



REQUEST FOR MSP APPROVAL (1-STEP PROCEDURE)

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: GEF Trust Fund

PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

Project Title:	FIGHTING AGAINST WILDLIFE POACHING AND ILLEGAL TRADE IN AFRICA- THE CASE OF AFRICAN ELEPHANTS		
Country(ies):	Global	GEF Project ID: ¹	5349
GEF Agency(ies):	WB (select) (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	P144902
Other Executing Partner(s):	WB	Submission Date:	2013-08-14
GEF Focal Area (s):	Biodiversity	Project Duration (Months)	18 months
Name of parent program (if applicable):	NA	Project Agency Fee (\$):	190,000

A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK²:

Focal Area Objectives	Expected FA Outcomes	Expected FA Outputs	Trust Fund	Grant Amount (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
(select) BD-1	Improved management effectiveness of new and existing protected areas	Output 2	GEFTF	2,000,000	1,800,000
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
Total Project Cost				2,000,000	1,800,000

B. PROJECT FRAMEWORK

Project Objectives: To enhance a shared understanding of how to effectively address elephant poaching and illegal ivory trade in Africa and develop a regional collaborative program to combat it.

Project Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	Grant Amount (\$)	Cofinancing (\$)
Component 1: Support Analytical Studies and Regional Strategies to Combat Elephant Poaching and Ivory Trade	TA	Improved understanding of economic impacts of illegal elephant poaching and ivory trade	Two studies delivered Awareness plan designed	GEFTF	600,000	1,300,000
Component 2: Building Alliances to Combat Elephant Poaching and Ivory Trade	TA	Alliances mobilized to combat African elephant poaching and illegal ivory trade. Approaches to address African elephant poaching developed and piloted	Action plan to improve law enforcement completed Number of local staff trained in law enforcement One regional strategy designed	GEFTF	1,200,000	400,000
Component 3: Program development	TA	Long-term program designed	Funding proposal	GEFTF	200,000	100,000

¹ Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.

² Refer to the reference attached on the [Focal Area Results Framework and LDCF/SCCF Framework](#) when filling up the table in item A.

	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
			Subtotal		2,000,000	1,800,000
			Project Management Cost ³	(select)		
			Total Project Cost		2,000,000	1,800,000

C. CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY SOURCE AND BY NAME IF AVAILABLE, (\$)

Sources of Cofinancing	Name of Cofinancier	Type of Cofinancing	Amount (\$)
GEF Agency	WB-DGF	Investment	1800000
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
Total Cofinancing			1,800,000

D. GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY, FOCAL AREA AND COUNTRY¹

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal Area	Country Name/Global	Grant Amount (a)	Agency Fee (b) ²	Total c=a+b
WB	GEFTF	Biodiversity	World	2,000,000	190,000	2,190,000
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
Total Grant Resources				2,000,000	190,000	2,190,000

¹ In case of a single focal area, single country, single GEF Agency project, and single trust fund project, no need to provide information for this table

² Please indicate fees related to this project.

E. CONSULTANTS WORKING FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMPONENTS:

³ PMC should be charged proportionately to focal areas based on focal area project grant amount in Table D below.

Component	Grant Amount (\$)	Cofinancing (\$)	Project Total (\$)
International Consultants	350,000	200,000	550,000
National/Local Consultants	668,000	500,000	1,168,000

F. DOES THE PROJECT INCLUDE A “NON-GRANT” INSTRUMENT? No

(If non-grant instruments are used, provide an indicative calendar of expected reflows to your Agency and to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF Trust Fund).

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

A. PROJECT OVERVIEW

A.1. Project Description.

Global environmental problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed

Sub-Saharan Africa is a uniquely important region from a global biodiversity conservation standpoint, with many unusual and distinctive land-based and aquatic ecosystems. The African continent has between 40,000 and 60,000 plant species, of which at least 35,000 are found nowhere else (one-sixth of the world total in this category). This region is home to nearly a quarter of the world's mammal species (1,229), more than a fifth of the world's bird species (2,000), and around 950 amphibian species.

The sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity is essential for poverty reduction and sustainable development. For example, some 10 million Africans earn their livelihoods in the fisheries sector (World Bank 2009). Tourism—most of which is nature-based in Sub-Saharan Africa—accounts for an estimated 5.8 percent of employment in this region (WTTC 2012). Genetic diversity provides the basis for new breeding programs, improved crops, enhanced agricultural production, and food security. Ecosystems provide a number of environmental services that are vital to human welfare. Many rural communities depend on fish and other wild foods, timber, fuelwood, and medicinal plants from natural ecosystems for their food security and income. Biodiversity conservation is a key component of environmental sustainability, which is tied to achieving the Millennium Development Goal and a central pillar of World Bank assistance.

The African continent is one of the fastest-growing developing regions in the world. The population in Sub-Saharan Africa has increased 10% from 900 million to now over 1 billion from 1990-2009 with a 114% increase in population in urban areas. Mining and oil and gas exploration has increased rapidly and large-scale agricultural land acquisition has proliferated across much of Africa. In many countries in Africa, infrastructure development is also accelerating in attempts to address increasing needs for electricity, drinking water, transport, and other basic services for people.

Natural resources in Sub-Saharan Africa are increasingly under pressure and threat due to land use change, rapid urbanization, poorly planned infrastructure development and resource extraction, illegal logging, wildlife poaching and trade, and other factors. Despite all the conservation efforts by national governments, private resource flows and official development assistance, the rate of biodiversity loss continues to decline. The net rate of forest loss in Africa is also increasing and is the second highest in the world. As a result, the numbers of many species have declined drastically and many are close to extinction, especially in the African tropical belt.

Of particular concern is the fate of the iconic African elephant species ⁴ that make their homes in over 37 countries in Africa. While the ivory trade is illegal, the levels of illegal

⁴There are two species of elephants in Africa:
[African bush elephant](#), *Loxodonta africana*
[African forest elephant](#), *Loxodonta cyclotis*

killing for ivory across the entire African elephant range are of serious and increasing concern to national governments, NGOs, and the international community. Increased illegal killings have been observed over the last 5 years in 19 sites in nine countries (Cameroon, Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kenya, Gabon, Mozambique, the Republic of the Congo, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Zambia). This proposal will address the challenges faced by the African elephant as poaching and illegal ivory trade have increased due to the high demand for ivory from growing middle classes worldwide.

Sectoral and Institutional Context

Elephant experts who studied the continental elephant populations indicate that there may have been as many as 3-5 million African elephants in the 1930s and 1940s and that this number has dropped to between 470,000 and 690,000 African elephants nowadays (one tenth of what they were 70 years ago).

In the wake of intensive hunting, elephant numbers fell dramatically throughout Africa from the 1950s onward. In the 1970s, there were an estimated 1.3 million African elephants. In the 1980s, for example, an estimated 100,000 elephants were being killed per year and up to 80% of herds were lost in some regions. Between 1979 and 1989 the African Elephant population declined by over 50%, with poaching recognized as the main cause. In Kenya alone, numbers crashed from an estimated 167,000 in 1973 to just 19,000 in 1989.

In October 1989, at the seventh meeting of the CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora) Convention of the Parties (CoP7), governments agreed to place the African elephant as an Appendix I species in the IUCN Red species List, thus banning international trade in ivory with effect from January 1990. This ban on illegal trade in ivory, combined with effective conservation interventions decreased poaching. While, the estimate in 1989 was that 609,000 elephants were left in the wild, the number in 1998 reached 750,000.

Ivory has become an important status symbol among the new middle class in the industrial countries of the Far East such as China and Japan. Demand from these and other wealthy nations, including the U.S., is driving the wholesale price for high-quality ivory from \$200 per kilogram in 2004 to \$850 per kilogram by 2007. The price doubled again by 2009. Chinese authorities estimated the retail value of 790 kilograms of ivory seized in southern China in March 2008 at \$6,500 per kilogram.

Under pressure from some countries notably in Southern and Western Africa that wanted to sell their ivory as well as the Eastern nations that wanted to import it, CITES eventually decided to permit two one-time legal sales of ivory stocks. In 2002, CITES conditionally accepted proposals from Botswana, Namibia and South Africa allowing them to make one-off sales of 20, 10 and 30 tons, of ivory held in existing legal stocks. Similar proposals from Zambia and Zimbabwe were rejected. In each case, the ivory had to be obtained by natural deaths or legitimate culling of problem animals only. Individual countries had to apply to participate in the sale and demonstrate progress in curbing their country's illegal ivory trade. A monitoring program MIKE was also established to determine whether the legal sales would promote increased poaching (although its data were never deemed sufficient to

answer this question).

By 2006 poaching had become worse than it was before the ban. That year between 25,000 and 29,000 kilograms of ivory were seized en route from Africa. Major crime syndicates had become involved in the trade, eager to capitalize on this growing demand, particularly because prosecution risk remained low and the liberalization of global trade made it easy to move large volumes of contraband. Based on the 2006 seizures, estimates indicate that more than 8 percent of the African elephant population is being wiped out annually of which between 4 and 6% is linked to ivory poaching. This mortality rate exceeds the elephants' 6 percent annual reproductive rate under optimal conditions and even exceeds the 7.4 percent annual poaching mortality rate that instigated the ban.

