with training manuals, tools e.g. ICCWC analytic tool kit and techniques such as controlled deliveries, Anti-money laundering, Risk Profiling and Analysis, Ethics, and Human right standards in law enforcement, and basic anti-corruption techniques.

The specific activities will include:

- i) Develop Training Program in collaboration with LATF;
- ii) Identification and booking of training venue;
- iii) Procurement and facilitation of travel for participants to the training venue;
- iv) Convene specialized training of 25 ZAWA law enforcement personnel;
- v) Reporting to the African Elephant Fund.

Monitoring and Evaluation

ZAWA and LATF will carry out overall monitoring and evaluation of the Project to ensure that the objectives of the Project are attained. Implementation of the planned activities will be evaluated by assessing the effects and impacts of the capacity building program by the trainees/participants to determine whether training delivery was in line with their needs and expectations. The trainees' engagement in subsequent law enforcement operations, their technical reports and feedback will be used as yardsticks for measuring the improvement in performance.

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.

#	Activity	Timeline	Duration (days)
i)	Develop Training Program in collaboration with LATF	February 2016	10
ii)	Identification and booking of training venue	March 2016	7
iii)	Procurement and facilitation of travel of participants and resource persons to the meeting venue	March 2016	14
iv)	Convene specialized training for 25 ZAWA law enforcement personnel	April 2016	5
v)	Preparation and submission of the meeting and financial accountability reports to the African Elephant Fund.	April 2016	14

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):

The Project has not received or been pledged with other sources 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

#	Activity	Budget item	Total USD
i)	Procurement and facilitation of travel of a resource person (from LATF) to the training venue	Air travel – 1 ticket	1,000
ii)	Convene the four-day specialised training for 25 law enforcement personnel from ZAWA and 5 Resource persons	Food & Accommodation/DSA	14,000
		Facilitator/Moderator consulting fees	600
		Conferencing (Hire of meeting venue, equipment, lunch & refreshments)	3,600
		Assorted training materials and stationery	600
		Local Transport – including errands & logistics	1,050
		Design and production of promotional materials	200
		Telecommunication & media expenses	200
iii)	Reporting costs: Production and submission of Project's narrative and accountability reports to AEF	Assorted printing & stationery	1,000
Total Estimated Cost			22,250

NB:

1. The proponent's (ZAWA and LATF) contribution will be USD 1,000 to cater for air travel for a resource person from LATF.
2. Budget (AEF template) and its detailed workings attached.

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.



TEMPLATE FOR PRESENTATION OF PROJECT BUDGET TO THE AFRICAN ELEPHANT FUND
(Section 7.1 of the Project Proposal template)

PROJECT: Strengthening law enforcement capacity to combat illegal killing of elephants in Zambia

Full Proposal Budget				
Budget line		Expected source of funds and amounts		
		Proponent(GO VT.) USD	AEF USD	Other <i>(please specify)</i>
1.	Air travel (LATF Resource person/facilitator to Lusaka, Zambia)	1,000		
2.	Production of Awareness and Education materials <i>(Design and production of banners, training materials and stationery)</i>		800	
3.	Capacity building (Training) – <i>(Food & Accommodation and Venue expenses including training facilities)</i>		17,600	
4.	Consultancy /professional backstopping services <i>(moderator's/facilitator's fees)</i>		600	
5.	Communication and media expenses		200	
6.	Reporting costs <i>(Production of project reports)</i>		1,000	
7.	Local transport for participants to the training venue and facilitation of logistics <i>(Vehicle fuel, Bus fare, taxi)</i>		1,050	
TOTAL		1,000	21,250	

Note: AEF funding does not support purchase of firearms.