In sum, elephant populations are becoming increasingly threatened to the brink of becoming endangered in certain African countries. Poaching is an open access phenomenon, so while some of the locals engaged in poaching gain, some unsustainable and temporary economic benefit from poaching, the bulk of payoffs accrue to organized crime syndicates who export the ivory to distant markets in East Asia. While the large scale illegal poaching is clearly considered as the driving force by most experts, the details are not sufficiently understood. Weak legal frameworks, poor law enforcement (including prosecutorial and judicial practices), as well as a lack of understanding of the different factors that drive this increased poaching on the ground, have resulted in an average of 30,000 elephants being killed every year. This number will continue to increase if African governments with the support of other nations and the international community do not take additional actions to address this issue. The gaps in domestic and international control regimes, difficulties in identifying illegal commodities and secondary products, along with intricate trafficking routes, have resulted in the inability to effectively curtail the trade.

Baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects

The Africa region is facing a crisis on wildlife poaching that has no precedent in history and requires concerted attention by all parties. The key challenges are: 1) The scale of illegal wildlife market is US\$ 8-10 billion annually; 2) Elephant and rhino poaching continue to increase at alarming rates (35,000 elephants in 2012); 3) Combatting organized crime and militia is challenging; 4) Knowledge of effective responses is under-developed; 5) Weak capacity by governments to deal with the problem; 6) Lack of funding that is agile and quickly disbursed; and 7) Lack of coordination by key players (donors, private actors, governments).

There are currently many efforts to address the problem of Elephant poaching and illegal ivory trade in the region. At the CITES Conference of the Parties in Doha (Qatar) on 13-25 March 2010, an ***Africa Elephant Action Plan*** was developed to address the crisis. The goal of the Action Plan is to secure and restore where possible sustainable elephant populations throughout their present and potential range in Africa recognizing their potential to provide ecological, socio, cultural and economic benefits.

The Action Plan has the following eight (8) priority objectives, cascaded into various strategies and activities: 1) Reduced Illegal Killing of Elephants and Illegal Trade in Elephant Products; 2) Maintained Elephant Habitats and Restored Connectivity; 3) Reduced Human-Elephant Conflict; 4) Increased Awareness on Elephant Conservation and

Management of Key Stakeholders that include Policy Makers, Local Communities among other Interest Groups; 5) Strengthened Range States Knowledge on African Elephant Management; 6) Strengthened Cooperation and Understanding among Range States; 7) Improved Local Communities' Cooperation and Collaboration on African Elephant Conservation and; 8) African Elephant Action Plan is Effectively Implemented.

Whilst all the activities in the Action Plan are viewed as extremely important to ensure the long-term survival of wild elephants, the range States, prioritized these objectives in the order of hierarchy. Therefore, Objective 1 (Reduce Illegal Killing of Elephants and Illegal Trade in Elephant Products) was singled out as the most critical one. The main strategies to reduce illegal killing and trade consists of: 1) Strengthen the capacity of law enforcement authorities/agencies to combat poaching and illegal trade in ivory and other elephant products; 2) Harmonize national policies and laws relevant to conservation and management of African elephants within and across range States where possible,; 3) Strengthen the laws relevant to conservation and management of African elephants and; 4) Strengthen the enforcement of laws relevant to conservation and management of African elephants.

More recently (January 2013), UNEP, IUCN, CITES and others, prepared a **Rapid Response Assessment** to address the African elephant poaching crisis. The assessment is based on finding from CITES MIKE (Monitoring Illegal Killing of Elephants), TRAFFIC, expert interviews and reviews, information networks, surveys and consultations with IUCN and a range of other experts. The conclusions include similar recommendations as those in the African Elephant Action Plan described before, and add additional suggestions to include reduction of the market demand and a lot more on controlling illegal trade.

A number of High Level Meetings have taken place and are planned to take place before the end of the year. They are planned to raise awareness and political will, to define urgent actions, to agree on commitments by all parties involved and to better coordinate the interventions. In May, 2013, the Government of the United Kingdom hosted an Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) meeting in London with 22 Governments from key range, transit and destination countries. The goal of this meeting was to initiate a wide-ranging discussion on how actions by Governments and multilateral organizations could have a significant and rapid impact on the illegal wildlife trade, with a focus on three aspects: tackling law enforcement and criminal justice issues; demand reduction; and, supporting the development of sustainable alternative livelihoods in the affected communities.

On May 30, 2013: the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) and the Africa Development Bank hosted a special event on the occasion of the Annual Meetings of the African Development Bank in Marrakech. The goal of this special event was to adopt an international statement—The Marrakech Declaration— by all Africa finance ministers to fight Illicit Wildlife Trafficking and endorsing 10 actions needed to address this issue which touches on Africa's security and development agenda.

Over the next months the following meetings are intended: 1) The French Development Agency is planning a Conference on Wildlife Poaching in Africa in September 2013. 2) The President of Tanzania and IUCN are planning an African Elephant Summit with Heads of African States in November 2013 to address the escalating Crime against Elephants in the region; and 3) The Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DFRA) of the UK is planning a Wildlife Crime Summit in early 2014 to follow-up on the actions

recommended by the African Elephant Summit.

Incremental reasoning

Considerable efforts and are being expended around the planet, related to the protection of the African Elephant. Range state governments, working in some cases with partners, are increasing their efforts to finance protected areas where the elephants live. However, the areas outside protected areas and in the country borders are requiring additional support and attention. The ability to optimize the conservation, stabilization and recovery of the Africa Elephant will require the ongoing and increased efforts related to several factors and actions by many, including: 1) Habitat and Area Conservation and Management; 2) Monitoring and Enforcement of controls around remnant populations and habitat; 3) Poaching Intervention Strategies; 4) Illegal Trafficking and Transit Intervention and Control Strategies; 5) Poverty and Civil Unrest/war Mitigation; and 6) Consumer Demand Dampening and Control.

With so many interested and active stakeholders (governments, NGOs, multi-lateral banks, bilateral financial agencies, etc.), a significant challenge and opportunity before us relates to finding an effective way to harness and optimize the delivery of diverse energies and investments. There is a risk that investments of energy, time and resources can be too diffuse and overlapping to achieve a high level of effectiveness. More than ever, optimal and efficient actions underpinned by targeted communications strategies need to be in place.

The MSP project will carry out consultations with key stakeholders to provide a common platform and framework for regional cooperation on many of the issues and challenges that threaten elephant conservation in Africa and to design a program of investments for the fight against African elephant poaching and illegal ivory trade suitable for GEF and various sources of funding such as IDA, EU, bilateral and other donors and range states funding and commitments. Individual project proposals for selected countries will be written and presented to the donors. This would build of course on existing strategies such as the Elephant Action Plan. The MSP will also support analytical studies, country diagnosis and regional strategies to support immediate actions identified in the various already defined action plans mentioned before. It will support the building of alliances to combat wildlife crime by constituencies that will be important in combatting poaching, including national governments, international and national NGOs, other development agencies (African and International), parliamentarians in range states, financial intelligence units, the criminal justice sector, customs and trade facilitation ministries. Dialogues, workshops and pilot interventions will be used to build constituencies for the larger program.

The Bank can enable countries that are tackling the problem of elephant poaching and illegal ivory trade to cooperate more effectively and succeed more readily by employing the Bank's convening power and country contacts, in-house expertise, previous body of work, and broader concern for good governance and stamping out corruption. Through the Bank's multi-sectoral approach, networks within countries and between states that respond to the needs and constraints of developing countries and the complexity of wildlife crime can be strengthened. This MSP will facilitate cooperation between national authorities at an operational level, such as by providing information, facilitating contacts, or playing an honest broker role and will help bring together international organizations and global good practice to tackle issues of common concern and support concerted action.

One of the key analytical studies will bring objective data to position wildlife crime as more than a crime against wildlife, but as a crime that undermines strong economies and healthy, resilient communities.

This MSP project will complement the efforts and work by other stakeholders mentioned in the previous sections. The Bank and GEF have already contributed considerable funding towards conservation of wild lands in Africa through protected areas projects and other natural resources management projects but never under a coordinated programmatic approach, focusing on the iconic species of Africa such as the elephant. In this context the fate of elephant populations and their habitats can be regarded as an indicator of sustainable development and conservation success and of the likely sustainability of GEF interventions. An agreed regional approach towards achieving specific targets and verifiable outcomes will provide a solid foundation for protecting many areas of outstanding importance for global biodiversity.

Proposed Development Objective(s)

The PDO is to enhance a shared understanding of how to effectively address elephant poaching and illegal ivory trade in Africa and develop a regional collaborative program to combat it.

Key Results

- + Improved understanding of economic impacts of illegal elephant poaching and ivory trade
- + Alliances mobilized to combat African elephant poaching and illegal ivory trade.
- + Approaches to address African elephant poaching developed and piloted
- + Long-term program designed

Components

Component 1: Support Analytical Studies and Regional Strategies to Combat Elephant Poaching and Ivory Trade: This component will support analytical studies, country diagnosis and regional strategies to combat elephant poaching and illegal ivory trade. The following studies and strategies are suggested but will be subject to consultation with key stakeholders:

1.1 Value chain analysis of supply and demand for ivory to identify entry points for action. This study will gather the most updated information available on illegal wildlife trade, law enforcement, trafficking and consuming nations, increased involvement of organized crime and the growth of the market demand of ivory trade to understand the drivers better. This study will be concerned with the interaction of political and economic processes in African society and outside that drive the supply and demand of illegal ivory and make the supply chain maps available to law enforcement and customs agencies to enable prevention, detection and suppression of illegal trade.

1.2 Flagship study on impacts and economic costs of elephant poaching and trafficking in Africa: This study is needed to make the economic case for why anti-poaching efforts should be a priorities for range countries and the international community. This study would look at the cost of poaching at site level (ie. deaths, family and community livelihood losses,

corruption, social disruption, increased delinquency and conflict, armed crime gangsters and militia, impact on Tourism and other development activities). The study can also look at the economic impact of illegal trade on other legal trade and economic development (i.e. country borders controls, smuggling, corruption, money laundering, impact on legal trade, strengthening crime networks, militia, etc.). Increased illegal ivory trade in ports and airports. The analysis can also look at the overall impact at the national level in the institutions, judicial and financial systems. Analysis of recent data and findings on impacts of partial legalization of trade (e.g., through occasional one-off sales as authorized by CITES).

1.3 Assess and define an effective and sustainable elephant crime intelligence system. This study will examine the need for designing and implementing a long-term elephant crime intelligence system. A robust intelligence cycle addressing elephants, a continuous process that directs the collection, evaluation, analysis, dissemination and re-direction of data and information about elephant-related crime, is almost totally lacking. This study will assess the roles and functions that different organizations are taking on to gather and share elephant crime intelligence system, will discuss the findings of the study with key stakeholders and propose recommendations about what could constitute a more effective and sustainable system.

1.4 Mapping law enforcement response in selected countries and diagnosis of in-country enforcement capacity needs. The ICCWC Toolkit was developed by the ICCWC program mentioned earlier and provides an inventory of measures that can assist in the analysis of the nature and extent of wildlife offences and in deterring and combating these offences. It is also intended to contribute to an understanding of the various factors that drive wildlife offenses to integrate the information and experience gained from such analysis into national strategies. The ICCWC Toolkit will be applied to two countries (Gabon and another to be determined) to serve as an initial entry point for national governments, international actors, practitioners and scholars to better understand the complexity of the issue in those countries, and to serve as a framework around which a prevention and response strategy can be developed. This pre-investment work would provide a signpost for how to build an appropriate enabling environment on which other interventions and investments would build. It will facilitate the sharing of knowledge and information among the policymakers, law enforcement agents, judges, prosecutors, researchers, administrators and members of civil society who are working at different levels towards the same objectives.

1.5. Assessment of on-going awareness raising program to reduce the demand. Campaigns and other communications and media tools will be needed to increase awareness of the crime committed, the animal welfare issues involved, and the risk of being involved in organized crime. An assessment of the effectiveness of the on-going awareness raising programs being carried out by different organizations will be done to identify any gaps in actions that might be needed to reduce the demand. Based on research, discussions and external input from many partners, a road map for an awareness raising program under the GEF 6 program within Africa and outside Africa will be proposed to donors.

Component 2: Building Alliances and Political Will to Combat Elephant Poaching and Ivory Trade: This component will support the building of alliances to combat wildlife crime by constituencies that will be important in combatting poaching, including national governments, international and national NGOs, other development agencies (African and International), parliamentarians in range states, financial intelligence units, the criminal

justice sector, customs and trade facilitation ministries. This component will support dialogues, workshops and pilot interventions to build constituencies for the larger program. A few of these have already been identified but additional pilot interventions would be supported as well.

2.1 *Alliance with parliamentarians.* This activity will forge alliances between national governments in selected countries and international policy and law makers to raise awareness about the relevant legal and political frameworks weaknesses that compromise the governments' ability to control wildlife poaching. The International Conservation Caucus Foundation (ICCF) and the Conservation Council of Nations (CCN) have been working successfully to establish conservation caucuses within national parliaments in Tanzania, Kenya, Namibia and Zambia and have built solid bases of support in South Africa, Botswana, Uganda and Gabon. With support from the project, they plan to deploy a team of experts in up to five countries who, through meetings with high-level policymakers and parliamentarians, will raise this awareness on wildlife poaching and proposed the best solutions. This activity will work closely with activity 1.4. The recommendations to improve the capacity of the government in terms of both skills and resources to undertake needed legal changes will be shared with the appropriate government leaders and secure their commitment to proceeding with an action plan for law enhancement that will guide future significant investment and effort in these countries.

2.2 *Alliance with Anti-money Laundering and other constituencies.* This activity will support regional fora to develop active communities of practice to combat the ivory trade, and more specifically to address the specific law enforcement challenges related to the organized crime features of this criminal activity. By equipping these communities of practice with knowledge on special investigative techniques, such as controlled deliveries, and the tracing of illicit financial gains and by building relationships, communications channels and confidence in the integrity and intention of members of the community of practice, the project will help to establish the credibility of national law enforcement agencies and customs enforcement and increase smugglers' perceptions of the risk of detection and apprehension. While controlled deliveries and anti-money laundering regimes have been used as tools for investigating serious transnational crimes, such as drug and arms trafficking, its use in combating wildlife smuggling is relatively novel and limited in scale. This component will (i) establish a network of customs units that are involved in controlled deliveries, share good practices and enhance informal regional cooperation; (ii) encourage greater use of the controlled delivery technique to combat elephant crime; and (iii) support the use of innovative techniques such as anti-money laundering and asset recovery as tools to combat elephant crime, and mobilize regional anti-money laundering task forces to have a better understanding of the financial flows related to ivory trafficking.

2.3 *Alliances with scientific institutions to improve DNA testing of seized ivory samples as well as isotope testing:* This activity will support on-going efforts of DNA fingerprinting and isotope testing of ivory seizures in laboratories with this type of expertise. This will help regularize the collection, transmission and use of samples, DNA fingerprint to match ivory seizures to source sites and map trade routes and supply chains. Support will be provided to test at least three seizures and pinpoint their provenance for use in the public knowledge portal to identify poaching hotspots, and eventually through formal policy networks to prosecute criminals involved in the trafficking.

2.4 Alliances with regional networks for training to reduce poaching: This activity will support on-going efforts to increase the capacity of public and private partners to improve strategies and anti-poaching efforts in one or two selected countries. Activities will be carried out in coordination with the regional wildlife centers and networks, as well as national training centers in the selected countries.

2.5 Additional partnerships and pilot interventions to be identified: These funds could be made available for priority actions in one or two selected countries identified in existing strategic documents such as “the African Elephant Action Plan (CITES), the National Ivory Action Plans (i.e. Kenya, Uganda, and the United Republic of Tanzania), and the Marrakech Declaration (2013). The proposed interventions will be discussed at various international summits such as the Africa Elephant Summit organized by African Governments to be held in Tanzania (November 4-6, 2013) or other fora still to be determined and will have the wide backing from African governments.

Component 3: Program Development: This component will build on the results of the studies and pilots carried out under this project and will carry out consultations with key stakeholders to design an international “roadmap” of investments for the fight against African elephant poaching and illegal ivory trade suitable for GEF and various sources of funding such as IDA, EU, bilateral and other donors and range states funding and commitments. Individual project proposals for each country will be written and presented to the donors. This would build of course on existing strategies such as the Elephant Action Plan.

A.2. Stakeholders

The Bank will lead Project Execution and, as an integral part of its due diligence, it will coordinate and maintain extensive and continued stakeholder consultations at national and international level to support all components of the project. This will be done in the framework of the regular consultative mechanism established as part of the International Consortium for Combatting Wildlife Crime (ICCWC) and other groups as well as part of other GEF consultations in the Africa region. Some of the ideas proposed in this project and the need for a larger program to tackle the elephant crisis have been discussed with a few stakeholders, namely, the Governments of Botswana, Mozambique, South Africa and Namibia, with the EU, USAID, USFWS, WWF, AWF, ADB, AFD, IUCN and others. Additional consultations are planned throughout the implementation of the project. A list of all the stakeholders interested in elephant poaching is listed in Annex B.

A.3. Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the Project at the national and local levels, including consideration of gender dimensions, and how these will support the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund/NPIF) or adaptation benefits (LDCE/SCCF):

WB and GEF have invested in projects to protect endangered wildlife in Africa throughout their range, through strengthening protection of habitats and management effectiveness of protected areas. Nevertheless these, and other donors and NGO-funded efforts at site level protection are being undermined by poaching to supply the illegal wildlife trade. In addition, wildlife trafficking has serious implications for the security and prosperity of people in Africa. Local populations that depend on wildlife, either for tourism or sustenance, are finding it harder and harder to maintain their livelihoods. Diseases are spreading through wildlife that is not properly inspected at border crossings. Park rangers are being killed.

Rebel militias are players in a worldwide ivory market worth hundreds of millions of dollars a year. The safari tourism industry and related job creation in Africa are seriously being jeopardized and would not be able to grow if the wildlife problem is not tackled through a larger, more coordinated and strategic national and international efforts to address the problem.

The project will carry out an socio-economic study that will look at the impact at local and national level of the illegal killing and trafficking of ivory that will help mobilize additional resources to help the local poor and particularly women and children who are suffering the most from the insurgence of crime in their lands and from the levels of corruption that are rising.

A.4 Indicate risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and if possible, propose measures that address these risks:

Stakeholder risk: There are around 60 partners working towards wildlife and elephant conservation in Africa and all the groups have different approaches and focus on what are the best options to address the problems mentioned in this concept note. The project recognizes that there is a risk that consensus might not be reached and that due to limited resources all the stakeholders might not be able to be consulted at this stage in time. To mitigate this risk, the final program that will be delivered will build in additional consultation processes within national projects.

Design risk: The problem of arresting the elephant poaching and illegal ivory trade is very complex. The involvement of militia and highly organized crime result in serious cases of heavily armed men killing communities and park guards, in highly sophisticated smuggling and use of corruption and money laundering for the ivory trade. While many groups such as the UN Office of Drugs and Crime, the World Customs Organization, the CITES Secretariat and Interpol will be involved in project execution, coming up with a design that can tackle such a large program will be challenging. The project is been designed using the best intelligence and experience to date to address this risk and will be very explicit about all the risk in the final design. By taking an analytical approach to diagnosing specific problems, and, by building constituencies and co-designing custom solutions, this risk is minimized.

The overall rating is Substantial. The complexity of the problem and the fact that an ambitious program will be required in the long run makes the risk substantial. Lowering this risk will require that this project and the program that will ensue are well consulted and designed. The project's success will depend on the level of leadership that the Bank can show and the incorporation of the opinion of experts as well as the political commitment by national governments. There is really no large funding available for a large scale African elephant program currently. Government resources are scarce, but political will (including the will to prosecute, and a newfound coordination and cooperation among the various national agencies in-country and across borders) will be the linchpin of success in designing this program. The GEF resources would hopefully catalyze the efforts of the key public and private players in a strategic and concerted program. The design of this MSP can be the test for the larger program. One of the highest risks is that consensus and important agreements are not reached under the MSP which would result in the larger program not taking off. The risk will be minimized by improved communication among key stakeholders and collaboration among all.

The MSP will provide a clear communication strategy back to the GEF and any other donor interested in participating. Should all institutional, legal and regulatory issues be satisfactorily addressed during project preparation, it is likely that the project risk will decrease to moderate.

A.5. Explain how cost-effectiveness is reflected in the project design:

The project will contribute to a common framework and platform to address regional needs and cooperation for conservation of African elephants and to decrease poaching and illegal ivory trafficking. It is a small investment which is expected to lead to big returns and is thus highly cost-effective. The World Bank is already strongly committed to becoming more active in wildlife crime prevention. The proposed project will help to strengthen the collaboration among countries, NGOs, bilaterals and MDBs to support national and regional commitments to increase coordinated efforts on elephant conservation. The economic assessment of illegal ivory trade will provide the economic justification to increase funding to tackle the urgent crisis. Interventions to address illegal wildlife trade will build on key capacity building needs identified through earlier work by the project partners, and target specific trade routes and markets where impact of project interventions is likely to be high.

A.6. Outline the coordination with other relevant GEF financed initiatives [not mentioned in A.1]:

The World Bank has focused increased attention in recent years on the complex problems of environmental law enforcement and combating wildlife crime and illegal trade in threatened species. The Bank assists member governments and international initiatives that seek to support more effective law enforcement through partnerships and innovative approaches in order to address illegal taking of wildlife, fish, and timber resources, which is reaching crisis levels in some areas. The Bank has recently partnered with the UN Office of Drugs and Crime, the World Customs Organization, the CITES Secretariat and Interpol to finance activities under the umbrella of the International Consortium for Combatting Wildlife Crime (ICWC). This group is collectively positioned to support national agencies of developing countries in their execution of national criminal wildlife laws.

This MSP is complementary to the ICWCC program and will be co-financed by a DGF grant for this partnership of \$1.8m over three years (of which \$ 1.34m has already been approved). The funds from this initiative will be used to catalyze awareness building around the issue of poaching, analyze the drivers and trade routes, and build the capacity of local and national government authorities to prevent, detect and suppress wildlife crime. The first \$600,000 has been approved for CY13.

The project will build on, and complement, other national and regional conservation initiatives including GEF protected area projects funded through the World Bank, UNDP and other implementing agencies, thereby expanding opportunities for exchange of lessons learned and good practice across the region.

A.7 Describe the institutional arrangement for project implementation:

The GEF MSP will be executed by the Bank, which will issue several contracts to consultants and national and international institutions that will carry out the different components. A core Bank team with staff from the Africa Region and the Agriculture and Environmental Services Department, in close consultation with the GEF secretariat and other UN agencies, will

coordinate these scoping, training and consultation activities. The project will be implemented by the Africa Environment, Natural Resources, Water and Disaster Risk Management (AFTN3) unit of the Sustainable Development Department of the Africa Region.

B. DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH:

B.1 National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions, if applicable, i.e. NAPAs, NAPs, NBSAPs, national communications, TNAs, NCSA, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, etc.

At the CITES Conference of the Parties in Doha (Qatar) on 13-25 March 2010, an Africa Elephant Action Plan was developed to address the crisis. The goal of the Action Plan is to secure and restore where possible sustainable elephant populations throughout their present and potential range in Africa recognizing their potential to provide ecological, socio, cultural and economic benefits.

The Action Plan has the following eight (8) priority objectives, cascaded into various strategies and activities: 1) Reduced Illegal Killing of Elephants and Illegal Trade in Elephant Products; 2) Maintained Elephant Habitats and Restored Connectivity; 3) Reduced Human-Elephant Conflict; 4) Increased Awareness on Elephant Conservation and Management of Key Stakeholders that include Policy Makers, Local Communities among other Interest Groups; 5) Strengthened Range States Knowledge on African Elephant Management; 6) Strengthened Cooperation and Understanding among Range States; 7) Improved Local Communities' Cooperation and Collaboration on African Elephant Conservation and; 8) African Elephant Action Plan is Effectively Implemented.

Whilst all the activities in the Action Plan are viewed as extremely important to ensure the long-term survival of wild elephants, the range States, prioritized these objectives in the order of hierarchy. Therefore, Objective 1 (Reduce Illegal Killing of Elephants and Illegal Trade in Elephant Products) was singled out as the most critical one. The main strategies to reduce illegal killing and trade consists of: 1) Strengthen the capacity of law enforcement authorities/agencies to combat poaching and illegal trade in ivory and other elephant products; 2) Harmonize national policies and laws relevant to conservation and management of African elephants within and across range States where possible,; 3) Strengthen the laws relevant to conservation and management of African elephants and; 4) Strengthen the enforcement of laws relevant to conservation and management of African elephants.

The proposed MSP is consistent with the priorities identified in this Action Plan and funding from the MSP is being reserved to support additional priority actions that will be identified during the consultation workshops to be carried out under the project.

B.2. GEF focal area and/or fund(s) strategies, eligibility criteria and priorities

The proposed project is consistent with the GEF Strategy for Biodiversity but will also contribute to Sustainable Forest Management. By utilizing elephants as flagship symbols and indicator of ecosystem health, improved species conservation can contribute both to the sustainability of terrestrial protected area networks (BD SP3), and the species communities which they protect, as well as to mainstreaming biodiversity in large landscapes (BD SP4) by strengthening policy and regulatory frameworks.

This Medium Size GEF project would support preparatory work to respond to the GEF-6 priorities that have identified the issue of African Elephant and Rhino poaching and illegal

ivory and horn trade as a new priority for GEF to support. The present MSP is requested from the GEF to support selected activities and consultations with the aim of designing a larger multi-GEF Agency program to address the threat of wildlife poaching and illegal trade, specifically targeted to African elephants with support from GEF 6 and other funders. A programmatic and trans-national approach to wildlife conservation in Africa, based on building political commitment to strengthen enforcement of wildlife poaching and illegal trade and building capacity to address major threats such as wildlife trade, will provide the platform for subsequent national efforts to strengthen protected area management and biodiversity conservation, and to address the demand in the international markets. The project will provide the framework for new regional partnerships, linking the efforts of national governments and NGOs to better address wildlife crime.

B.3 The GEF Agency's program (reflected in documents such as UNDAF, CAS, etc.) and Agencies comparative advantage for implementing this project:

The Bank has an important role to play as this crisis is threatening the many rural development and conservation projects supported by the Bank over the past two decades that have focused on improving governance at local and national level to protect public goods and increasing local capacity to manage natural resources for the benefit of local communities. Both the World Bank and GEF have decided to join forces with existing on-going efforts by national and international actors to address the African elephant poaching and illegal trade. A properly structured and concerted effort by governments, and other relevant role player's, is therefore urgently needed to address this problem.

The World Bank Group's new **Environment Strategy, Toward a Green, Clean, and Resilient World for All: A World Bank Group Environment Strategy 2012–2022**, explicitly includes biodiversity conservation as a key part of its "green" pillar in the Bank's quest to pursue a "green, clean, and resilient world for all." The strategy considers both how growth can become more sustainable and how investing in the environment can stimulate growth. It commits among other things the World Bank to addressing wildlife crime in collaboration with partners.

The World Bank has focused increased attention in recent years on the complex problems of environmental law enforcement and combating wildlife crime and illegal trade in threatened species. The Bank assists member governments and international initiatives that seek to support more-effective law enforcement through partnerships and innovative approaches in order to address illegal taking of wildlife, fish, and timber resources, which is reaching crisis levels in some areas. The Bank has recently partnered with the UN Office of Drugs and Crime, the World Customs Organization, the CITES Secretariat and has established the International Consortium for Combatting Wildlife Crime (ICWC) program. The proposed project is complementary to the ICWC program and will be co-financed by a DGF grant for this partnership of \$1.8m over three years (of which \$ 1.34m has already been approved). The funds from this initiative will be used to catalyze awareness building around the issue of poaching, analyze the drivers and trade routes, and build the capacity of local and national government authorities to prevent, detect and suppress wildlife crime. This group is collectively positioned to support national agencies of developing countries in their execution of national criminal wildlife laws.

A recent report produced by the Africa region: **"Toward Africa's Green Future-World Bank Support in Biodiversity Conservation"** indicates that effective law enforcement is a

key enabling condition for sustaining the public and private investments made in conservation, as well as reducing the elite capture of biodiversity-related benefits. Law enforcement to counter poaching and trafficking in wildlife products similarly suffers from weak governance structures. Even where the legal tools are in place, effective enforcement relies on human resources and technologies that are frequently absent. For these reasons,

The World Bank has the necessary convening power and authority to undertake the policy dialogue necessary to engage key governments and local and international civil society groups to address the problem in a more strategic and integrated manner as well as leverage funding.

C. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M &E PLAN:

The World Bank will have overall responsibility for executing the project and for monitoring and evaluation of activities funded under the GEF grant. The World Bank will provide parallel funding to co-finance other components including the anti-money laundering training and the ICWCC tool kit. The Result's Framework in Annex A provides performance and impact indicators for project implementation along with their corresponding means of verification and this will form the basis on which the project's Monitoring and Evaluation system will be built.

LIST OF ANNEXES:

ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS

ANNEX C: CONSULTANTS TO BE HIRED FOR THE PROJECT USING GEF/LDCF/SCCF RESOURCES

ANNEX D: PROJECT DESCRIPTION

ANNEX E: INCREMENTAL COST ANALYSIS

ANNEX F: INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL STAKEHOLDERS

PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S): (Please attach the [Operational Focal Point endorsement letter\(s\)](#) with this template. For SGP, use this [OFP endorsement letter](#)).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF policies and procedures and meets the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF criteria for project identification and preparation.					
Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address

ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK (either copy and paste here the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found).

**FIGHTING AGAINST WILDLIFE POACHING AND ILLEGAL TRADE IN AFRICA-
THE CASE OF AFRICAN ELEPHANTS
REVISED PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK**

Project Development Objective (PDO): To enhance a shared understanding of how to effectively address elephant poaching and illegal ivory trade in Africa and develop a regional collaborative program to combat it.									
PDO Level Results Indicators⁵	Core	UOM⁶	Baseline Original Project Start 2005	Cumulative Target Values⁷		Frequency	Data Source/ Methodology	Responsibility for Data Collection	Comments
				2014	2015				
1. Improved understanding of economic impacts of illegal elephant poaching and ivory trade	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number	0	1	1	At end of project	Study delivered	WB	
2. Alliances mobilized to combat African elephant poaching and illegal ivory trade.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number	0	2	4	Annually	MOU signed	WB	
3. Approaches to address African elephant poaching developed and piloted		Number	0	2	4	Annually	Workshops delivered	WB	
4. Long-term program designed		Number	0		1	At end of project	Funding proposal delivered	WB	
<u>Beneficiaries⁸</u>									

⁵Please indicate whether the indicator is a Core Sector Indicator (for additional guidance – please see <http://coreindicators>).

⁶ UOM = Unit of Measurement.

⁷Target values should be entered for the years data will be available, not necessarily annually. Target values should normally be cumulative. If targets refer to annual values, please indicate this in the indicator name and in the “Comments” column.

⁸ All projects are encouraged to identify and measure the number of project beneficiaries. The adoption and reporting on this indicator is required for investment projects which have an approval date of July 1, 2009 or later (for additional guidance – please see <http://coreindicators>).

5. Project beneficiaries,	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Number	0	100	300	Annually	Reports	WB	
Of which female (beneficiaries)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Number	0	50	150	Annually	Reports	WB	

Intermediate Results and Indicators

Intermediate Results Indicators	Core	Unit of Measurement	Baseline Original Project Start (200x) Progress To Date (2012)	Target Values		Frequency	Data Source/ Methodology	Responsibility for Data Collection	Comments
				2014	2015				
Intermediate Result 1: Support Analytical Studies and Regional Strategies to Combat Elephant Poaching and Ivory Trade									
1. Value chain analysis of supply and demand for ivory delivered.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes/No	No		Yes	Annually	Activity report	WB	
2. Flagship study on impacts and economic costs of elephant poaching and trafficking delivered.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes/No	No		Yes	Annually	Activity report	WB	
3. ICCWC Toolkit applied in two countries.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number	0		2	Annually	Activity report	WB	
4. Awareness plan designed	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number	0		1	Annually	Activity report	WB	
Intermediate Result 2: Building Alliances and Political Will to Combat Elephant Poaching and Ivory Trade									
5. Action plan and training to improve legislation around wildlife	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number	0	2	5	Annually	Training reports	WB	

Intermediate Results and Indicators

Intermediate Results Indicators	Core	Unit of Measurement	Baseline Original Project Start (200x) Progress To Date (2012)	Target Values		Frequency	Data Source/ Methodology	Responsibility for Data Collection	Comments
				2014	2015				
delivered in at least five countries.									
6. At least one community of practice established and trained in controlled deliveries and anti-money laundering	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number	0		50	Annually	Training reports	WB	
7. Number of local staff trained in law enforcement	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number	0	50	150	Annually	Training report	WB	
8. At least one regional strategy/meeting supported	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number	0		1	Annually	Meeting report	WB	
Intermediate Result 3: Program Development									
9. Reports completed and submitted on time	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number	0 0	2	8	Annually	Assessment of report quality	WB	
10. Final proposal	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number	0 0		1	Annually	Final funding proposal	WB	

ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF)

Not applicable

ANNEX C: CONSULTANTS TO BE HIRED FOR THE PROJECT USING GEF/LDCF/SCCF RESOURCES

Position Titles	Person Week \$/week	Estimated Person Weeks	Tasks to be Performed
For Project Management			
Coordination undertaken by World Bank	0	NA	The standard WB funds management fees of 9.5% applies
For Technical Assistance			
Local			
Contract with regional network or NGO. Note the consultants are not individuals but institutions.	3571	42	Assessment of awareness raising program
Law Enforcement training specialist	2500	28	Carry out law enforcement training in selected countries
Africa Wildlife Specialist	2500	20	Support pilot interventions and development
Project design and development	2500	32	Carry out the consultations and design of the program
International			
Natural Resources Economist	2500	40	Value chain analysis of supply and demand of ivory
Environmental Economist	3125	32	Impact and Economic costs of elephant poaching
Security & law enforcement specialist	2934	30	Design of elephant crime intelligence system
Contract with regional network or NGO. Note the consultants are not individuals but institutions.	3571	56	Strengthen awareness among African countries parliamentarians
Financial integrity specialist	2500	32	To strengthen capacity of African stakeholders to detect financial irregularities and corruption
Contract with academic institution. Note that the consultants are not individuals but institutions.	3571	28	Carry out DNA and isotope testing of ivory

ANNEX D: PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Objective: The Project objective is to enhance a shared understanding of how to effectively address elephant poaching and illegal ivory trade in Africa and develop a regional collaborative program to combat it.

The Africa region is facing a crisis on wildlife poaching that has no precedent in history and requires concerted attention by all parties. The key challenges are: 1) The scale of illegal wildlife market is US\$ 8-10 billion annually; 2) Elephant and rhino poaching continue to increase at alarming rates (35,000 elephants in 2012); 3) Combatting organized crime and militia is challenging; 4) Knowledge of effective responses is under-developed; 5) Weak capacity by governments to deal with the problem; 6) Lack of funding that is agile and quickly disbursed and; 7) Lack of coordination by key players (donors, private actors, governments).

This project will complement the efforts and work by key stakeholders that have prepared elephant action plans and strategy for the Africa region. The Bank and GEF have contributed considerable funding towards conservation of wild lands in Africa through protected areas projects and other natural resources management projects but never under a coordinated programmatic approach, focusing on the iconic species of Africa such as the elephant. The project will carry out consultations and collaborate with key stakeholders to provide a common platform and framework for regional cooperation on many of the issues and challenges that threaten elephant conservation in Africa. One component will support analytical studies, country diagnosis and regional strategies identified in the on-going strategies and actions plans by international and national players. One of the key analytical studies will bring objective data to position wildlife crime as more than a crime against wildlife, but as a crime that undermines strong economies and healthy, resilient communities. A second component will support the building of alliances to combat wildlife crime by constituencies that will be important in combatting poaching, including national governments, international and national NGOs, other development agencies (African and International), parliamentarians in range states, financial intelligence units, the criminal justice sector, customs and trade facilitation ministries. Dialogues, workshops and pilot interventions will be used to strengthen these constituencies. A third component will design a program of investments for the fight against African elephant poaching and illegal ivory trade suitable for GEF and various sources of funding such as IDA, EU, bilateral and other donors and range states funding and commitments.

The Bank can enable countries that are tackling the problem of elephant poaching and illegal ivory trade to cooperate more effectively and succeed more readily by employing the Bank's convening power and country contacts, in-house expertise, previous body of work, and broader concern for good governance and stamping out corruption. Through the Bank's multi-sectoral approach, networks within countries and between states that respond to the needs and constraints of developing countries and the complexity of wildlife crime can be strengthened.

The detailed project components and planned activities are presented as follows:

Components

Component 1: Support Analytical Studies and Regional Strategies to Combat Elephant Poaching and Ivory Trade: This component will support analytical studies, country diagnosis and regional strategies

to combat elephant poaching and illegal ivory trade. The following studies and strategies are suggested but will be subject to consultation with key stakeholders:

1.1 *Value chain analysis of supply and demand for ivory to identify entry points for action.* This study will gather the most updated information available on illegal wildlife trade, law enforcement, trafficking and consuming nations, increased involvement of organized crime and the growth of the market demand of ivory trade to understand the drivers better. This study will be concerned with the interaction of political and economic processes in African society and outside that drive the supply and demand of illegal ivory and make the supply chain maps available to law enforcement and customs agencies to enable prevention, detection and suppression of illegal trade.

1.2 *Flagship study on impacts and economic costs of elephant poaching and trafficking in Africa:* This study is needed to make the economic case for why anti-poaching efforts should be a priorities for range countries and the international community. This study would look at the cost of poaching at site level (ie. deaths, family and community livelihood losses, corruption, social disruption, increased delinquency and conflict, armed crime gangsters and militia, impact on Tourism and other development activities). The study can also look at the economic impact of illegal trade on other legal trade and economic development (i.e. country borders controls, smuggling, corruption, money laundering, impact on legal trade, strengthening crime networks, militia, etc.). Increased illegal ivory trade in ports and airports. The analysis can also look at the overall impact at the national level in the institutions, judicial and financial systems. Analysis of recent data and findings on impacts of partial legalization of trade (e.g., through occasional one-off sales as authorized by CITES).

1.3 *Assess and define an effective and sustainable elephant crime intelligence system.* This study will examine the need for designing and implementing a long-term elephant crime intelligence system. A robust intelligence cycle addressing elephants, a continuous process that directs the collection, evaluation, analysis, dissemination and re-direction of data and information about elephant-related crime, is almost totally lacking. This study will assess the roles and functions that different organizations are taking on to gather and share elephant crime intelligence system, will discuss the findings of the study with key stakeholders and propose recommendations about what could constitute a more effective and sustainable system.

1.4 *Diagnosis in-country enforcement capacity needs.* The ICCWC Toolkit will be applied to two countries (Gabon and another to be determined) to serve as an initial entry point for national governments, international actors, practitioners and scholars to better understand the complexity of the issue in those countries, and to serve as a framework around which a prevention and response strategy can be developed. This pre-investment work would provide a signpost for how to build an appropriate enabling environment on which other interventions and investments would build. The Toolkit provides an inventory of measures that can assist in the analysis of the nature and extent of wildlife offences and in deterring and combating these offences. It is also intended to contribute to an understanding of the various factors that drive wildlife offenses to integrate the information and experience gained from such analysis into national strategies. It will facilitate the sharing of knowledge and information among the policymakers, law enforcement agents, judges, prosecutors, researchers, administrators and members of civil society who are working at different levels towards the same objectives. This activity will be co-financed by the ICCWC DGF grant.

1.5. *Assessment of on-going awareness raising program to reduce the demand.* Campaigns and other communications and media tools will be needed to increase awareness of the crime committed, the animal welfare issues involved, and the risk of being involved in organized crime. An assessment of

the effectiveness of the on-going awareness raising programs being carried out by different organizations will be done to identify any gaps in actions that might be needed to reduce the demand. Based on research, discussions and external input from many partners, a road map for an awareness raising program under the GEF 6 program within Africa and outside Africa will be proposed to donors.

Component 2: Building Alliances and Political Will to Combat Elephant Poaching and Ivory Trade:

This component will support the building of alliances to combat wildlife crime by constituencies that will be important in combatting poaching, including national governments, international and national NGOs, other development agencies (African and International), parliamentarians in range states, financial intelligence units, the criminal justice sector, customs and trade facilitation ministries. This component will support dialogues, workshops and pilot interventions to build constituencies for the larger program. A few of these have already been identified but additional pilot interventions would be supported as well.

2.1 Alliance with parliamentarians. This activity will forge alliances between national governments in selected countries and international policy and law makers to raise awareness about the relevant legal and political frameworks weaknesses that compromise the governments' ability to control wildlife poaching. The International Conservation Caucus Foundation (ICCF) and the Conservation Council of Nations (CCN) have been working successfully to establish conservation caucuses within national parliaments in Tanzania, Kenya, Namibia and Zambia and have built solid bases of support in South Africa, Botswana, Uganda and Gabon. With support from the project, they plan to deploy a team of experts in up to five countries who, through meetings with high-level policymakers and parliamentarians, will raise this awareness on wildlife poaching and proposed the best solutions. This activity will work closely with activity 1.4. The recommendations to improve the capacity of the government in terms of both skills and resources to undertake needed legal changes will be shared with the appropriate government leaders and secure their commitment to proceeding with an action plan for law enhancement that will guide future significant investment and effort in these countries.

2.2 Alliance with Anti-money Laundering and other constituencies. This activity will support regional fora to develop active communities of practice to combat the ivory trade, and more specifically to address the specific law enforcement challenges related to the organized crime features of this criminal activity. By equipping these communities of practice with knowledge on special investigative techniques, such as controlled deliveries, and the tracing of illicit financial gains and by building relationships, communications channels and confidence in the integrity and intention of members of the community of practice, the project will help to establish the credibility of national law enforcement agencies and customs enforcement and increase smugglers' perceptions of the risk of detection and apprehension. While controlled deliveries and anti-money laundering regimes have been used as tools for investigating serious transnational crimes, such as drug and arms trafficking, its use in combating wildlife smuggling is relatively novel and limited in scale. This component will (i) establish a network of customs units that are involved in controlled deliveries, share good practices and enhance informal regional cooperation; (ii) encourage greater use of the controlled delivery technique to combat elephant crime; and (iii) support the use of innovative techniques such as anti-money laundering and asset recovery as tools to combat elephant crime, and mobilize regional anti-money laundering task forces to have a better understanding of the financial flows related to ivory trafficking.

2.3 Alliances with scientific institutions to improve DNA testing of seized ivory samples as well as isotope testing: This activity will support on-going efforts of DNA fingerprinting and isotope testing of ivory seizures in laboratories with this type of expertise. This will help regularize the collection, transmission and use of samples, DNA fingerprint to match ivory seizures to source sites and map

trade routes and supply chains. Support will be provided to test at least three seizures and pinpoint their provenance for use in the public knowledge portal to identify poaching hotspots, and eventually through formal policy networks to prosecute criminals involved in the trafficking.

2.4 Alliances with regional networks for training to reduce poaching: This activity will support on-going efforts to increase the capacity of public and private partners to improve strategies and anti-poaching efforts in one or two selected countries. Activities will be carried out in coordination with the regional wildlife centers and networks, as well as national training centers in the selected countries.

2.5 Additional partnerships and pilot interventions to be identified: These funds could be made available for priority actions in one or two selected countries identified in existing strategic documents such as “the African Elephant Action Plan (CITES), the National Ivory Action Plans (i.e. Kenya, Uganda, and the United Republic of Tanzania), and the Marrakech Declaration (2013). The proposed interventions will be discussed at various international summits such as the Africa Elephant Summit organized by African Governments to be held in Tanzania (November 4-6, 2013) or other fora still to be determined and will have the wide backing from African governments.

Component 3: Program Development: This component will build on the results of the studies and pilots carried out under this project and will carry out consultations with key stakeholders to design a program of investments for the fight against African elephant poaching and illegal ivory trade suitable for GEF and various sources of funding such as IDA, EU, bilateral and other donors and range states funding and commitments. Individual project proposals for each country will be written and presented to the donors. This would build of course on existing strategies such as the Elephant Action Plan.

GEF Budget by project components

Components and Activities	Expenditure (US\$)	Subtotal
Component 1: Support Analytical Studies and Regional Strategies to Combat Elephant Poaching and Ivory Trade		600,000
1.1 Value chain analysis of supply and demand for ivory to identify entry points for action.	100,000	
1.2 Flagship study on impacts and economic costs of elephant poaching and trafficking in Africa	100,000	
1.3 Assess and define an effective and sustainable elephant crime intelligence system	100,000	
1.4 Diagnosis in-country enforcement capacity needs	150,000	
1.5. Assessment of on-going awareness raising program to reduce the demand	150,000	
Component 2: Building Alliances and Political Will to Combat Elephant Poaching and Ivory Trade		1,200,000
2.1 Alliance with parliamentarians	200,000	
2.2 Alliance with Anti-money Laundering and other constituencies	200,000	
2.3 Alliances with scientific institutions to improve DNA testing of seized ivory samples as well as isotope testing	100,000	
2.4 Alliances with regional networks for training to reduce poaching	300,000	
2.5 Additional partnerships and pilot interventions to be identified	400,000	
Component 3: Program Development	200,000	200,000
TOTAL		2,000,000

GEF Budget by project components and expenditure categories

Components and Activities	Expenditure Categories					
	Fees	Travel	Facilitator	Training & Workshop	Publications	
Component 1: Support Analytical Studies and Regional Strategies to Combat Elephant Poaching and Ivory Trade						
1.1 Value chain analysis of supply and demand for ivory to identify entry points for action.	100,000					
1.2 Flagship study on impacts and economic costs of elephant poaching and trafficking in Africa	100,000					
1.3 Assess and define an effective and sustainable elephant crime intelligence system	88,000	12,000				
1.4 Diagnosis in-country enforcement capacity needs			20,000	130,000		
1.5. Assessment of on-going awareness raising program to reduce the demand	150,000					
Component 2: Building Alliances and Political Will to Combat Elephant Poaching and Ivory Trade						
2.1 Alliance with parliamentarians	200,000					
2.2 Alliance with Anti-money Laundering and other constituencies	80,000		20,000	90,000	10,000	
2.3 Alliances with scientific institutions to improve DNA testing of seized ivory samples as well as isotope testing	100,000					
2.4 Alliances with regional networks for training to reduce poaching	70,000	30,000		200,000		
2.5 Additional partnerships and pilot interventions to be identified	50,000	50,000	50,000	200,000	50,000	
Component 3: Program Development						
3.1 Program Development	80,000	30,000		90,000		
TOTAL	1,018,000	122,000	90,000	710,000	60,000	2,000,000

ANNEX E: INCREMENTAL COST ANALYSIS

Overview:

The proposed project would support preparatory work to respond to the GEF-6 priorities that have identified the issue of African Elephant and Rhino poaching and illegal ivory and horn trade as a new priority for GEF to support. The present MSP is requested from the GEF to support selected activities and consultations with the aim of designing a larger program to address the threat of wildlife poaching and illegal trade, specifically targeted to African elephants with support from GEF 6 and other funders. A programmatic and trans-national approach to wildlife conservation in Africa, based on building political commitment to strengthen enforcement of wildlife poaching and illegal trade and building capacity to address major threats such as wildlife trade, will provide the platform for subsequent national efforts to strengthen protected area management and biodiversity conservation, and to address the demand in the international markets. The project will provide the framework for new regional partnerships, linking the efforts of national governments and NGOs to better address wildlife crime

The proposed project is consistent with the GEF Strategy for Biodiversity but will also contribute to Sustainable Forest Management. By utilizing elephants as flagship symbols and indicator of ecosystem health, improved species conservation can contribute both to the sustainability of terrestrial protected area networks (BD SP3), and the species communities which they protect, as well as to mainstreaming biodiversity in large landscapes (BD SP4) by strengthening policy and regulatory frameworks.

Baseline Scenario:

The proposed project is Baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects

The Africa region is facing a crisis on wildlife poaching that has no precedent in history and requires concerted attention by all parties. The key challenges are: 1) The scale of illegal wildlife market is US\$ 8-10 billion annually; 2) Elephant and rhino poaching continue to increase at alarming rates (35,000 elephants in 2012); 3) Combatting organized crime and militia is challenging; 4) Knowledge of effective responses is under-developed; 5) Weak capacity by governments to deal with the problem; 6) Lack of funding that is agile and quickly disbursed; and 7) Lack of coordination by key players (donors, private actors, governments).

There are currently many efforts to address the problem of Elephant poaching and illegal ivory trade in the region. At the CITES Conference of the Parties in Doha (Qatar) on 13-25 March 2010, an Africa Elephant Action Plan was developed to address the crisis. The goal of the Action Plan is to secure and restore where possible sustainable elephant populations throughout their present and potential range in Africa recognizing their potential to provide ecological, socio, cultural and economic benefits.

The Action Plan has the following eight (8) priority objectives, cascaded into various strategies and activities: 1) Reduced Illegal Killing of Elephants and Illegal Trade in Elephant Products; 2) Maintained Elephant Habitats and Restored Connectivity; 3) Reduced Human-Elephant Conflict; 4) Increased Awareness on Elephant Conservation and Management of Key Stakeholders that include Policy Makers, Local Communities among other Interest Groups; 5) Strengthened Range States Knowledge on African Elephant Management; 6) Strengthened Cooperation and Understanding

among Range States; 7) Improved Local Communities' Cooperation and Collaboration on African Elephant Conservation and; 8) African Elephant Action Plan is Effectively Implemented.

Whilst all the activities in the Action Plan are viewed as extremely important to ensure the long-term survival of wild elephants, the range States prioritized these objectives in the order of hierarchy. Therefore, Objective 1 (Reduce Illegal Killing of Elephants and Illegal Trade in Elephant Products) was singled out as the most critical one. The main strategies to reduce illegal killing and trade consists of: 1) Strengthen the capacity of law enforcement authorities/agencies to combat poaching and illegal trade in ivory and other elephant products; 2) Harmonize national policies and laws relevant to conservation and management of African elephants within and across range States where possible,; 3) Strengthen the laws relevant to conservation and management of African elephants and; 4) Strengthen the enforcement of laws relevant to conservation and management of African elephants.

More recently (January 2013), UNEP, IUCN, CITES and others, prepared a Rapid Response Assessment to address the African elephant poaching crisis. The assessment is based on finding from CITES MIKE (Monitoring Illegal Killing of Elephants), TRAFFIC, expert interviews and reviews, information networks, surveys and consultations with IUCN and a range of other experts. The conclusions include similar recommendations as those in the African Elephant Action Plan described before, and add additional suggestions to include reduction of the market demand and a lot more on controlling illegal trade.

Under the baseline scenario, the many organizations listed above and many others would continue to implement some of these activities in a scattered manner. This could potentially widen the gap between national policy developments and undermine regional cohesion and harmonization as well as widen the gap between national dialogue and regional commitments. Increased funding by donors is likely to be channeled to address the needs to improve law enforcement, however, resources are not always optimally allocated, do not necessarily contribute to knowledge sharing and cross-fertilization, and the achievement of economies fo scale through well-coordinated implementation.

Under the baseline scenario an opportunity would be lost to bring together and allow for learning among national governments, international and national NGOs, other development agencies (African and International), parliamentarians in range states, financial intelligence units, the criminal justice sector, customs and trade facilitation ministries.

GEF Alternative:

Considerable efforts and are being expended around the planet, related to the protection of the African Elephant. Range state governments, working in some cases with partners, are increasing their efforts to finance protected areas where the elephants live. However, the areas outside protected areas and in the country borders are requiring additional support and attention. The ability to optimize the conservation, stabilization and recovery of the Africa Elephant will require the ongoing and increased efforts related to several factors and actions by many, including: 1) Habitat and Area Conservation and Management; 2) Monitoring and Enforcement of controls around remnant populations and habitat; 3) Poaching Intervention Strategies; 4) Illegal Trafficking and Transit Intervention and Control Strategies; 5) Poverty and Civil Unrest/war Mitigation; and 6) Consumer Demand Dampening and Control.

Incremental financing from the GEF MSP and support from the WB Development Grant Facility (DGF) provides an opportunity to address some of the constraints faced by the national and international community to tackle the elephant poaching crisis.

The World Bank has recently partnered with the UN Office of Drugs and Crime, the World Customs Organization, the CITES Secretariat and has established the International Consortium for Combatting Wildlife Crime (ICCC) program. The proposed project is complementary to the ICWCC program and will be co-financed by a DGF grant for this partnership of \$1.8m over three years (of which \$ 1.34m has already been approved). The funds from this initiative will be used to catalyze awareness building around the issue of poaching, analyze the drivers and trade routes, and build the capacity of local and national government authorities to prevent, detect and suppress wildlife crime. This group is collectively positioned to support national agencies of developing countries in their execution of national criminal wildlife laws.

With so many interested and active stakeholders (governments, NGOs, multi-lateral banks, bilateral financial agencies, etc.), the proposed project will have a significant challenge but at the same time an incredible opportunity to finding an effective way to harness and optimize the delivery of diverse energies and investments. More than ever, optimal and efficient actions underpinned by targeted communications strategies need to be in place.

Component 1:

Baseline: Current and on-going projects continue to be implemented without a full understanding of the economic and social impacts of elephant and wildlife poaching to African societies and without an adequate knowledge platform to prepare strategies and improve law enforcement at the regional and national levels.

Alternative: The regional and national law enforcement strategies are developed with state-of-the-art innovations, tools and concepts. The economic development institutions are able to better understand the impacts that wildlife crimes magnify social and political tensions that undermine healthy communities and strong economies. They exacerbate poverty, especially among the rural poor who depend on natural resources for resilience against external shocks and as a counter-cyclical safety net. One of the key analytical studies will bring objective data to position wildlife crime as more than a crime against wildlife, but as a crime that undermines strong economies and healthy, resilient communities.

Component 2:

Baseline: International meetings and conferences bring together two or three sectors to influence research, development and policies. Baseline conferences and workshops both for training or for policy discussions tend to target international policy processes or national players or community leaders, but rarely all.

Alternative: The proposed project will enable countries that are tackling the problem of elephant poaching and illegal ivory trade to cooperate more effectively and succeed more readily by employing the Bank's convening power and country contacts, in-house expertise, previous body of work, and broader concern for good governance and stamping out corruption. Through the Bank's multi-sectoral approach, networks within countries and between states that respond to the needs and constraints of developing countries and the complexity of wildlife crime can be strengthened. The proposed project will support the building of alliances to combat wildlife crime by constituencies not always working together but that will be important in combatting poaching, including national governments, international and national NGOs, other development agencies (African and International), parliamentarians in range states, financial intelligence units, the criminal justice sector,

customs and trade facilitation ministries. Dialogues, workshops and pilot interventions will be used to build constituencies for the larger program.

Component 3:

Baseline: Initiatives have limited knowledge sharing or sectoral involvement. Funding is limited due to the lack of collaboration among organizations and due to scattered resources.

Alternative: The proposed project will carry out consultations with key stakeholders to provide a common platform and framework for regional cooperation on many of the issues and challenges that threaten elephant conservation in Africa and to design a program of investments for the fight against African elephant poaching and illegal ivory trade suitable for GEF and various sources of funding such as IDA, EU, bilateral and other donors and range states funding and commitments. Individual project proposals for selected countries will be written and presented to the donors.

This MSP will facilitate cooperation between national authorities at an operational level, such as by providing information, facilitating contacts, or playing an honest broker role and will help bring together international organizations and global good practice to tackle issues of common concern and support concerted action. An agreed regional approach towards achieving specific targets and verifiable outcomes will provide a solid foundation for protecting many areas of outstanding importance for global biodiversity.

ANNEX F: INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL STAKEHOLDERS

1. [African Development Bank](#): ADB is a regional multilateral development bank, engaged in promoting sustainable economic growth and reduce poverty in Africa.
2. [African Elephant Coalition](#): Pat Awori et al's organization of the range states opposed to all trade in ivory.
3. [African Parks Network \(APN\)](#): is a not-for-profit company that takes on total responsibility for the rehabilitation and long-term management of national parks and other protected areas, in public-private partnerships with African Governments.
4. [African Wildlife Foundation \(AWF\)](#), is a leading international conservation organization focused solely on Africa on research, advocacy and community development.
5. [Amboseli Trust for Elephants](#): founded by conservationist Cynthia Moss in 1972, the foundation aims to ensure the long-term conservation and welfare of Africa's elephants in the context of human needs and pressures through scientific research, training, community outreach and public awareness.
6. [Association of Zoos and Aquariums \(AZA\)](#): provide the majority of support for the International Elephant Foundation and participate in more than 85 elephant conservation and research projects, including field-based training of park guards and land managers, habitat restoration, activities focused on reducing human-elephant conflict, ecotourism, and community-based initiatives. In 2010, AZA elephant holding institutions provided an impressive \$1.1 million in support of in-situ elephant conservation projects.
7. [Big Life Foundation](#): photographer Nick Brandt's effort to save the Amboseli Elephants—its anti-poaching patrols assists those of K.W.S.
8. [Born Free](#), advocacy, investigation, and logistical support for censuses and anti-poaching.
9. [Center for Conservation Biology](#): Sam Wasser's lab, which does DNA analysis of seized ivory to find out where in Africa it is from.
10. [CITES](#): Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora is the principal international instrument to control and regulate the international trade in protected species and suppress any illicit dealings in wild fauna and flora, aiming to ensure that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival. The CITES Secretariat which has been working since 1975 is administered by United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP) and is located in Geneva.
11. [David Sheldrick Elephant Sanctuary](#): orphan rehabilitation; bringing people into contact with elephants and winning them to the cause.
12. [Environmental Investigative Agency](#): detailed reports on poaching and ivory trafficking in Africa and Asia.
13. [ESRI Nonprofit Organization Program](#): is designed to provide conservation and humanitarian nonprofit organizations around the world an affordable means of acquiring ArcGIS software and services for organized volunteer efforts. The World Bank and ESRI have developed a partnership to support mapping applications and decision making tools in the Greater Serengenti Area.
14. [ETIS](#):
15. [European Commission](#): The European Union (EU) is an economic and political union of 28 member states that are located primarily in Europe.
16. [Fondation pour le Tri-National de Sangha \(FTNS\)](#): is a private foundation established in 2007 to provide sustainable financing to the tri-national area of the Sangha in Lobeke in Cameroon, in Dzanga Sangha in the Central African Republic, and in Nouabale-Ndoki in the Republic of Congo.
17. [International Fund for Animal Welfare \(IFAW\)](#): advocacy, investigation, and education of Chinese end consumers.
18. [International Conservation Caucus Foundation \(ICCF\)](#): established in the US, links legislators, leaders and NGOs to address conservation challenges.
19. [International Elephant Foundation \(IEF\)](#), a non-profit 501(c)(3) corporation of individuals and institutions, was formed in 1998 to promote conservation of African Elephants and Asian Elephants. The mission of the IEF is to support and operate elephant conservation and education programs in managed facilities and in the wild, with emphasis on management, protection and scientific research.

20. [Interpol's wildlife-crimes division](#): supports anti-poaching training, intelligence-led seizures of ivory shipments, tracking the smuggling routes.
21. [IUCN/SSC African Elephant Specialist Group \(AfESG\)](#): A group of technical experts focusing on the conservation and management of African elephants. The broad aim of the AfESG is to promote the long-term conservation of Africa's elephants and, where possible, the recovery of their population to viable levels.
22. [LAGA](#): is the first wildlife law enforcement NGO established in Africa that works closely with African government to combat wildlife crimes.
23. [Lusaka Task Force](#): fighting the illegal ivory trade in East and Southern Africa.
24. [Melissa Groo's](#) online site bulletins about any elephant-related news from English newspapers and scientific journals.
25. MIKE:
26. [Save the Elephants](#): founded by leading elephant authority Iain Douglas-Hamilton and headquartered in Kenya's Samburu National Park. This foundation aims to secure a future for elephants and to sustain the ecological integrity of the places where they live. It also hopes to reduce human-elephant conflicts through educational awareness.
27. Save African Wildlife:
28. [The Jane Goodall Institute](#): is a global nonprofit that empowers people to make a difference for all living things and was founded by Jane Goodall.
29. [TRAFFIC](#): is a leader in the field of conservation as it relates to wildlife trade. Established in 1976, is governed by the TRAFFIC Committee, composed of members of TRAFFIC's partner organizations, WWF and IUCN.
30. [Tusk USA](#): A UK-based charity that works in 17 African countries to protect wildlife and alleviate poverty in rural communities who live alongside wildlife. Prince William is their patron.
31. UNDP: a major implementer of conservation and development programs in the world.
32. UNEP: a major implementer of environmental programs in the world.
33. [UNODC](#) is a global leader in the fight against illicit drugs and international crime. UNODC, among other things, is responsible for supporting the implementation of the UN Conventions against Corruption and against Transnational Organized Crime. UNODC has expertise in countering various forms of trafficking, organized crime, corruption, money laundering and handling governance issues, which often are the origin of trafficking, as well as in the area of alternative livelihood development.
34. [U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service](#): a major donor to science and conservation programs all over Africa and Asia.
35. [USAID](#): is the US federal agency primarily responsible for administering civilian foreign aid. USAID seeks to "extend a helping hand to those people overseas struggling to make a better life, recover from a disaster or striving to live in a free and democratic country. It also supports sustainable development.
36. [Wildaid](#), advocacy and education of Chinese end consumers.
37. [Wildlife Conservation Network \(WCN\)](#): WCN protects endangered species and preserves their natural habitats by supporting entrepreneurial conservationists who pursue innovative strategies for people and wildlife to co-exist and thrive.
38. [Wildlife Conservation Society \(WCS\)](#): The goal of WCS elephant research is to provide high quality scientific information in order to support elephant management and reduce human-elephant conflict across Africa.
39. [World Customs Organization \(WCO\)](#) is the only intergovernmental organization exclusively focused on Customs matters. Its mission is to improve the effectiveness and the efficiency of its Member Customs administrations across the globe.
40. [World Wildlife Fund \(WWF\)](#): The elephant is one of the WWF flagship species, they have a specific program for savannah and forest elephant conservation which supports projects that improve the protection and management of elephants, builds capacity within range states, mitigates human-elephant conflict and reduces illegal trade.
41. [Zimbabwe Conservation Task Force](#): a heroic operation led by Johnny Rodrigues.

COUNTRY PARTNERS:

42. Botswana Department of Wildlife and National Parks
43. Burkina Faso Direction de la Faune et des Chasses
44. Burundi Institut national pour l'environnement et la conservation de la nature
45. Cameroon Ministère des Forêts et de la Faune (Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife)
46. Central African Republic Ministère des Eaux, Forêts, Chasses et Pêches, Direction Générale des Eaux, Forêts, Chasses et Pêches
47. Chad Direction des Parcs Nationaux Réserves de Faune et de la Chasse, Ministère de l'Environnement et des Ressources Halieutiques
48. Congo Direction de la Faune et des Aires Protégées, Ministère du Développement Durable, de l'Economie Forestière et de l'Environnement
49. Cote d'Ivoire Direction générale des eaux et forêt, Direction de la faune et des ressources cynégétiques, Ministère des eaux et forêts
50. Democratic Republic of Congo Institut Congolais pour la Conservation de la Nature
51. Equatorial Guinea Dirección General de Medio Ambiente, Ministerio de Pesca y Medio Ambiente
52. Ethiopia Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority
53. Gabon Ministère des Eaux et Forêts, Directeur Général de la Faune et des Aires Protégées
54. Ghana Forestry Commission, Wildlife Division
55. Guinea-Bissau Direcção dos Serviços Florestais e Caça. Ministério da Agricultura, Pescas e Recursos Naturais
56. Kenya [Kenya Wildlife Service](#): on the front line, battling poachers.
57. Kenya Wildlife Service Training Institute (KWSTI) in Naivasha is one of the regional training centers in the regio that offers diploma and certificate courses.
58. Liberia Forestry Development Authority
59. Malawi Department of National Parks and Wildlife
60. Mali Direction Nationale des Eaux et Forêts
61. Mozambique Ministry for the Co-ordination of Environmental Affairs (MICOA)
62. Namibia Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Directorate Parks and Wildlife Management
63. Niger Direction de la faune, de la pêche et de la pisciculture, Ministère de l'hydraulique et de l'environnement
64. Nigeria Federal Department of Forestry, Wildlife Management Division
65. Ruanda Rwanda Development Board / Tourism and Conservation
66. Senegal Direction des eaux, forêts, chasses et de la conservation des sols Parc forestier de Hann
67. Sierra Leone Forestry Division, Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Food Security
68. South Africa Department of Environmental Affairs
69. Sudan Wildlife Conservation Administration
70. Uganda Wildlife Authority
71. Tanzania Wildlife Division, Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism
72. Zambia Wildlife Authority
73. Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority