

# REPUBLIC OF CHAD



## NATIONAL ELEPHANT ACTION PLAN 2018 - 2027



August 2018

Editors: Dolmia Malachie and Hugo Jachmann

This document has been produced with the financial and technical assistance of the secretariat of the Elephant Protection Initiative (EPI).

© Ministry of Environment, Water and Fisheries of Chad – Directorate of Wildlife Conservation and Protected Areas

Reproduction of this publication for educational or other non-commercial purposes is authorized and fully acknowledged without prior written permission from the copyright holder. Reproduction of this publication for resale or other commercial purposes is prohibited without prior written permission from the copyright holder.

Citation: Dolmia M. & Jachmann H., (2018): Chad's National Elephant Action Plan (NEAP, 2018 – 2027), 2nd Ed. MEEP, N'Djamena.

Produced by: Ministry of Environment, Water and Fisheries of Chad and the Secretariat of EPI



## FOREWORD

At the 14th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES (the United Nations Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora), the Parties adopted Decisions 14.75 to 14.79 regarding the African elephant (*Loxodonta africana*). These Decisions mandated the African elephant range States to, among others, develop an African Elephant Action Plan (AEAP) and to establish an African Elephant Fund (AEF). With the National Elephant Action Plan for Chad (NEAP) fully aligned to the AEAP, the Republic of Chad aims at fulfilling these mandates.

The NEAP provides policy and strategic guidance for elephant protection and management in Chad. It provides all stakeholders, including government, with a series of activities that must be implemented to protect and conserve the last elephants of Chad. Moreover, it will prove to be an indispensable tool to the Republic of Chad and its partners to actively contribute to safeguarding the African elephant across the continent.

Development of this strategic plan has been owned and managed by the Government of Chad, and as such represents and seeks to address the "current situation on the ground". Chad indeed goes through one of its darkest periods in the history of elephant poaching. Fifty years ago, the national elephant population was estimated at 50,000. Today there are between 1,000 and 1,500 elephants remaining. This threatening situation predominantly exists due to the presence and incursions of well-equipped and heavily armed groups of poachers, using heavy weapons but also not shying away from poisoning elephants. At the same time, people have occupied many areas that were formerly part of the elephant range, through expanded settlement and conversion of rangeland to agriculture and pasture. Other activities that are detrimental to elephant survival are oil and mine exploitation, or the extractive industries in general. Exploration activities and the development of oil fields are often in areas used by elephants. If the current trend of factors described above continues, elephants will be exterminated from Chad by the next decade, as was the case with Oryx and rhinoceros in the 1980s.

To address all of these threats, Chad wishes to count on the usual support and collaboration of its partners. In Chad, we are all committed to continue the fight, led by Morel, the hero of "Roots of Heaven", a novel written by Romain Gary, published in 1956.

Halfway the twentieth century, Morel decided to stop the extermination of elephants in French Equatorial Africa, at a time when the idea of independence began to take shape. The story recounts the struggle of Morel, his actions to save elephants, opposed by the authorities, while at the same time having to deal with a myriad of opposing interests relating to elephants; independence versus the colonial power, and safeguarding old traditions while moving society towards a modern age.

Morel, a Frenchman who decided to give up everything to fight against elephant hunting, first with a petition and later taking the bush where he was engaged in quite spectacular actions against hunters. Morel, considered a "fool" by some, was a lucid man. His fight reached the entire world and attracted the sympathy of those who were responsible for his capture. While fighting for the preservation of elephants, in reality his fight was addressing nature, life, and finally the honour of humanity despite its apparent misanthropy. The central idea advocated by the author is the protection of nature ("and this task is enormous in all of its implications," writes the author in his short preface). The Roots of heaven is a cultural touchstone for the concept of elephant conservation in Chad. Morel is alive and

immortal because we are Morel and we are engaged to ensure the survival of the elephant in Chad. What would be the landscape of our savannahs and forests without the iconic and emblematic elephant? We should all avoid such an eventuality.

It is therefore with great pleasure that I present the NEAP for Chad, which illustrates the importance Chad attaches to African wildlife in general and elephants more specifically. Our conviction is that the prosperity of Chad's people depends largely on the survival of elephants as a 'keystone' species; preserving them must remain a central element of our common efforts to protect our natural heritage and to sustainably reduce the impact of poverty within the boundaries of our nation.

25 SEPT 2018



H.E. SIDICK ABDELKERIM HAGGAR,  
Minister of Environment, Water and Fisheries  
Republic of Chad Republic.



## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

First, we would like to thank his **Excellency IDRIS DÉBY ITNO, Head of State**, for his strong will to protect the remaining natural heritage, and especially the elephants of the Republic of Chad.

Second, we would like to thank the Ministry of Environment, Water and Fisheries of Chad for approving this as a priority activity amongst his core businesses plans.

The National Elephant Action Plan (NEAP) for Chad (2018 – 2027) is the second of its kind in Chad, and brings together the collective efforts of the Chadian Government and its partners to save the last surviving elephants in the country. During the development of this NEAP, countries whose strategies have been in place for many years have inspired us. Even though their key issues and priorities are different from those of Chad, as their elephant populations are larger and management activities more developed, the general concepts of elephant management and conservation remain the same. Thus we would like to thank all of them.

We would also like to sincerely thank everybody who participated in the development and review of this NEAP.

The Editors

# Table of Contents

|  |           |
|--|-----------|
| <b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....</b>   | <b>3</b>  |
| <b>LIST OF TABLES AND FIGURES.....</b>   | <b>6</b>  |
| <b>ACRONYMS.....</b>   | <b>7</b>  |
| <b>FOREWORD .....</b>  | <b>9</b>  |
| <b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....</b>  | <b>11</b> |
| <b>1 INTRODUCTION .....</b>  | <b>13</b> |
| 1.1 CONTEXT AND RATIONALE OF THE STRATEGY .....                                | 13        |
| 1.2 GEOGRAPHY AND POLITICAL HISTORY .....                                      | 13        |
| 1.3 POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGE.....                                     | 14        |
| 1.4 PROTECTED AREAS AND ECO-REGIONS.....                                       | 16        |
| <b>2 ELEPHANT STATUS REVIEW .....</b>  | <b>18</b> |
| 2.1 ELEPHANT NUMBERS AND DISTRIBUTION.....                                     | 18        |
| 2.2 POPULATION TRENDS AND MORTALITY .....                                      | 19        |
| 2.3 HOME RANGES AND CONNECTIVITY.....  | 23        |
| 2.4 THE PROTECTED AREA SYSTEM AND ELEPHANT DISTRIBUTION .....                  | 26        |
| 2.5 ELEPHANT CONSERVATION POLICIES AND LEGISLATION.....                        | 32        |
| <b>3 THREATS ANALYSIS.....</b>   | <b>35</b> |
| 3.1 SUMMARY OF THREATS .....   | 35        |
| 3.2 ILLEGAL KILLING AND IVORY TRADE .....                                      | 37        |
| 3.3 HABITAT LOSS AND FRAGMENTATION .....                                       | 38        |
| 3.4 INADEQUATE CONTRIBUTION OF ELEPHANTS TO HUMAN SOCIO-ECONOMIC BENEFITS..... | 40        |
| 3.5 NEGATIVE ATTITUDE TOWARDS ELEPHANTS.....                                   | 40        |
| 3.6 INSTITUTIONAL AND CAPACITY CHALLENGES.....                                 | 41        |
| 3.7 LACK OF ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION.....                                       | 42        |
| <b>4 THE NATIONAL ELEPHANT ACTION PLAN.....</b>                                | <b>44</b> |
| 4.1 OVERVIEW OF THE PLAN .....   | 44        |
| 4.2 VISION .....   | 44        |
| 4.3 GOAL.....  | 44        |
| 4.4 OBJECTIVES .....   | 45        |
| <b>5 MONITORING AND EVALUATION .....</b>                                       | <b>61</b> |
| 5.1 GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS .....   | 61        |
| 5.2 MONITORING AND EVALUATION GOVERNANCE .....                                 | 61        |
| 5.3 MONITORING AND EVALUATION ACTIVITIES.....                                  | 62        |
| DATABASE MANAGEMENT .....  | 62        |
| SITE VISITS .....  | 62        |
| MEETINGS AND WORKSHOPS .....   | 62        |
| <b>6 CONCLUSIONS &amp; RECOMMENDATIONS.....</b>                                | <b>63</b> |
| 6.1 CONCLUSIONS .....  | 63        |
| 6.2 SITE LEVEL RECOMMENDATIONS.....  | 64        |

|          |   |            |
|----------|---|------------|
| <b>7</b> | <b>REFERENCES.....</b>  | <b>67</b>  |
| <b>8</b> | <b>ANNEXES.....</b>   | <b>71</b>  |
|          | <b>ANNEX 1: PROJECT PROPOSAL CH1.....</b>   | <b>71</b>  |
|          | <b>ANNEX 2: PROJECT PROPOSAL CH2.....</b>   | <b>75</b>  |
|          | <b>ANNEX 3: PROJECT PROPOSAL CH3.....</b>   | <b>79</b>  |
|          | <b>ANNEX 4: PROJECT PROPOSAL CH4.....</b>   | <b>83</b>  |
|          | <b>ANNEX 5: PROJECT PROPOSAL CH5.....</b>   | <b>88</b>  |
|          | <b>ANNEX 6: IMPLEMENTATION PLAN AND BUDGET.....</b>                                   | <b>93</b>  |
|          | <b>ANNEX 7: RESOURCE MOBILIZATION PLAN &amp; BUDGET [MEDIUM &amp; LONG TERM].....</b> | <b>116</b> |



## List of Tables and Figures

|           |  |    |
|-----------|--|----|
| Table 1:  | Summary of elephant population estimates from 1995 to 2012                           | 21 |
| Table 2:  | Summary of most recent elephant populations estimates                                | 22 |
| Table 3:  | Zakouma elephant population trend  | 23 |
| Table 4:  | Areas of elephant range in Chad  | 24 |
| Table 5:  | Threats analysis   | 35 |
| Figure 1: | Changes in human population density between 1990 and 2015                            | 15 |
| Figure 2: | Anthropogenic biomass 1700 - 2008  | 16 |
| Figure 3: | Eco-regions of Chad, major geographical zones  | 17 |
| Figure 4: | Zakouma elephant population trend  | 23 |
| Figure 5: | Map of elephant range in Chad in 2002 and in 2014                                    | 25 |
| Figure 6: | Elephant range in 2014 (isolated patches), protected areas and human influence index | 26 |
| Figure 7: | Areas of elephant range (as known in 2014)   | 27 |
| Figure 8: | Illegal ivory trafficking routes and large scale ivory seizures                      | 38 |

## ACRONYMS

|           |  |
|-----------|--|
| AED       | African Elephant Database  |
| AfESG     | African Elephant Specialist Group (IUCN-SSC)   |
| AP        | African Parks  |
| BR        | Biosphere Reserve  |
| CAR       | Central African Republic   |
| CBD       | Convention on Biological Diversity   |
| CBNRM     | Community-Based Natural Resource Management  |
| CITES     | Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora                              |
| COMIFAC   | Central African Forest Commission  |
| DBCNP     | Directorate of Biodiversity Conservation, National Parks and Hunting   |
| DFFAD     | Department of Forests and Fight Against Desertification  |
| DHLE      | Department of Hunting and Law Enforcement  |
| EDF       | European Development Fund  |
| EEC       | Elephant Executive Committee   |
| EIA       | Environment Impact Assessment  |
| EMC       | Elephant Management Committee  |
| EPC       | Elephant Program Coordinator   |
| ETIS      | Elephant Trade Information System  |
| EU        | European Union   |
| FR        | Forest Reserve   |
| GEF       | Global Environment Facility  |
| GIRAFE    | Integrated Management of Natural Resources, Applied Research for Local Development, Wildlife and Environment |
| GIS       | Geographic Information System  |
| GIZ       | German Society for International Cooperation   |
| GTZ       | German Technical Cooperation   |
| HEC       | Human-Elephant Conflict  |
| HR        | Hunting Reserve  |
| HWC       | Human-Wildlife Conflict  |
| IAPS      | Invasive Alien Plant Species   |
| ILRI      | International Livestock Research Institute   |
| INTERPOL  | International Criminal Police Organization   |
| IUCN      | International Union for Conservation of Nature   |
| LATF      | Lusaka Agreement Task Force  |
| LEM       | Law Enforcement Monitoring   |
| MAE       | Ministry of Agriculture and Environment  |
| METTD     | Ministry of Economy, Trade and Tourism Development   |
| MIKE      | Monitoring the Illegal Killing of Elephants  |
| NBSAP     | National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan of Chad   |
| NCEP      | National Centre for Elephant Protection  |
| NCEP – CR | National Centre for Elephant Protection Control Room   |
| NCEP – IO | National Centre for Elephant Protection Intelligence Office  |
| NGO       | Non-Governmental Organization  |
| NP        | National Park  |

|         |  |
|---------|--|
| PA      | Protected Area   |
| PAC     | Problem Animal Control                                       |
| PES     | Payment for Ecosystem Services                               |
| PIKE    | Proportion of Illegally Killed Elephants                     |
| PPP     | Public-Private Partnership                                   |
| RAMSAR  | Ramsar Convention on Wetlands                                |
| RAPAC   | Network of the Protected Areas in Central Africa             |
| REDD    | Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation |
| SFE     | Special Fund for Environment                                 |
| SMART   | Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool                        |
| SMWR    | Siniaka Minia Wildlife Reserve                               |
| SO      | Safari Operator  |
| SSC     | Species Survival Commission (of IUCN)                        |
| TBCA    | Trans-boundary Conservation Area                             |
| ToR     | Terms of Reference   |
| TRAFFIC | The Wildlife Trade Monitoring Network (IUCN & WWF)           |
| WCS     | Wildlife Conservation Society                                |
| WR      | Wildlife Reserves  |
| ZNP(E)  | Zakouma National Park (Ecosystem)                            |



## FOREWORD

At the 14th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES (the United Nations Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora), the Parties adopted Decisions 14.75 to 14.79 regarding the African elephant (*Loxodonta africana*). These Decisions mandated the African elephant range States to, among others, develop an African Elephant Action Plan (AEAP) and to establish an African Elephant Fund (AEF). With the National Elephant Action Plan for Chad (NEAP) fully aligned to the AEAP, the Republic of Chad aims at fulfilling these mandates.

The NEAP provides policy and strategic guidance for elephant protection and management in Chad. It provides all stakeholders, including government, with a series of activities that must be implemented to protect and conserve the last elephants of Chad. Moreover, it will prove to be an indispensable tool to the Republic of Chad and its partners to actively contribute to safeguarding the African elephant across the continent.

Development of this strategic plan has been owned and managed by the Government of Chad, and as such represents and seeks to address the "current situation on the ground". Chad indeed goes through one of its darkest periods in the history of elephant poaching. Fifty years ago, the national elephant population was estimated at 50,000. Today there are between 1,000 and 1,500 elephants remaining. This threatening situation predominantly exists due to the presence and incursions of well-equipped and heavily armed groups of poachers, using heavy weapons but also not shying away from poisoning elephants. At the same time, people have occupied many areas that were formerly part of the elephant range, through expanded settlement and conversion of rangeland to agriculture and pasture. Other activities that are detrimental to elephant survival are oil and mine exploitation, or the extractive industries in general. Exploration activities and the development of oil fields are often in areas used by elephants. If the current trend of factors described above continues, elephants will be exterminated from Chad by the next decade, as was the case with oryx and rhinoceros in the 1980s.

To address all of these threats, Chad wishes to count on the usual support and collaboration of its partners. In Chad, we are all committed to continue the fight, led by Morel, the hero of "Roots of Heaven", a novel by Romain Gary, published in 1956.

Halfway the twentieth century, Morel decided to stop the extermination of elephants in French Equatorial Africa, at a time when the idea of independence began to take shape. The story recounts the struggle of Morel, his actions to save elephants, opposed by the authorities, while at the same time having to deal with a myriad of opposing interests relating to elephants; independence versus the colonial power, and safeguarding old traditions while moving society towards a modern age.

Morel, a Frenchman who decided to give up everything to fight against elephant hunting, first with a petition and later taking the bush where he was engaged in quite spectacular actions against hunters. Morel, considered a "fool" by some, was a lucid man. His fight reached the entire world and attracted the sympathy of those who were responsible for his capture. While fighting for the preservation of elephants, in reality his fight was addressing nature, life, and finally the honour of humanity despite its apparent misanthropy. The central idea advocated by the author is the protection of nature ("and this task is enormous in all of its implications," writes the author in his short preface). The Roots of heaven is a cultural touchstone for the concept of elephant conservation in Chad. Morel is alive and

immortal because we are Morel and we are engaged to ensure the survival of the elephant in Chad. What would be the landscape of our savannahs and forests without the iconic and emblematic elephant? We should all avoid such an eventuality.

It is therefore with great pleasure that I present the NEAP for Chad, which illustrates the importance Chad attaches to African wildlife in general and elephants more specifically. Our conviction is that the prosperity of Chad's people depends largely on the survival of elephants as a 'keystone' species; preserving them must remain a central element of our common efforts to protect our natural heritage and to sustainably reduce the impact of poverty within the boundaries of our nation.

H.E. IDRIS DEBY ITNO,  
President of Chad Republic  
Head of the State.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The National Elephant Action Plan for Chad, in its practical and operational aspects, follows the structure of the African Elephant Action Plan (AEAP). The AEAP was approved on the sidelines of the 15<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, held in Doha in 2010 (CITES CoP15).

The NEAP brings together the on-going and coming efforts of the Government and its partners to save the last of Chad's elephants. After a general introduction (Chapter 1), the action plan (Chapter 4) is built on the basis of a status review (chapter 2) and a threats analysis (Chapter 3).

Main threats to elephants are illegal killing and ivory trade, habitat loss and fragmentation, human-elephant conflict, primarily driven by an inadequate contribution of elephants to human socio-economy and therefore resulting in a negative attitude to elephant conservation, and governance and institutional capacity challenges. Built on these threats and constraints, the NEAP is a logical sequence of three elements: the vision, the overall goal and the specific objectives.

The Vision is the desired long-term status for Chad's elephants. It seeks to perpetuate all of Chad's elephants by removing every single threat, thereby avoiding the risk of extinction. This Vision was identified as follows: **A secure future for elephants and their habitats based on peaceful and beneficial coexistence with people is ensured in Chad.**

The Goal brings together in a single statement all the specific objectives to be achieved in the short and long term. This goal has a ten year time frame and was identified as follows: **To secure and restore sustainable elephant populations throughout their potential range in Chad, while reducing human-elephant conflict and involving local communities in their conservation, thereby recognizing their potential to provide ecological, socio, cultural and economic benefits to the country.**

This goal will be achieved through the realization of eight strategic objectives. Objective 1 addresses the illegal killing of elephants and the illicit trafficking of ivory. Objective 2 deals with habitat loss and habitat quality as well as connectivity. Objective 3 concerns the mitigation of human-elephant conflict, whereas objective 4 addresses the general lack of awareness on elephant conservation. Objective 5 targets an improvement of knowledge on elephant populations, and the necessity to regularly monitor their numbers, demographic trends and distribution. Objective 6 addresses law enforcement through cooperation at national and international levels. Objective 7 addresses cooperation and collaboration between local communities and government. Objective 8 tackles implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the NEAP.

Each of these eight objectives is linked to specific targets that are measurable outputs. Actions and activities detail what needs to be implemented in order to achieve the objectives.

Implementation of Chad's NEAP will be coordinated by a National Coordinator, through a National Elephant Protection Center (NEPC), integrated into the technical services of the Ministry of Environment and consisting of two key elements: the Elephants Control Room (NEPC-CR) and the Intelligence Office (NEPC-IO).



Briefly, the mandate of the NEPC-CR is to periodically survey elephant populations, to monitor trends and occupancy, and to monitor, collect and compile technical data provided by satellite telemetry via collars deployed on elephants. The NEPC-CR will also be responsible for collecting relevant information related to elephants or environmental crime in general through phone numbers that allow any citizen to call toll free.

The Intelligence Office (NEPC-IO) will liaise with the paramilitary Command of Forest and Wildlife Rangers (CFWR) and other Defense and Security Forces. Although reporting of the NEPC is done through its usual hierarchical levels, resulting actions rely heavily on the advice of a Central Elephant Management Team (CEMT).

Chaired by the Director of National Biodiversity and Wildlife Conservation Services, the CEMT is responsible for steering, monitoring and evaluating implementation of the NEAP. Regional Elephant Management Teams (REMT) and Local Elephant Management Teams (LEMT) will represent the CEMT in each region within the elephant range. A LEMT is established for each site that holds elephants.

# 1 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Context and rationale of the strategy

The document governing the conservation and management of elephants in Chad was first developed in 1994, but unfortunately never applied in practice and has since been lost in the archives. This new action plan is the first document of this extent and detail to be developed in Chad. Chad, amongst other range states, adopted IUCN-CITES Decision 14.75 to 14.79 regarding the African elephant and the development of the African Elephant Action Plan to strengthen elephant management. This NEAP follows the Vision and the Goal identified by the African elephant range States and captured in the African Elephant Action Plan (CITES, 2010). The first version was drafted in 2014, with technical Assistance of the African Parks Network (APN), funded by Stop Ivory. However, the first version was not fully aligned with the African Elephant Action Plan (AEAP) and lacked detail to be considered fit-for-purpose. This second edition, supported by the EPI Secretariat, is fully aligned with the AEAP.

The key issues and objectives in the NEAP have been identified through consultative approaches, mainly between central and local government representatives and partner experts. Challenges faced by local communities have been addressed, and realistic actions have been proposed in order to mitigate the most pressing issues such as Human Elephant Conflict (HEC).

Elephants present tremendous management challenges for their successful conservation, challenges that are in certain aspects unique and in others typical of wildlife conservation in general. First and foremost, it is important to keep in mind that elephants, like all other wildlife, do not exist in separation from the ecosystems they inhabit. Successful conservation of elephants should not focus on the animals in isolation, but should fit within the larger biodiversity goals. This should include people; habitats, landscapes and the role elephants have within these (Litoroh *et al.*, 2012). This action plan is based on broad principles and focuses on collaboration and, where possible, decentralization and devolution.

At the center of the challenge is the biology of elephants. Any management solution must recognize and accommodate the key aspects of elephant biology.

## 1.2 Geography and political history

The Republic of Chad is a landlocked country in Central Africa. Bordered by Libya to the north, Sudan to the east, the Central African Republic to the south, Cameroon and Nigeria to the southwest and Niger to the west. It covers an area of 1,284,000 km<sup>2</sup> with a population of about 12 million people. Chad is divided into three bioclimatic regions: a desert zone in the north, an arid sahelian belt in the centre and a more humid and fertile sudanese savannah zone in the south. Chad is generally composed of flat terrain at low altitudes. Lake Chad, after which the country is named, is the largest wetland and one of the biggest in Africa. Chad's highest peak is the Emi Koussi (3,445 m height) in the Sahara, and N'Djamena (formerly Fort-Lamy) the capital, is the largest city.

Beginning in the seventh millennium BC, human populations moved into the Chadian basin in great numbers. By the end of the first millennium BC, a series of states and empires rose and fell in Chad's sahelian strip, each focused on controlling the trans-Saharan trade routes

that passed through the region. France conquered the territory in 1920 and incorporated it as part of French Equatorial Africa. In 1960, Chad obtained independence under the leadership of François Tombalbaye. Chad's post-independence history was marked by instability and violence. The eruption of a long-lasting civil war in 1965 and consequent rebel conquest in 1978 started the long-term instability of Chad. In 1990, Idriss Déby Itno became president and in 2003 the Darfur crisis in Sudan spilled over the border and destabilized the nation. After the 2006 and 2008 coup d'état attempts, the country remained in a state of political instability. The overall security situation over the past few years, including the declaration of war against Boko Haram, along with other West African nations in 2014, has left Chad unattractive to tourists.

Chad is one of the poorest countries in the world. Most inhabitants live in poverty as subsistence herders and farmers. Since 2003, crude oil has become the country's primary source of export earnings, superseding the traditional cotton industry of the south. Chad is a low-income food-deficit country, ranked 184 out of 187 countries on the 2012 UNDP Human Development Index (WFP 2014).

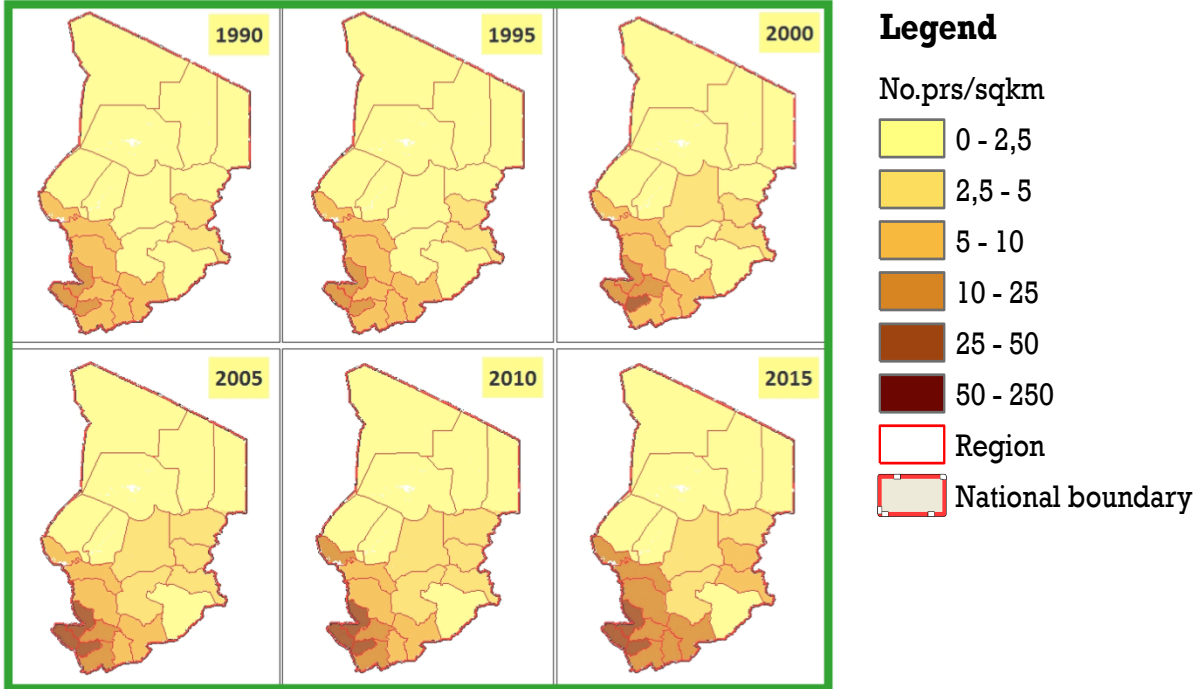
### **1.3 Population and demographic change**

The Chadian Government has defined its main objectives as poverty reduction, primarily through agriculture, rural development and development of human capacity, so as to ensure the social and economic integration of the most vulnerable population groups. With an average growth rate of 2.6% per annum (2.5% for rural populations) for 2010 – 2015, the population has doubled over the past 30 years from the estimated 5 million people in 1980 to more than 12 million people today (Fig. 1). Roughly 87% of the rural population lives below the poverty line (WFP, 2014) with increasing pressures on natural resources (Fig. 2)

Local communities that co-exist with elephants are forced to seek livelihoods based mainly on livestock and subsistence agriculture, or to illegally kill animals as a source of supplementary protein or cash through sale of products (Nelson et al. 2003). In most African range states today, the real and perceived costs of Human Elephant Conflict (HEC) greatly outweighs the potential benefits and, subsequently, elephants are increasingly being excluded from many parts of their former range. Once the elephants are gone, however, the local communities will have lost a valuable asset, while at the same time contributing to the loss of biodiversity and overall degradation of the ecosystems on which they depend for their livelihoods (AfESG, 2003).

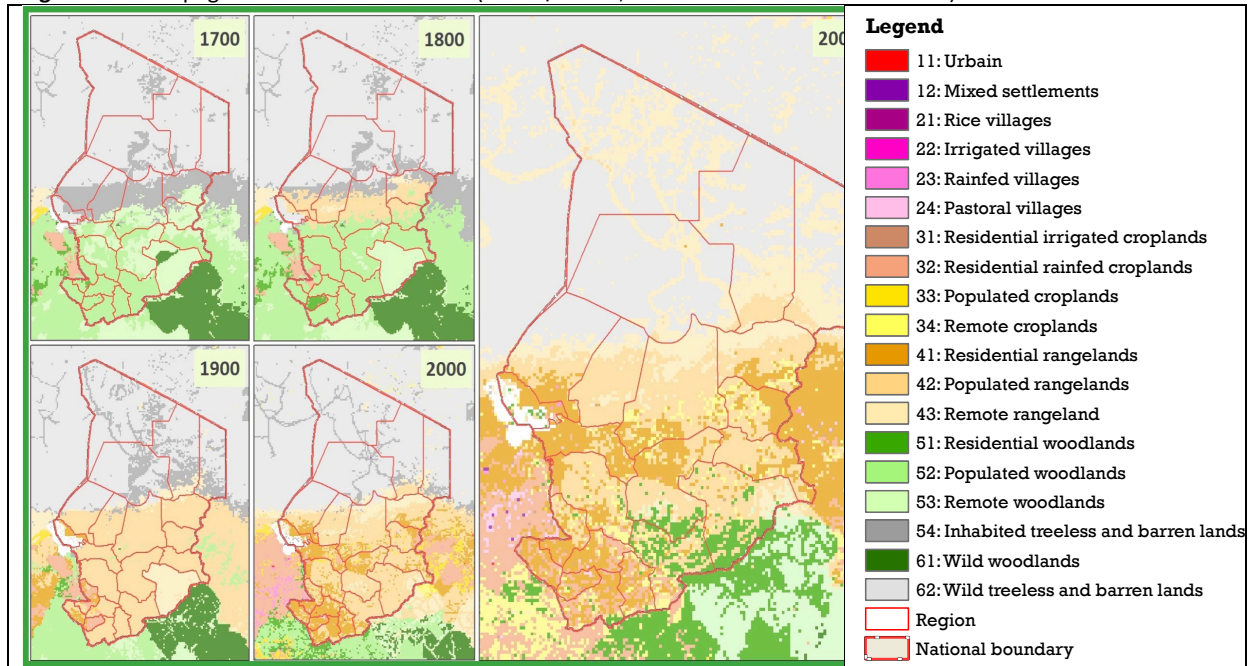
Since climate change has emerged as a major threat to biodiversity, and intensive livestock systems are considered a contributory factor to global warming, open nomadic rangeland is being considered as a more sustainable production system with lower impacts. This will provide incentives in future for conserving these ecosystems, as Chad is one of the biggest practitioners of the nomadic livestock breeding style. Our objective is that rural people should appreciate the ecological function of elephants on rangeland, and that the pastoralists should see elephants as a positive rangeland maintenance factor, preventing the decline of pastures through bush encroachment.

**Figure 1:** Changes in human population density between 1990 and 2015



Unfortunately, Chad has suffered political instability for many years and even today it is not considered to be a tourist destination and therefore wildlife tourism is not yet developed. The only exception to this is the Zakouma elephant population. Supported for years by the EU and managed since October 2010 by African Parks, local communities benefit directly from the presence of the park and its elephants that also attract other international development organizations to the region. Among the benefits are creation of employment (full time and seasonal), support to local commerce by buying material and produce, security to areas within the greater ecosystem, sustainable exploitation of natural resources, infrastructural improvements and socio-economic services (schools, dispensary).

**Figure 2:** Anthropogenic biomass 1700 – 2008 (CIESIN/SEDAC, 2005 & Ellis et al. 2005 and 2008)

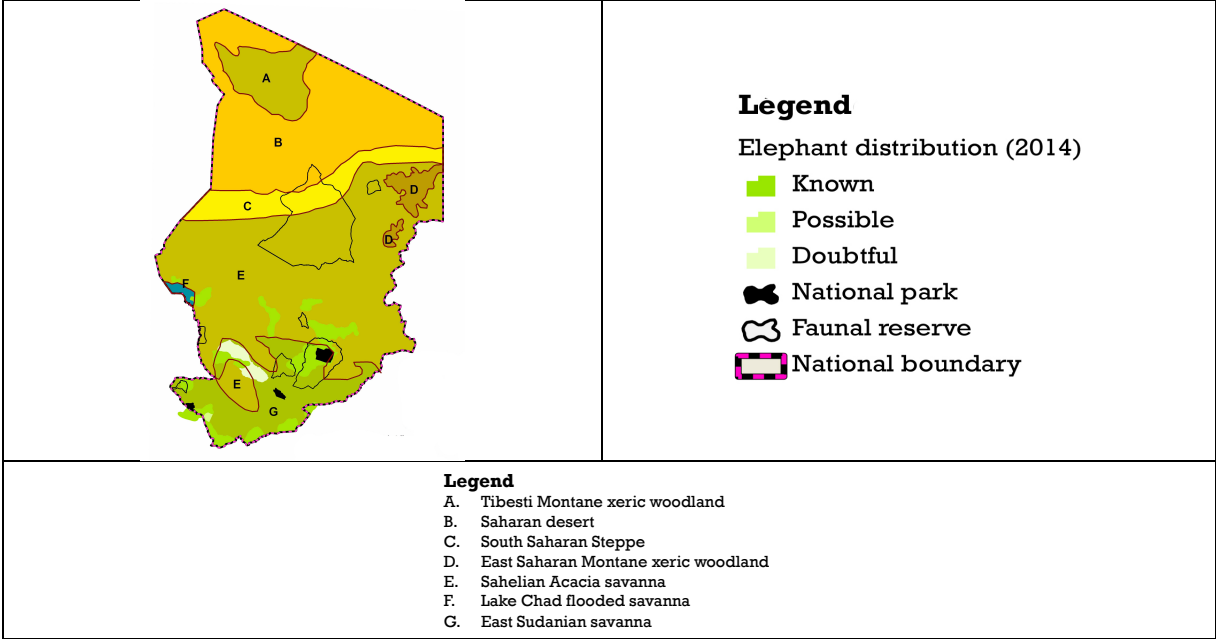


#### 1.4 Protected areas and eco-regions

In terms of biodiversity, Chad is amongst the richest countries in sudano-sahelian Africa, with some of the last remaining populations of large mammals that once roamed West-Central Africa. Its protected area (PA) system, made up of three national parks (NPs) and seven wildlife reserves (WRs) was introduced 40 years ago to focus mainly on the protection of large game (Fig. 3). The network of parks and reserves covers more than 10% of the country (UICN/PACO 2008), but does not reflect the ecosystem diversity (Brugière & Scholte 2013). Certain sites of high conservation value for key species are not protected while a number of RAMSAR sites (Lake Chad, Lake Fitri, Logone basin/Toupouri depression) do not have official protection status under Chadian law (UICN/PACO 2008). Additionally, this network of PAs is not made up of intact ecosystems, with evident habitat degradation in many of them (UICN/PACO 2008).

Chad changes dramatically in climate and in vegetation from the northern mountains and deserts (Saharan zone), to the extensive shrub steppe (sahelian zone) in the central portion of the country, and then to the extensive woodland savannah (sudanian zone) in the south (Fig. 3). Tropical deciduous forests (guinean zone) exist in the extreme southern tip of the country. These differences in plant biomass reflect differences in annual rainfall, which also govern land use by humans and the species diversity and abundance of fish and wildlife that occur throughout the country (Fig. 2). Chad is largely a vast basin with the lowest elevation in the centre of the country. Only seasonal watercourses exist in the northern half of Chad. Perennial rivers and their tributaries drain the entire south of the country, where most flow northwest into Lake Chad, and provide about 95% of the water entering the lake. During periods of high precipitation, Lake Chad can fill and flow northeast into an ancient lake basin in the centre of the country (Keith & Plowes, 1997).

**Figure 3:** Eco-regions of Chad, major geographical zones (Adapted from Brugiere & Scholte. 2013).



## 2 ELEPHANT STATUS REVIEW

### 2.1 Elephant numbers and distribution

Two factors have a large effect on numbers and distribution of elephants in Chad and elsewhere in Africa. These factors are illegal hunting and competition for land with people. As described by Parker & Graham (1989), there has been a steady increase in elephant habitat over many decades throughout Africa wherever human populations have increased. They proposed a linear, negative relationship between human and elephant density. Hoare & du Toit (1999) refined this model by noting that coexistence is possible at low human densities, while loss of habitat occurs at a critical threshold level of roughly 15 people/km<sup>2</sup>. The progressive loss of habitat, and loss of links between habitat patches, is more extensive and severe in West Africa, where most elephants now live in unconnected habitat 'islands', and in South Africa, where most elephant populations are now isolated behind fences. Habitat areas that were not suitable for cultivation have persisted as elephant habitat for longer periods, although humans are now encroaching on land formerly considered marginal for agriculture (Litoroh et al., 2012).

Elephants were effectively eradicated from large areas of Africa during the intensive ivory trade of the 18th and particularly late 19th centuries (Spinage, 1973), when ivory exploitation was often combined with the trade in human slaves. Hunting for the ivory trade began increasing again during the 1970's and this was another factor that caused the population increase in PAs, as elephants detected the danger from people and sought the safety of sanctuaries, which led to local overabundance.

Over the past 50 years in Chad there has been an overall contraction of both elephant numbers and range. Formerly abundant, hunting, poaching and agricultural development reduced elephant numbers during colonial times (Gary, 1956). During the 1930's Malbrant estimated a total population of around 300,000 elephants, while during the 1970s the population was estimated at 15,000 (Daboulaye & Thomassey 1990). In 1990 two significant sub-populations were reported, one of about 1,500 in the Salamat region, including Zakouma NP, and the second of about 500 individuals around the Guéra Massif and Lake Fitri (Daboulaye & Thomassey 1990). Long-term instability, civil war and rebellions following independence as well as on-going ivory poaching contributed to further declines, reducing numbers to about 1,000 - 1,500 individuals today.

As the elephants of Chad occur mainly in the savannah zones and semi deciduous forests of the country, they are considered to be the savannah subspecies *Loxodonta africana africana*. In recent times, elephants have been restricted to the southernmost third of the country, where permanent sources of surface water are more prevalent. The largest suitable habitats for these elephant populations are the Zakouma NP ecosystem and the areas along the Central African Republic and Cameroon borders. Some of these trans-boundary areas of former range, particularly in the southern parts of Chad, are being re-occupied as security in Chad has improved in the last few years and deteriorated on the "other side" of the border. At the same time, however, people have occupied many areas that were former elephant range, through expanded settlement and conversion of rangeland to agriculture. Therefore, elephant range in most parts of the country has been reduced while habitat fragmentation and land-use conflict has increased. Changes in security, combined with expansion of human settlements and agricultural lands have resulted in a shift of elephant range within the country. Elephants are once again occupying certain former ranges, such as the trans-

boundary areas on the CAR and Cameroon borders, where conflict and poaching has resulted in movement of elephants back into Chad (Pers. comm. Samuel Boendi, 2014). On the whole, however, the former elephant range has been greatly reduced as a result of habitat fragmentation and land-use conflict.

## **2.2 Population trends and mortality**

Estimates of elephant numbers are used to compare population status in different parts of the elephant range within countries, regions and across the continent. Estimates are also used to evaluate population trends. A variety of methods, from aerial total counts to rough guesses have been used to obtain population estimates, producing results with varying degrees of accuracy and precision. It should be noted that comparisons between sites and through time are valid only when using data that have been collected using the same methodologies. Producing regional or national totals by adding up estimates of different quality could be justified to provide a general total estimate, but should not be relied upon for accurate descriptions of elephant status (Jachmann, 2001).

Estimating numbers and distribution of elephant populations in savannah habitat is relatively straightforward, since visibility allows direct counting using standard techniques common across Africa, such as aerial total or sample counts and ground counts or individual recognition studies (Jachmann, 2001). Elephant populations in thick bushland or forest, by contrast, must be estimated by indirect methods, primarily involving dung surveys. These methods when properly designed and undertaken can produce figures that are as precise as direct counts (Jachmann, 1991; Barnes, 2001; Hedges & Lawson, 2006). In some cases, the only available estimate for a remote population is an ‘informed guess’. Trend data, based on repeated estimates using the same methodology are available only for Zakouma NP, and these cannot be used to contribute to an overall picture of the current status of elephants in the country.

There are four main sources of information on the status of elephants in Chad:

1. Reports or personal communications of DBCNPH staff,
2. Ecological monitoring and scientific studies (mainly done by the European Union (EU) funded projects in Zakouma NP since 1986, including a PhD study on elephant movements in Zakouma NP (Dolmia, 2006),
3. Reports prepared by conservation organizations and partners working in Chad’s protected areas (mainly African Parks and WCS),
4. The African Elephant Status Reports, which are updates of the African Elephant Database (AED) that provide national-level summaries on a more-or-less regular basis since 1995. AESRs are compiled by the African Elephant Specialist Group (AfESG) of the Species Survival Commission (SSC) of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), using information supplied by a variety of sources. In Chad, the primary source of information is the DBCNPH.

The above sources were used to present a description of the current elephant status in Chad, with the AfESG reports providing a broad overview and historical summary and the most recent reports (Antonínová, 2014; Antonínová et al., 2014a, Dolmia & Antonínová, 2013; Potgieter et al., 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012, Poilecot, 2008, Dolmia, 2006) providing more up-to-date information.



The AfESG reports date to 2012 and provide a summary of data on numbers with a clear outline of the type and quality of data, and a thorough discussion of methodological issues surrounding the reliability of survey data. The results for Chad from the AfESG reports from 1995 (Said et al., 1995), 1998 (Barnes et al., 1999), 2002 (Blanc et al., 2002) and 2006 (Blanc et al., 2007) are provided in Table 1. In the AfESG reports, the results were provided for different survey areas than used in this action plan, because they have been re-grouped into DBCNPH Elephant Conservation Areas (regions) for the purpose of this national strategy. An up-to-date summary of elephant numbers and distribution areas based on DBCNPH - AP data is provided in Table 2.

Past knowledge about Chad's elephant populations is generally lacking, and with the exception of Zakouma NP, the majority of estimates pertain to educated guesses. The classification of particular areas (eg. Salamat Region) by the AfESG was not clear and therefore some of the data have been regrouped. From Table 1 we may observe the following trends:

- The elephant populations in southern Chad are not well known. All available data are guesses and there has been no systematic evaluation of these populations in the past. Due to trans-boundary movements between CAR, Cameroon and Chad, population numbers can only be accurately estimated and trends determined when the entire distribution area covering three countries is regularly surveyed.
- Comparable site level data are only available for Zakouma NP where the population has been monitored since 1986.
- The majority of elephants were recorded in the Zakouma NP ecosystem. From 1986 to 2006, the population increased from 1,077 to 3,885, probably due to migration of elephants from other regions or countries due to poaching pressure (Table 3). Unfortunately political instability accompanied by heavy poaching resulted in a steep decline to 452 individuals between 2007 and 2014 (Table 3, Figure 4).

The most comprehensive data published on the elephants of Chad are included in the IUCN African Elephant Status reports (Said et al., 1995, Barnes et al 1999, Blanc et al 2002, Blanc et al 2007, AED 2013 Provisional update). The latest national estimates based on aerial surveys, ground counts and information obtained from local communities, mainly during 2013 and 2014 (African Parks), are summarised in Table 2. Reliable trend data are available for Zakouma NP only (Table3, Figure 4).

**Table 1:** Summary of elephant population estimates from 1995 to 2012 (from AfESG reports – [www.elephantdatabase.org](http://www.elephantdatabase.org), data rearranged by DBCNPH Conservation Areas).

| Population  | 1995             |      |                     |          | 1998             |      |                     |          | 2002             |      |                     |          | 2006             |      |                     |          | 2012             |      |                     |          |
|---|------------------|------|---------------------|----------|------------------|------|---------------------|----------|------------------|------|---------------------|----------|------------------|------|---------------------|----------|------------------|------|---------------------|----------|
|   | Survey Details * |      | Number of Elephants |          | Survey Details * |      | Number of Elephants |          | Survey Details * |      | Number of Elephants |          | Survey Details * |      | Number of Elephants |          | Survey Details * |      | Number of Elephants |          |
|   | Type             | Year | Estimate            | 95% C.L. | Type             | Year | Estimate            | 95% C.L. | Type             | Year | Estimate            | 95% C.L. | Type             | Year | Estimate            | 95% C.L. | Type             | Year | Estimate            | 95% C.L. |
| Lake Fitri Area                                     |                  |      |                     |          |                  |      |                     |          | IG3              | 2002 | 200                 | 100*     | IG3              | 2002 | 200                 | 100*     | O                | 2002 | 200                 | 100*     |
| Siniaka Minia Wildlife Reserve                      | OG3              |      | 500                 |          |                  |      |                     |          | IG3              | 2002 | 500                 | 100*     | IG3              | 2002 | 500                 | 100*     | O                | 2002 | 500                 | 100*     |
| Chari Baguirimi & Mayo Kebbi East                   | OG3              |      | 300                 |          |                  |      |                     |          | IG3              | 2002 | 150                 | 50*      | IG3              | 2002 | 150                 | 50*      | O                | 2002 | 150                 | 50*      |
| Lake Chad (Doum Doum)                               | OG3              |      | 100                 |          |                  |      |                     |          | IG3              | 2002 | 50                  | 50*      | IG3              | 2002 | 50                  | 50*      | O                | 2002 | 50                  | 50*      |
| Salamat Region - Aouk Hunting Area                  | OG3              |      | 400                 |          |                  |      |                     |          |                  |      |                     |          |                  |      |                     |          |                  |      |                     |          |
| Zakouma National Park Ecosystem                     | AS3              | 1991 | 1 040               |          | IG3              | 1996 | 1 600               | 300*     | AT2              | 2000 | 1 989               |          | AT2              | 2005 | 3 885               |          | AT               | 2011 | 454                 |          |
| Dembo   | OG3              |      | 800                 |          |                  |      |                     |          | IG3              | 2002 | 600                 | 100*     | IG3              | 2002 | 600                 | 100*     | O                | 2002 | 600                 | 100*     |
| Gagal-Yapala  |                  |      |                     |          |                  |      |                     |          | IG3              | 2002 | 400                 | 100*     | IG3              | 2002 | 400                 | 100*     | O                | 2002 | 400                 | 100*     |
| Larmanaye   |                  |      |                     |          |                  |      |                     |          | IG3              | 2002 | 100                 | 50*      | IG3              | 2002 | 100                 | 50*      | O                | 2002 | 100                 | 50*      |
| TOTAL according to AESG (African Elephant Database) |                  |      | 3140                |          |                  | 1600 |                     |          |                  |      | 3989                |          |                  |      | 5885                |          |                  |      | 2454                |          |

\*Data types: AT=aerial total count; AS=aerial sample count; IG=informed guess; OG=other guess. Blank cells represent data not collected.

**Table 2:** Summary of most recent elephant population estimates (from DBCNPH& AP, unpubl. data)

| Population    |  | Survey Details * |      | Numbers of Elephants |       |       |       |
|---------------|--|------------------|------|----------------------|-------|-------|-------|
|               |  | Type             | Year | Def.                 | Prob. | Poss. | Spec. |
| 1             | Zakouma National Park Ecosystem        | AT1              | 2014 | 452                  |       |       |       |
| 2             | Chari Baguirimi & Mayo Kebbi Est       | AT1              | 2014 | 168                  |       |       |       |
| 3             | Binder Lere Wildlife Reserve Ecosystem | AT1              | 2014 | 132                  |       |       |       |
| 4             | Lake Fitri Area                        | GL&AC1           | 2014 | 73                   |       |       |       |
| 5             | Lake Chad (Doum Doum)                  | GL&AC1           | 2014 | 60                   |       | 70    |       |
| 6             | Gagal - Yapala - Beinamar Area         | GL&AC1,<br>OG3   | 2013 | 18                   |       | 50    |       |
| 7             | Mbaibokoum-Mbitoye-Bekan Area          | GL&AC1,<br>OG3   | 2014 | 14                   |       | 30    |       |
| 8             | Birket Fatime - Eref                   | GL&AC1<br>/IG    | 2014 | 7                    |       | 25    |       |
| 9             | Lake Chad (Baga Sola)                  | GL&AC1<br>/IG    | 2013 | 6                    |       | 20    |       |
| 10            | Heban - Mourraye                       | GL&AC1           | 2014 | 6                    |       |       |       |
| 11            | Dembo - Djéke Djéke - Sido Area        | IG2              | 2014 |                      |       | 20    |       |
| 12            | Larmanaye                              | OG2              | 2014 |                      |       |       | 50    |
| 13            | Baké - Yamodo - Goré Area              | OG3              | 2014 |                      |       |       | 50    |
| 14            | Ngourou - Gondeï (Aouk) Area           | OG3              | 2014 |                      |       |       | 20    |
| <b>Totals</b> |  |                  |      | 936                  |       | 215   | 120   |

\* Data types: AT=aerial total count; GL&AC = ground localization and confirmation, combined with aerial count of localized herds, IG=informed guess; OG=other guess. Data quality: 1-3, highest to lowest, blank cells represent data not collected.

**Table 3:** Zakouma elephant population trend.

| Population                      | 1986 | 1995  | 1998  | 2002  | 2006  | 2012 | 2014 |
|---------------------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|
| Zakouma National Park Ecosystem | 1077 | 1,440 | 1,600 | 1,989 | 3,885 | 454  | 452  |

Source: Bousquet *et al.*, 1986 and African Elephant database

**Figure 4:** Zakouma elephant population trend (based on Tab.3).



According to additional data collected between 2012 and 2014, by personal communications and aerial surveys (Antonínová *et al.*, 2014b,c, Dolmia & Antonínová, 2013), the declining trend is visible in the Binder Léré and in the Chari Baguirimi-Mayo Kebbi Est populations, where both populations declined by 27,9% (from 2012) and 44,1% (from 2013) respectively.

### 2.3 Home ranges and connectivity

Estimating and evaluating the quality of the elephant range is central to their conservation, but faces certain difficulties. The area and configuration of terrain used by African elephants is affected by their search for food and other resources, by the history of the use of the area by people and elephants, and the elephants' own assessment of the disturbance and risk posed by people. Where there are 'hard edges', such as fences or abrupt changes in habitat or land use, e.g. a shift from savannah or forest to farmland, it may be possible to accurately define the boundaries of the area used by an elephant population, often in relation to conflict incidence. In cases where survey areas have been based on the boundaries of PAs, natural landmarks or administrative boundaries, the definition of range is somewhat arbitrary and is not necessarily an accurate assessment of the actual area used, or potentially used by the population. Defining range is a particular problem in remote areas with low-density populations and or few observers, or in areas where animals may be crossing international borders. It is often difficult to document reductions in elephant range, as people are far more likely to notice when elephants are newly seen in an area, rather than when they have not been seen for a period of time (Litoroh *et al.*, 2012).

Since 2002, AfESG (Blanc *et al.*, 2002) has employed a set of categories to refine the definition of elephant range. These categories include:

| Category       | Description  |
|----------------|--|
| Known range    | Areas of suitable habitat, which if searched with reasonable intensity, are likely to yield signs of elephant presence. If such presence is absent for a 10-year period, known range is degraded to possible range.              |
| Possible range | Areas within historical range and in suitable habitat where there are no negative data to rule out the presence of elephants.  |
| Doubtful range | Areas where there are reasons to believe that elephants are no longer present, but which have not been formally surveyed. If further corroborative evidence is obtained, areas of doubtful range are re-classified as non-range. |
| Non-range      | Areas with no elephants, due to habitat conversion or local extinction.  |
| Point records  | Sightings or signs of elephants outside of known range.  |

For the reasons discussed above, the systematic documenting and monitoring of elephant range has been difficult to achieve in most countries in Africa, and Chad is no exception. Information on areas of known and possible range, which were surveyed or un-assessed and presented in the AfESG reports since 2002 and its comparison with more recent data from 2014 are presented in Table 4.

**Table 4:** Areas of elephant range in Chad, surveyed/assessed and un-assessed, in known and possible Categories (from AfESG reports) and from 2014 actualized data.

| Elephant range (in km <sup>2</sup> ) | 2002   |          |               | 2014  |          |              |
|--------------------------------------|--------|----------|---------------|-------|----------|--------------|
|                                      | Known  | Possible | Total         | Known | Possible | Total        |
| Surveyed/assessed                    | 100574 | 49310    | 149884        | 69309 | 914      | 70223        |
| Un-assessed/doubtful                 |        |          | 114870        |       |          | 11043        |
| <b>Total</b>                         |        |          | <b>264754</b> |       |          | <b>81266</b> |

We did not compare the data from the 2006 and 2012 AfESG reports, because both reports used data based on the 2002 estimates. The data from 2014 are based on elephant home ranges obtained from satellite collar transmissions from certain populations, field missions and exchanges with local communities. The known area of 2014 can be considered as a minimum area, with some areas occupied by very low numbers of elephants. The surveyed/assessed area of the elephant range has decreased by 69,3% between 2002 and 2014. A spatial depiction of estimated elephant range in 2002 and in 2014 is presented in Figure 5. A few observations:

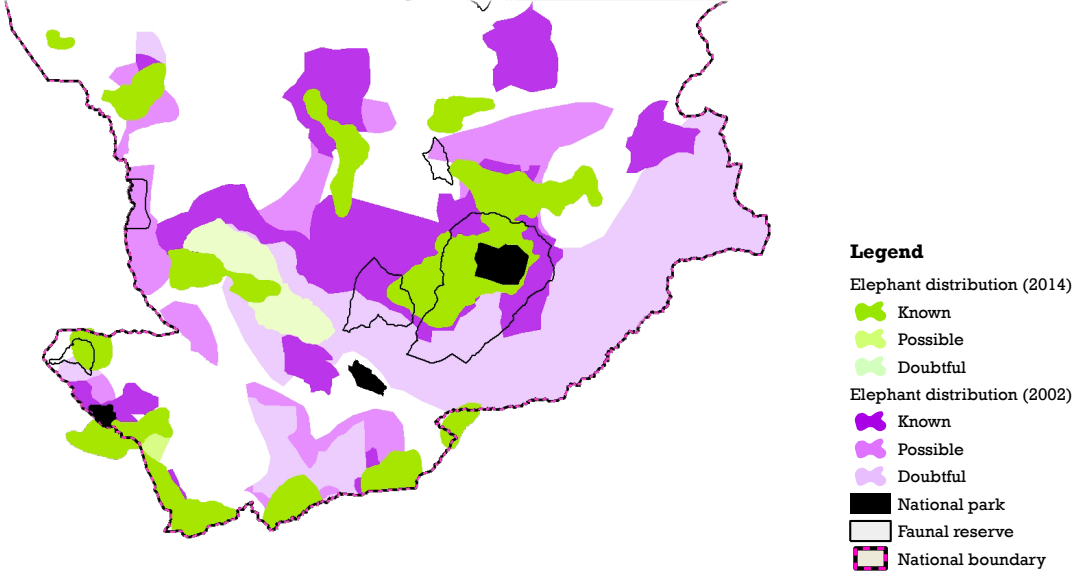
- There is considerable elephant range outside formal PA's (93,8%).
- The main area of contiguous elephant range is Zakouma NP ecosystem.
- The ranges of certain individual populations (Zakouma and Binder Léré) cross PA boundaries indicating the need for coordination of management (no corridors or buffer zones exist in land-use planning initiatives as National Scheme for the Territory Planning).
- Some population ranges also cross international boundaries, (Cameroon and Central African Republic), with similar implications for coordination of management.

The Chad elephant range has contracted significantly, primarily due to poaching and fragmentation. The absence of effective action by government and conservation bodies in land-use zoning resulted in the blocking of migration corridors, predominantly through changes in land use and land tenure.

One aspect of elephant range and habitat monitoring that is not captured by the data is the degree of connectivity between different range areas. The connectivity of range areas in Chad is not well known, especially in southern Chad, where the available data on population movements are based on a few direct, but mostly indirect observations through interviews with local communities, which are often unreliable.

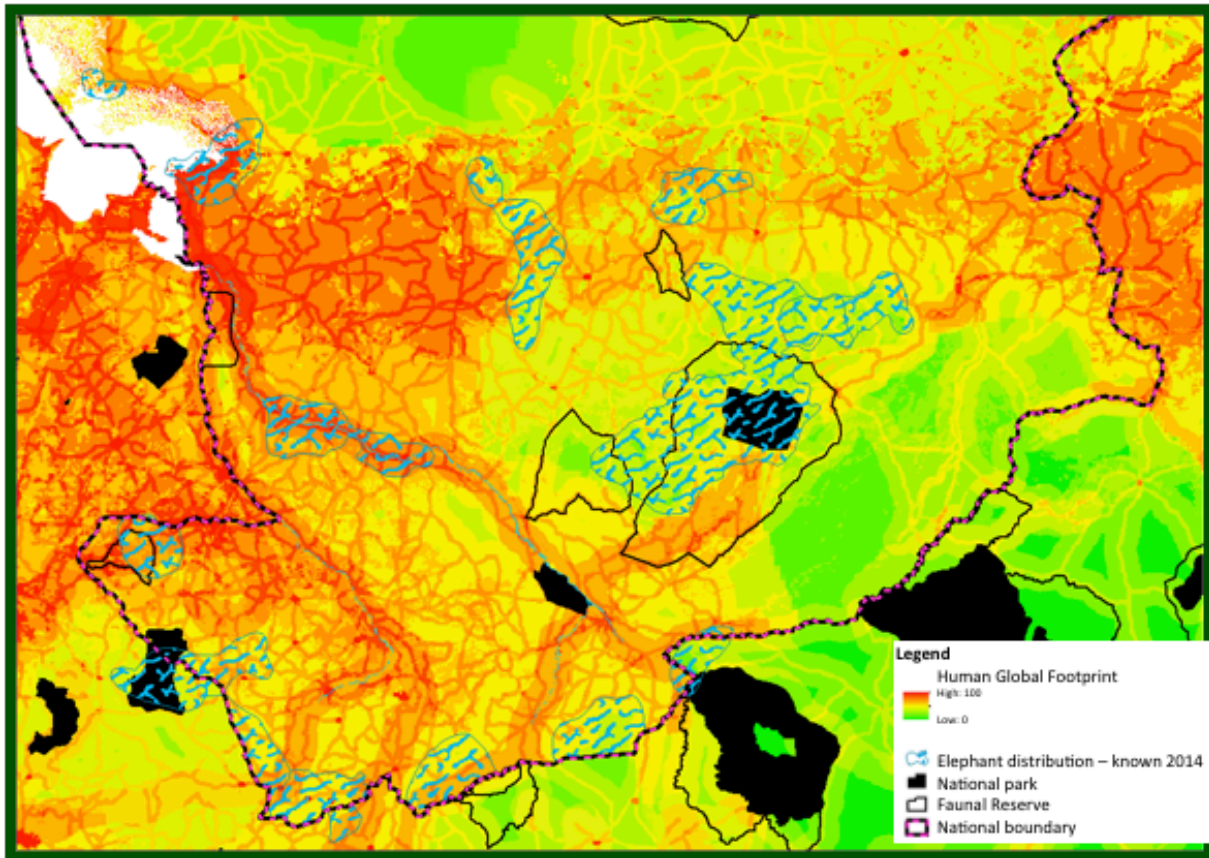
A number of small isolated range patches is clearly not the same as an equivalent area of contiguous habitat. In theory, some of these range patches are still connected by corridors, which are thought to be of crucial ecological importance. Regular collection of reliable and detailed data on elephant movements and range use is clearly a priority for future elephant management in Chad. The population is now in its lower numbers and with its anticipated expansion, in future elephants may once again occupy their historical range.

Figure 5: Map of elephant range in Chad in 2002 and in 2014<sup>1</sup>.



<sup>1</sup> Source: African Elephant Status Report (Blanc et al., 2007) and latest available national data (African Parks & DBCPAH, 2014, unpublished data).

**Figure 6:** Elephant range in 2014 (isolated patches), protected areas and human influence index (Last of the Wild Data Version 2, 2005).

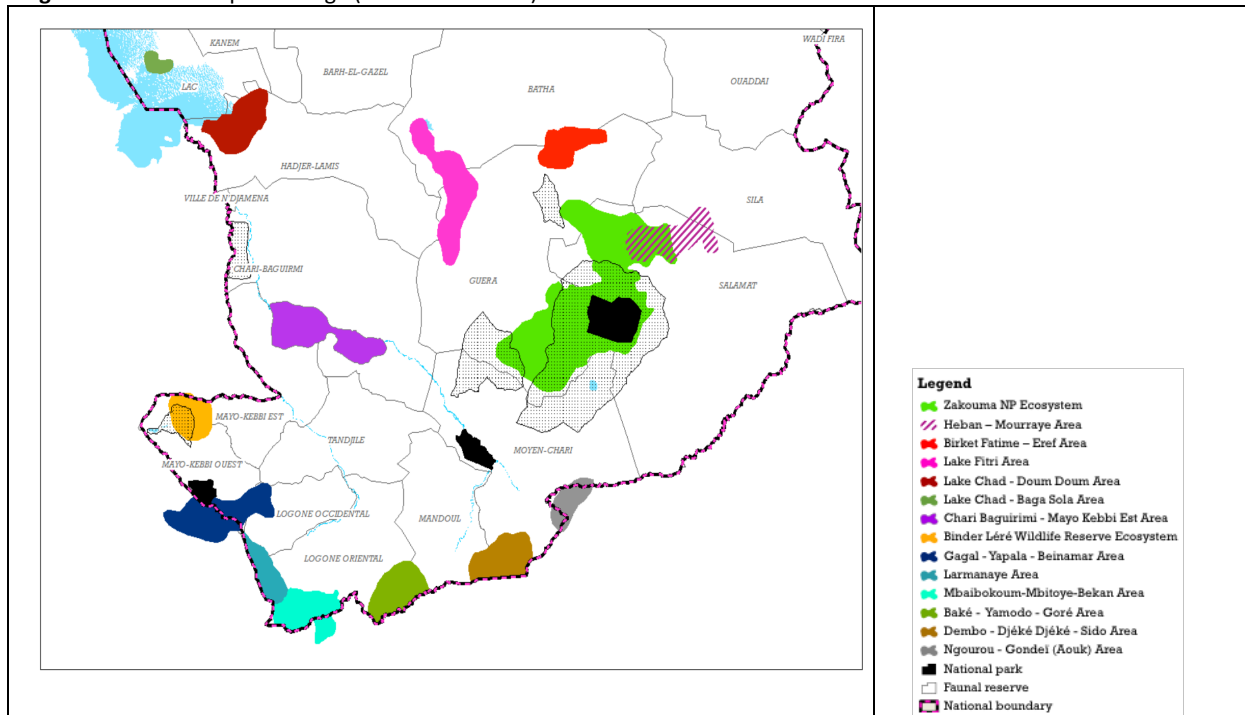


Human influence is one of the most important global drivers of ecological processes on the planet. Chad is not an exception. Human influence on land (Fig. 6, red patches) leaves distinguished marks on the map of Chad and is gradually expanding with every passing year. The human influence index may be used to determine where corridors are still in existence as well as for the creation of new corridors.

## 2.4 The protected area system and elephant distribution

The elephant populations of Chad occur mainly outside protected areas. According to the 2014 elephant range data, only 6.2% of Chad's elephant populations reside within protected areas, leaving 93.8% of the populations residing outside protected areas. The protected areas that cover partial elephant ranges include Zakouma NP, Binder Léré WR and Sena Oura NP (Fig. 7).

**Figure 7: Areas of elephant range (as known in 2014)**



The following are areas of elephant range as classified by DBCNPH in 2014 (based on the latest available data). The working names of the areas follow the names of PA’s, names of RAMSAR sites, names of regions, departments and/or the names of the closest or most significant villages. If not cited otherwise, the data in this section are based on unpublished data collected during 2013 and 2014 by African Parks and DBCNPH.

**I. Zakouma NP Ecosystem**

Zakouma National Park covers an area of 3,050 km<sup>2</sup> but its functional ecosystem, described as the Zakouma extended elephant range, covers an area of 24,257 km<sup>2</sup> (elephant collar data 2002 – 2014). This elephant range extends predominantly across the regions of Salamat and Guéra with a small extension in the north into the Sila region. Zakouma NP was created by Decree No 86/TEF. As the elephant movements differ from year to year, and between the wet and dry seasons, the extended elephant range is not necessarily used every year. During the dry season the elephants spend their time within the park boundary, concentrating mainly in the eastern part due to water availability. During the wet season they usually migrate, sometimes up to 140 km north of the park (northern migration corridor), as well as up to 150 km west of the park (western migration corridor). Although parts of the northern migration corridor, which lies outside of the PA, is surrounded by local communities and expanding sorghum fields, the western corridor is largely intact with very little human activity. Both corridors are undergoing a complex land-use planning process, initiated by African Parks and supported by the Chadian Government. The Zakouma elephants are equipped with satellite collars (11 functioning collars in 2014) and monitored on a daily basis for anti-poaching and research purposes. Their behavior highlights the impact that excessive poaching pressure has had on the herd, namely their aggregation into a single large herd as



well as an interruption in breeding. Over the past 2-3 years of stability, the population has started to reproduce and 21 newborn calves were observed in December 2013. The last poaching incident that occurred in ZNP was in October 2011, when locally organized armed poachers killed 7 elephants.

Elephants from Zakouma only migrated to the Siniaka Minia WR once during the past 3 years, where they spent a few days in June 2011 before hastily returning to ZNP. Siniaka Minia WR was formerly a part of the extended elephant range, however after the poaching pressure from 2007 – 2010, elephant presence has since not been confirmed in the reserve. The monitoring team of ZNP carried out aerial surveillance of the SMWR on a number of occasions, with no elephant tracks being observed.

## **II. Chari Baguirimi & Mayo Kebbi Est – Nguelendeng – Bousso Area**

The second largest population of elephants in Chad resides in this area and utilizes more than 5,400 km<sup>2</sup> in Chari Baguirimi and Mayo Kebbi Est regions. The core area along the Chari River is heavily inhabited by people and the areas further from the river lack the water resources and appropriate habitat to sustain this large elephant population at the end of the dry season. HEC is present on a regular basis, including loss of human lives. This elephant population went through severe poaching in July – August 2012 when about 65 elephants were killed. The location of another possible unknown elephant massacre was found (Antoninova et al., 2014) during an aerial survey in 2014. The local NGO, SOS Elephants, works in the area mainly on human-elephant conflict mitigation. They work closely with local authorities and together they proposed the creation of a Community Reserve in Mitau Canton. The selected area was reconsidered in 2014 and new plans for the Community Reserve are under development. The area on both sides of the River is classified as a RAMSAR site (Decree No 562/PR/PM/MEE/02).

## **III. Binder Léré Wildlife Reserve Ecosystem**

The elephants using the Binder Léré ecosystem occupy an area of about 2,600 km<sup>2</sup>, in between the regions of Mayo Kebbi Ouest and Mayo Kebbi Est. This population is considered to be the third largest in Chad. A section of the Binder Léré Wildlife Reserve falls within a classified RAMSAR site (Decree No 561/PR/PM/MEE/02). The elephants are completely surrounded by local communities and on the northern edge they cross the Chad/Cameroon border, thus we classify this population as trans-boundary. The core remaining area of the reserve, which also forms the core elephant range, is heavily utilized by cattle, fishermen and general human presence. This population was exposed to heavy poaching in January 2013 when 93 elephants were killed in a single massacre. The population is often in a single herd or divides into few smaller subunits.

## **IV. Lake Fitri Area**

The range used by elephants in the Lake Fitri area covers 5,254 km<sup>2</sup>, although a majority of this area includes the rainy season extension, running 170 km to the south. The area used in the proximity of Lake Fitri in the dry season covers less than 1,000 km<sup>2</sup>. In the dry season elephants are mainly found in the very dense vegetation patches along the lake in the west

where food and shade is available. Only one herd was identified in the area and equipped with 2 satellite collars. Field research has not confirmed the presence of any other elephants in the area. The social structure of the herd looks healthy with all age categories represented; the elephants show stress under human presence. Last known poaching incident was in May 2009 when about 15 elephants were killed (S. Vergniault, pers. com. 2014). Since 2014 this population has formed part of the local NGO GIRAFE project. The project aims at mitigating human elephant conflict. Lake Fitri is classified as a RAMSAR site and the Biosphere Reserve was created by the Decree 773/PR/MTE/89 and covers an area of 1,950 km<sup>2</sup>.

#### **V. Lake Chad - Doum Doum Area**

The larger one of 2 elephant populations on Lake Chad uses an area of about 3,840 km<sup>2</sup> and consists of 1 herd from which small male groups sometimes split. The elephants in the Doum Doum area are very relaxed and can be observed resting during midday. They show no signs of poaching pressure in last years. During the rainy season they move south and south-westwards and cover 2 regions – Lake Chad and Hadjer Lamis. Unfortunately the area is not classified as a PA and the elephants live in the middle of local communities which results in a serious human elephant conflict situation.

#### **VI. Gagat - Yapala - Beinamar Area**

The elephant population in this area is not well known and covers the Mayo Kebbi Ouest and Logone Occidental Regions and includes the southern part of Sena Oura NP. One elephant was collared in 2013, and the area utilized has been about 5,600 km<sup>2</sup>, but only about half of it is in Chad. The elephant moved to Cameroon (mainly in Boubandjida NP) thus we consider this population to be trans-boundary. According to local people, there are more elephants occupying this area, but no systematic research has been done to confirm this. A group of 24 elephants was killed in this area in 2009. Human-elephant conflict is a problem, because the elephants are present in Chad during the harvest period.

#### **VII. Mbaibokoum-Mbitoye-Bekan Area**

This elephant population is not well known and is estimated to cover an area of about 2,000 km<sup>2</sup> in the Logone Oriental Region on the boundary with the Central African Republic, thus considered as a trans-boundary population. One elephant was fitted with a satellite collar in 2014. Poachers came to the area in 2010 and killed more than 20 elephants and returned in 2011 and killed 190 elephants. Local communities proposed a community reserve of Kone Lam of about 600 km<sup>2</sup>, and a feasibility study is currently being prepared. Human elephant conflicts are regularly reported, because elephants move in the area during the rainy season when crops are harvested. The local NGO Association for the Fight against Poverty is working in the area mainly on sustainable agricultural practices, but has also included work on elephant protection and human elephant conflict mitigation. It is not clear whether the elephants remain in the area the entire year.

#### **VIII. Birket Fatime – Eref Area**

The elephant population of Birket Fatime – Eref covers an area of 2,789 km<sup>2</sup> and extends to the Guera and the Batha Regions. According to local communities the population consists of 2-3 small herds of 7–8 individuals. During the aerial surveys in 2013, only one herd of 7 individuals was recorded. One known elephant poaching incident was recorded in May 2014 by armed (most likely local) poachers.

#### **IX. Lake Chad - Baga Sola Area**

The second elephant population residing near Lake Chad uses the middle northern shores in proximity of Baga Sola town in Region of Lac. The small male herd was equipped with a satellite collar and according to information from the local communities and authorities there is a breeding herd in the area as well. The home range of the elephant equipped with a collar was only 731 km<sup>2</sup> and the elephants spent most of the time in small patches of dense vegetation near dried arms of the lake. Human elephant conflicts are reported regularly. Poaching has not been a problem during the past few years. The Baga Sola elephants are the northernmost elephants in Chad reaching the 13,7 latitude parallel.

The Chadian part of Lake Chad is classified a RAMSAR site (Decree # 773/PR/MTE/89). As with the Lake Fitri population, both of these populations form part of the GIRAFE project aiming at mitigating human elephant conflict.

#### **X. Heban – Mourraye Area**

This area of around 4,591 km<sup>2</sup> is used by a small population of elephants that interact/overlap with the Zakouma elephant population during the rainy season. One satellite collar was deployed on an individual from this herd in 2012 and the data collected from this collar showed that the elephants do not migrate to ZNP, but rather utilize the areas up to 60 km from their core area near Heban hill, extending from the Salamat Region to the Sila Region. Based on these data, we consider this population as separate from the Zakouma NP elephants. The population consisted of 13 individuals in the beginning of 2012, however after the poaching incident in the Heban Hill area during August 2012 (where 9 elephants were killed by highly organized poachers) only 6 individuals remain in the herd. One young calf was observed in 2014.

#### **XI. Dembo - Djéké Djéké - Sido Area**

The elephant population of this area is not well known and may cover an area of about 3,600 km<sup>2</sup> between the Mandoul and Moyen Chari Regions on the boundary with the Central African Republic, thus considered to be trans-boundary. Human elephant conflicts are reported from the area as elephants move in during the rainy season at the time when crops are harvested. It is not clear if the elephants remain in the area for the entire year.

#### **XII. Larmanaye Area**

This elephant population is not well known and may cover an area of more than 3,000 km<sup>2</sup> in the Logone Oriental Region on the boundary with Cameroon, thus is considered to be trans-

boundary. A community reserve of 800 km<sup>2</sup>, named Mbiluki, was proposed by local communities, and a feasibility study is currently being prepared. Human elephant conflicts are reported from the area as elephants move in during the rainy season at the time of crop harvesting. It is not clear whether the elephants remain in the area the entire year.

#### **XIII. Baké - Yamodo - Goré Area**

This elephant population is not well known and may cover an area of about 3,500 km<sup>2</sup> between the Logone Oriental and the Mandoul Regions on the boundary with the Central African Republic, thus is considered to be trans-boundary. Local communities proposed a community reserve covering the Maissu Forest of about 500 km<sup>2</sup> and a feasibility study is currently being prepared. Human elephant conflicts are reported from the area as elephants move in during the rainy season at the time when crops are harvested. It is not clear if the elephants remain in the area the entire year.

#### **XIV. Ngourou - Gondeï**

The elephant population in this area is not well known and may cover an area of about 300 km<sup>2</sup> in the Moyen Chari Region in Chad, but extends into the Central African Republic. An arm of CAR extending into Chad cuts this population into two parts. This is therefore considered to be a trans-boundary population. It is possible that these elephants spend most of their time in CAR. Human elephant conflicts are reported from the southern part of the area around Gourourou village. The northern part of the area is in the former Aouk Hunting Reserve.

The southern elephant populations are not well known and according to local communities the elephants only started to return from the CAR in past few years, probably as a result of a safer environment on the Chadian side of the border. The identification of elephant areas in the South is based on observations of elephants, tracks and interviews with local communities. Some villages of previously known elephant range did not report elephant presence during field surveys and these areas are therefore considered to have no elephant presence for this 2014 analysis. The movements and possible connectivity between these southern populations is not known.

#### **XV. Bahr Salamat Wildlife Reserve**

The Bahr Salamat WR was created in 1964 (Decree No. 49/TEFC/64) and covers an area of about 21,000 km<sup>2</sup>. The reserve surrounds the Zakouma NP and is thus considered to be the parks buffer zone. The area is in general widely occupied by human communities, while elephants only used some areas in the north and west of Zakouma NP seasonally. The southern and eastern part is under enormous human pressure (mainly sorghum field expansion and grazing) and elephants are not present in these areas. No zonation or management plan was ever developed for the reserve. The areas now utilized by elephants are being included in the land use plan being prepared by the management of Zakouma NP.

## **XVI. Mandelia Wildlife Reserve**

The Mandelia WR was created in 1967 (Decree 231/PR/EFPC/PNR/67) for the protection of elephants and giraffes, and amended by Decree of 199/PR/EFPC/PNR/69. Giraffes and elephants disappeared from this reserve about fifteen years ago. In the seventies there were several hundred elephants present in the reserve (UICN/PACO, 2008). The reserve has been subjected to strong anthropogenic pressures and it is severely degraded. The reserve is located in the northern part of the RAMSAR site "Logone Flood Plains and Toupouri Depressions".

## **XVII Aouk Hunting Area**

The Aouk HA was created by Order 14/63 of 28 March 1963 and covers an area of 11,850 km<sup>2</sup>. The Aouk HA was divided into many hunting blocks (considered the best in Francophone Africa until the 1970s) but none of them is functional today. Wildlife numbers have drastically declined following the invasion by pastoralists with their livestock and in the past year the expansion of oil drilling in the area has also augmented poaching. Data on elephants in this area are not available, with only one isolated record from the Gondeï area where elephants are apparently coming from CAR.

## **2.5 Elephant conservation policies and legislation**

Wildlife conservation, as a form of natural resource management, is affected by policies and legislation covering a range of sectors, including inter alia forestry, agriculture, livestock, water, land tenure and planning. There are new policies under development, including those for land and livestock. These will not be reviewed here, but should be recognized as having bearing on the conservation of wildlife in general and of elephants in particular.

The Directorate of Biodiversity Conservation, National Parks and Hunting (DBCNP) is responsible for the management of protected areas and wildlife in general. This department falls under the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment. Its internal organizational structure includes a Division of Biodiversity Conservation and Protected Areas, a Division of Hunting and Anti-poaching and a Division of General Services. This Act has been strengthened by the DECREE No. 380 / PR / PM / MERH / 2014 of 5 June 2014 laying down the modalities of application of wildlife law.

### **I. Environmental Policy**

The Constitution of Chad, 31 March 1996: Articles 47 and 48 of the Constitution take into account the environment. According to Article 47: "Everyone has the right to a healthy environment." According to Article 48: "The State, regional and local authorities should ensure the protection of the environment." Chad is one of the few countries to give the environment a constitutional value. This consecration necessarily extends to biodiversity and its conservation; biodiversity is only one aspect of the environment.

The National Strategy and Action Plan on Biological Diversity of Chad (1999) states: "For a nation in all its socio-cultural components, which aspires to live in harmony with its natural environment, drawing off the essential, and leaving a rich heritage in its biological diversity."

The Strategy was ambitious in its objectives; covered essential issues relevant to national biodiversity of Chad, but only few of them have been achieved since its publication.

## II. Wildlife legislation

Regarding legislation, Chad had, until recently, the order 14/63 of 28 March 1963 to regulate the protected areas. This order was supplemented by a number of decrees. On the 2nd June 2008, the National Assembly passed a law governing forests, wildlife and fishery resources; the first of its kind in Chad since independence in 1960. This law, enacted June 10, 2008 under No. 14/PR/2008 introduced the concept of resource management by local communities and the possibility of creating Community Wildlife Areas, managed by local communities in partnership with service of the State and the private sector. It includes all aspects of protected areas and wildlife management in Chad.

## III. International framework addressing the conservation and management of the African Elephant

The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), also called the Washington Convention and the Convention on Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS), also known as the Bonn Convention, are some of the international legal frameworks applied in conservation and management of the African Elephant. CITES, an agreement between governments, recognizes that international cooperation is essential for the protection of certain species of wild fauna and flora against over-exploitation through international trade, while CMS aims at conserving terrestrial, marine and avian migratory species throughout their range. Chad is signatory to CITES and the CMS.

Chad is also in the regional context executing the plan for convergence of COMIFAC (Forests Commission for Central Africa), of which Chad is one of 10 member countries, and in particular the axis 4 on biodiversity, implemented by the RAPAC (PA Network of Central Africa).

Chad is a part of Monitoring of Illegal Killing of Elephants (MIKE) field based monitoring program with Zakouma NP as the only MIKE site. Data collection is done by a trained MIKE officer based in Zakouma NP, reporting to the national representative (DBCNPH). The conversion to SMART, newer more appropriate version, has not yet been applied. Chad is not part of ETIS or TRAFFIC network.

Chad is one of 38 African elephant range states that adopted the African Elephant Action Plan in 2010 in Qatar, with the vision to “ensure a secure future for African Elephants and their habitat to realize their full potential as a component of land use for the benefit of the human kind”. In adopting the Action Plan, all African range States have recognized that the threats faced by the African elephant must be addressed immediately, otherwise they may result in entire populations being lost. The Action Plan seeks to address “the situation on the ground” and has identified eight priority objectives (UNEP et al. 2013).

The secure safekeeping of ivory accumulated from legal (natural deaths) and illegal (seizures, confiscations) elephant mortalities is extremely important in the context of CITES and trade in ivory. TRAFFIC provides clear guidelines in stockpile management that needs to be strictly adhered to. Regular internal audit are an important part of stockpile management and meeting all legal and CITES compliance requirements. Currently the entire ivory stockpile was burned on 21 February 2014, but there is a need to record all ivory and put in place a

robust Ivory Stock Management system with assistance if needed from TRAFFIC to register all ivory according to CITES criteria.

#### IV. Paramilitary corps and the brigade for the fight against poaching

In 2012 (Order no. 17/MERH/SG/DGE/2012) the Mobile Brigade of the Ministry of Environment was created with the intention to control and protect forestry, fauna and fishery products. The national coordinator was named and the restructuring made in 2013 (Order no. 24/MERH/SG/2013). The Brigade is under direct authority of the Minister of Environment and is active throughout the territory of the Republic of Chad. The Brigade has 1 national coordinator, 1 mobile unit based in N'djamena and 8 mobile units based in the regions. The Brigade acts in conformity with Law 14 and will be part of a newly established command of the environmental paramilitary corps (Decree No. 82/PR/PM/MAE/2014).



### 3 THREATS ANALYSIS

#### 3.1 Summary of threats

The threats analysis is summarized in Table 5, compiled from published literature, DBCNPH and AP internal reports and authors and reviewer’s inputs. (Value of the threat and its cause: 3 = High value, 2 = Medium value, 1= Low value; the causes ranked with high value (3) should be addressed as priority).

**Table 5a:** Threats analysis - Illegal killing and Illegal Ivory Trade

| Cause                                  | Value | Constraint  |
|--|-------|---|
| Local support to organized poaching    | 3     | Lack of alternative livelihoods/poverty   |
| Increasing demand and price of ivory   | 3     | Availability of illegal market  |
| Inadequate law enforcement effort      | 3     | Lack of law enforcement capacity (investigation, incident site evaluation, evidence collection and juridical procedures)& resources |
|  |       | Weak governance, lack of the quality of law enforcement by security forces and consequent lack of respect in security forces,       |
|  |       | Weak legislation and poor enforcement   |
|  |       | Diplomatic immunity   |
| Weak juridical system                  | 3     | Lacks in qualified juridical human resources  |
|  |       | Corruption  |
|  |       | Non-existent monitoring - follow up of poaching incidents   |
| Presence of illegal firearms           | 2     | Accepted presence of firearms between some communities as pastoralists  |
|  |       | Lack of confidence and respect in security forces, availability   |
|  |       | Instability in neighbouring countries   |
| Ineffective cross border collaboration | 2     | Conflicting policy/laws (national and international)  |
|  |       | Lack of political will  |
|  |       | Instability in neighbouring countries   |
| Trans boundary elephant movements      | 2     | Lack of international - regional coordination   |
|  |       | Security issues and political instability   |
| Poverty                                | 2     | Inadequate planning and delivery of development initiatives   |

**Table 5b:** Threats analysis - Habitat degradation, loss and fragmentation.

| Cause   | Value | Constraint  |
|---|-------|---|
| Inappropriate land use policy and practice conflicting sectorial laws | 3     | Conflicting land use planning practices   |
|   |       | No legal protection for corridors, dispersal areas and migratory routes; conflicting policy from different land use sectors |
|   |       | Lack of government recognition of wildlife as a form of land use  |
|   |       | Lack of cross sectorial collaboration   |
|   |       | Inadequate knowledge on elephant land use and lack of use of available data to assist in land use planning                  |
|   |       | Lack of use of systematically collected data available to assist in land use planning                                       |
|   |       | Lack of coordinated land use planning compatible with wildlife  |
|   |       | National Scheme for the Territory Planning 2014 - 2019 did not take in account elephant range                               |
|   |       | Lack of National Elephant Conservation Strategy available for all stakeholders and national agencies                        |
|   |       | Conflicting or inadequate sectorial policies/laws   |
|   |       | Political interference  |
| Human population growth   | 3     | Lack of population control measures, policies and actions   |
| Increased human demand for land                                       | 3     | Increased human population  |
|   |       | High poverty level  |



|   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| Increased oil industry  | 3 | Source of income on national level  |
| Lack of alternative livelihoods   | 2 | Poverty and dependency on agriculture, lack of resources for education and development of alternative livelihoods |
| Changing lifestyle e.g. settlement of nomads, movements to developing industry (oil)            | 2 | Population growth and lack of diversification of income   |
| Competition for forage and water  | 2 | Lack of policy and practice on equitable management of resources  |
| Inadequate integrated planning and lack of resources to implement effective mitigation measures | 2 | Information gap and inadequate coordination between relevant stakeholders   |
| Uncontrolled fires  | 1 | Lack of law enforcement   |
| Deforestation/charcoal  | 1 | Insufficient/non-existent promotion of renewable energy sources   |
| Increased road construction/conflicting policies  | 1 | Dependency on road transport supply systems   |
| Increased numbers of domestic animals in transhumance   | 1 | Conflicting or inadequate sectorial policies/laws   |
| Trans boundary movements of pastoralist with their herds  | 1 | Inadequate policies   |
|   |   | Non implementation of policy and laws   |

**Table 5c:** Threats analysis - Elephant contribution to local livelihoods – inadequate socio-economic benefits.

| Cause  | Value | Constraint   |
|--|-------|--|
| Benefits not going to right people or going to a minority of people                                | 3     | Corruption   |
| Benefits going to the right people but failure to change behavior in a way that benefits elephants | 3     | Loss of cultural attachment to elephants                 |
| Corruption and mismanagement of resources  | 3     | Inappropriate wildlife policy/law                        |
| HEC and lack of adequate compensation for HEC  | 2     | Adequate policy not in place                             |
| Livelihood benefits not linked to conservation   | 2     | Poverty  |
| Lack of community based elephant tourism initiatives   | 1     | Lack of appropriate support and resources to communities |

**Table 5d:** Threats analysis - Negative attitude towards elephants.

| Cause  | Value | Constraint  |
|--|-------|---|
| Human elephant conflicts   | 3     | Limited capacity to mitigate conflicts  |
|  |       | Lack of capacity to monitor and evaluate HEC  |
|  |       | Lack of national HEC management strategy  |
|  |       | Non transparent budget allocations  |
| Lack of adequate and transparent HEC mitigation                          | 3     | Lack of policy and law enforcement  |
|  |       | Lack of alternative means of mitigating the conflict  |
|  |       | Inadequately distributed or lack of finance compensation, insurance mechanism or realization of benefits from elephants |
| Inadequate of knowledge about elephants                                  | 2     | Almost no existent environmental education on elephant populations  |
| Change in land use patterns to agriculture and other elephant attractant | 2     | Lack of understanding about drivers of elephant conflict from land use change   |

**Table 5e:** Threats analysis - Institutional challenges, lack of capacity and responsibility of stakeholders.

| Cause  | Value | Constraint   |
|--|-------|--|
| Weak management capacities in DBCNPH and governmental level  | 3     | Old and ineffective structure of human resources allocation and inadequate system of human resources management and inefficiency |
| Inadequate human resources allocation  | 3     | Lack in human resources management   |
| Insufficient coordination between different stakeholders, including national and international agencies, NGOs and landowners | 3     | No policy in place, lack of communication and inter-sectorial collaboration  |
| Inadequate financial and resource commitment from Government, donors and communities   | 3     | Cross sectorial demands and priorities   |
| Lack of regular trainings on elephant problematic (national and international)   | 2     | Insufficient budget allocation   |

|   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| Lack of knowledge about elephants                                 | 2 | Lack of capacity and financial resources |
| Fundraising done by donors is not always following national needs | 1 | Lack of national policy and coordination |

### 3.2 Illegal killing and ivory trade

It is recognized that illegal killing of elephants is still widespread and has led to the near depletion of elephants in Chad. Chad does not have a national anti-poaching strategy, nor a framework that stipulates coordination between the various law enforcement institutions.

The political instability in neighboring countries (particularly Sudan, Nigeria and CAR), combined with insufficient security of national borders, allows for the free movement of poachers in and out of the country. International coordination of law enforcement is a prerequisite for elephant protection. Occasional small scale poaching by local communities is present and the involvement of local communities in the large-scale elephant massacres in the past has been proven.

A prioritized strategic approach will be needed to deploy forces efficiently, in conjunction with emerging technologies such as satellite tracking of elephants, and to work effectively with local stakeholders.

National laws are not applied with great force. The investigation process is usually inadequate and frequently leads to cases being abandoned without the necessary administrative procedures being followed through. When poachers are arrested and tried in court, the resulting judgment often does not match the severity of the crime and the sentence pronounced is frequently not applied. Condemned persons are often released under inexplicable circumstances without subsequent investigation. There is no strategy in place to allow for the monitoring of court cases within the judicial system by the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment (MAE), nor is there a database of previously arrested poachers that allows for their monitoring after release. The judicial system at the local government level is often very weak with inadequate interest in environmental law. This is partly due to the lack of implementing regulations and also the lack of coordination between different departments responsible for the application of the law.

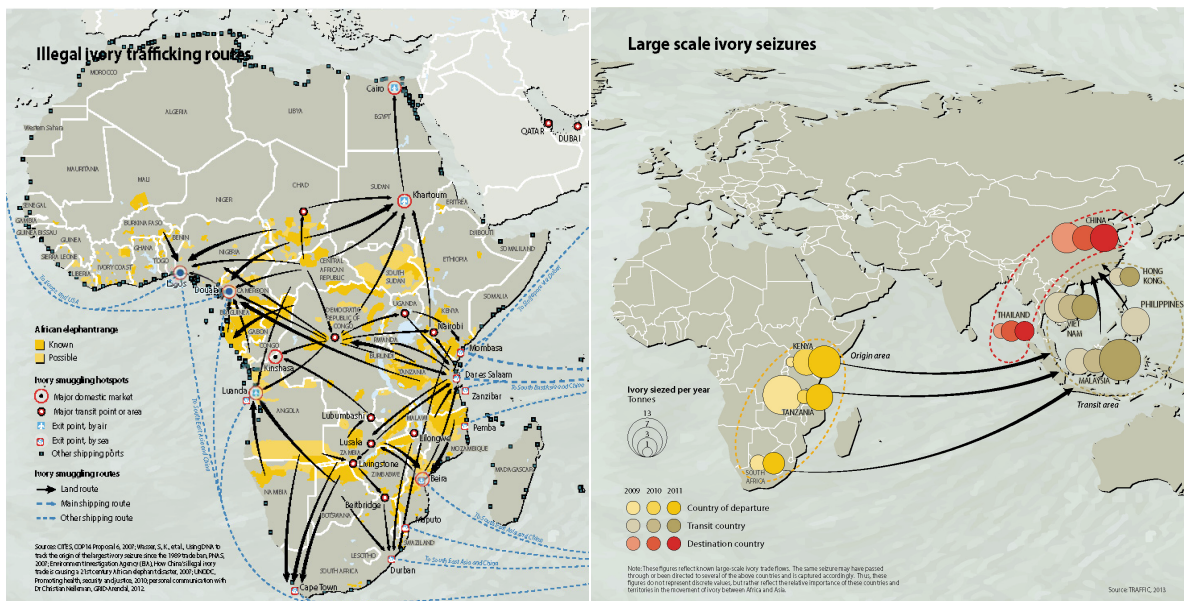
There are several trans-boundary elephant populations along the border with Cameroon and the Central African Republic that are not well known. Their movements and numbers haven't been studied in the past thus their importance in overall status of elephants in Chad cannot be assessed. There should be regular consultation between Chad and her neighbors on the possibility of coordinating elephant management, with the possibility of a Central African regional elephant strategy (Accord de Cooperation Tripartite, 2012). Coordinated approaches should be pursued, inter alia, protection and law enforcement, trade issues, range expansion and maintenance, HEC, Community-Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) initiatives, elephant research and monitoring.

The illegal trade in ivory has demonstrated a pronounced upward trend in the last decade. When the findings of the Elephant Trade Information System (ETIS) are considered together with the results of the CITES MIKE Program, it can be argued that elephants are facing their most serious conservation crisis since the 1989 trade ban was imposed under CITES (UNEP et al. 2013). The ivory trade is a complex logistical enterprise that transports illicit products from the remotest corners of Africa to markets tens of thousands of miles away. Rapid economic development and changes in consumption patterns in Asia have increased

demand for ivory, particularly in China and in Thailand. Poachers are becoming better equipped, conducting more sophisticated operations and, are better supported by illegal traders and criminal networks. Large-scale ivory seizures are indicative of international organized crime being involved in the illicit ivory trade. There are now also proven links between the illegal trade in ivory and the financial resilience of rebel groups intent on destabilizing countries.

Since 2009, trade routes shifted from West and Central African seaports to East Africa, with Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda as the primary exit points for illicit ivory leaving the continent (80% of seizures). Malaysia, Vietnam and Hong Kong are key transit points en route, with most of the ivory destined for China. However over the last two years, trade routes used by traffickers appear to be shifting again as new countries such as Togo and Côte d'Ivoire emerge as exit points in Africa, with Indonesia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Turkey and United Arab Emirates as new transit countries (Fig. 8).

**Figure 8: Illegal ivory trafficking routes and large scale ivory seizures**



### 3.3 Habitat loss and fragmentation

It is generally recognized that elephants should not be confined to small areas, as they will, sooner or later, dramatically modify the habitat. Elephants should be allowed to move outside PAs, with buffer zones and corridors kept free of incompatible land-use practices. The securing of this critical habitat linkage must involve extensive work with communities and landowners, both to gain their agreement and to protect their livelihoods. Land-use planning is therefore an unavoidable component, if not indeed a prerequisite, for successful maintenance of a human-elephant landscape and must be undertaken at all levels. Efforts should be made to harmonize the policies of different government ministries, so that conservation is taken seriously and does not conflict with other directives.

The approach should manage the relationship with habitats through allowing dispersal, largely by encouraging communities to accept co-existence and through developing means

to mitigate adverse impacts on human security and livelihoods. In the case of enclosed or very small isolated elephant populations, translocation should be considered.

In Chad, the major factors affecting the loss of habitat are the expansion of agriculture, such as irrigated rice fields in the south and along the main rivers, but also seasonal agricultural practices in inundated areas, mainly the planting of sorghum (berbéré), and the development of dry-land agriculture. Another factor is oil exploitation. Exploration activities and the development of oil fields are often in areas used by elephants.

As elsewhere in Africa, and with the support of donors and private funds, Chad implements its policies, strategies and projects with a sectorial approach without essential inter-sectorial coordination and collaboration to ensure mainstreaming of natural resource conservation management issues. The government of Chad published the latest National Scheme for the Territory Planning for 2014 – 2019 (SNAT 2013), but as data on elephant distribution and the National Strategy for Conservation and Management of Elephants in Chad was not yet available during its development, the data on elephant habitat needs are not incorporated in the document. In general there is very little inter-sectorial approach to address environmental issues.

The human population of Chad numbers more than 12 million, but is unevenly distributed throughout the country. Density is 0.1/km<sup>2</sup> in the Saharan Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti Region in the north but 52.4/km<sup>2</sup> in the wetter Logone Occidental Region in the south. About half of the nation's population lives in the southern fifth of its territory, making this the most densely populated region. Population growth is 2,6% (annual average) with 45,2% of the population aged less than 14 years (UN, 2014). Urban life is virtually restricted to the capital, whose population is mostly engaged in commerce. The other major towns are Sarh, Moundou, Abéché and Doba, which are less urbanized but are growing rapidly and joining the capital as decisive factors in economic growth.

The economy is based primarily on sedentary subsistence agriculture and nomadic pastoralism, employing 80% of the workforce but contributing only about 32% of GDP. The best farming zone is in the south, where rainfall is sufficient for the cultivation of cotton and peanuts (the country's leading cash crops) for export with some subsistence crops, including sorghum, millet, rice, potatoes and manioc being cultivated. Cattle, sheep, goats and camels are raised and there is fishing in Lake Chad. During drought periods, Chad requires food aid to meet necessary food requirements.

Natron and uranium are the country's chief minerals and petroleum is currently produced in several basins located mainly in the southern half of the country, which is connected by pipeline with the Cameroonian port of Kribi.

Pastoralism and transhumance of cattle herders over large areas including trans-boundary movements between Cameroun, CAR and Chad are well-established practices. Big herds of cattle move around the country and settle in different areas, often in the elephant range. Nomads are often equipped with illegally obtained firearms in order to protect their livestock and poaching of small wildlife species is a regular practice. In general they live in close proximity to elephants and often occupy the only water sources available for elephants, especially in the late dry season (e.g. Binder Léré FR, Heban and Guélandeng – Bousso). In some places thousands of cattle use the same resources as elephants and the trend of uncontrolled settling process of nomadic communities is on the rise.

### **3.4 Inadequate contribution of elephants to human socio-economic benefits**

Livelihood benefits linked to the conservation of elephant habitat are seen as important for creating and maintaining the appreciation and value of elephants, and offsetting the costs of alternative land uses. These potential benefits fall into two main categories: 1) sharing of PA revenues with local landowners and 2) direct revenue generation by communities and landowners themselves.

Currently Chad's PAs do not generate any revenue that can be shared directly with local landowners and this option should be seen as being applicable in the long-term only. Direct revenues are far more applicable, especially in the areas where elephants live within a PA supported by international projects with adequate budgets. For the moment it is only Zakouma NP and to a small extent Manda NP and Sena Oura NP that are able to assure direct local revenues through full time employment (game scouts, park management, tourist camp staff, etc.), part-time employment (seasonal workers, special contracts), supporting the local economy by buying local products and material as well as through the development of schemes for the sustainable use of natural resources by local communities.

The generation of revenue by landowners through community-based natural resource management (CBNRM) and elephant-friendly land-use initiatives is seen as more sustainable and directly empowering individuals and groups to control their level of responsibility, investment and return. Other sources of support include NGOs, which offer the possibility of training, employment and the ability to leverage funding and innovative revenue sources such as trust funds with international and local donors, foundations and Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) schemes. Cross-sector and in-kind benefits in the fields of education (schools, bursaries) and infrastructure (clinics, roads) linked to elephant conservation should also be supported (Litoroh et al., 2012).

### **3.5 Negative attitude towards elephants**

In many areas where elephants still occur in Chad there remains a significant positive cultural and ethical perception of elephants, with respect to their intrinsic qualities and value for future generations. However, there is strong concern about HEC over land and resources, which, if not addressed effectively at all levels, is likely to lead to an increasing erosion of goodwill. Negative attitudes towards elephants are developing in some areas, mainly where HEC is common (e.g. Guélandeng – Bousso, Binder Léré, Lake Chad or Dembo area). Damage to fields by elephants, loss of harvests or grain stocks, damage to fruit plantations and even the loss of human life, combined with the reaction of authorities, results in this negative attitude. This can and has been known to result in communities being supportive of organized elephant poaching in their areas.

Methods for mitigating conflict include: better land-use planning, electric fencing, farm-based early warning and deterrence methods, and 'control' shooting; no single method however works in all cases, but it is important that practitioners are aware, well-trained and reactive. Compensation schemes are seen as important for the livelihoods and goodwill of affected families, but are prone to inefficiency and corruption. Chad does not have a compensation scheme in place and in cases where compensations were made, criteria were subjective. The central system of HEC monitoring and reporting is not in place and the full extent of HEC is not known. When a land-use planning policy is implemented, it will act as a

preventive and a long-term solution to HEC. The environmental, and especially elephant aspect, is not often part of regional land-use policies in Chad and the exchange of information between different ministries and national agencies is not sufficient. The Special Environmental Fund was established in 98 (Law no 014/PR/98 of August 17, 1998) and operationalized in 2012 (Decree No. 168/PR/PM/MERH/2012) and contributions should be made by government, environmental services taxes, commercial tourism operators, NGOs and local stakeholders and should be seen as a way to provide finances for elephant conservation as well as HEC mitigation projects in future.

### **3.6 Institutional and capacity challenges**

The growth in the human population has contributed hugely to the loss and fragmentation of elephant habitat, with human-elephant conflict on the rise. At the same time, the transformation and further development of some protected areas within Chad, coupled with trans-boundary initiatives and their regional economic importance, has heightened the awareness on elephant conservation and their potential to provide ecological, socio, cultural and economic benefits to the country.

However, the Directorate of Biodiversity Conservation, National Parks and Hunting is reliant on 20 wildlife sectors (DBCNP 2014) and 8 regional delegations (which depend on the General Secretariat of the Ministry). This is a hierarchical structure that is frequently not efficient or effective, nor very functional (UICN/PACO 2008). This structure is old and poorly adapted to current realities, with elephants and other wildlife concentrated in a few small pockets, usually subject to human pressure. Staff is mostly not on site, usually with very little resources and therefore not always in a position to be effective. Finally, the exclusion of local communities in the processes of creation and management of PAs will result in negative attitudes towards conservation policy. The state budget that is available to the DBCNP is limited, and the majority of field actions are undertaken with the support of technical and financial partners: EU and AP in Zakouma NP, GEF and UNDP in Manda NP, GTZ in Binder-Léré FR, France Cooperation, GTZ and GEF in Sena Oura NP or the private sector in the hunting areas.

There is a perceived need for strengthening DBCNP capacity at all levels, particularly in law enforcement, database development and maintenance, the social development sector (for training and communicating with landowners and community organizations on elephant management and monitoring, CBNRM), Problem Animal Control (PAC), HEC mitigation, fencing, and monitoring and research. Regular re-training of staff at all levels would maintain competence and update skill levels with emerging techniques. Landowners and especially communities need training in small business and conservancy management, fund-raising, financial management, project management, monitoring and evaluation, fence management, HEC mitigation, anti-poaching and good governance. As noted, DBCNP is currently not able to provide this training while it can definitely not assist with equipment. Visits should be arranged for DBCNP staff and community members to other well managed areas in Chad (e.g. Zakouma NP), or to other countries with successful conservation and community programs (Kenya, South Africa). Other government ministries need to mainstream conservation issues in their programs.

DCFAP is recognized as having the mandate for elephant management, identifying priorities in consultative processes and having the responsibility to support stakeholders at all levels,

empowering landowners and amalgamating the activities of other national and international governmental agencies. People expect DCFAP to support community initiatives, provide security from poachers and HEC, and maintain partnerships with CBOs and community wildlife associations, NGOs and other government departments. Landowners are seen to play a crucial role in maintaining elephant habitat and there is a strong need for their enhanced and well-defined decision-making rights. At the same time, landowners also have responsibilities towards the conservation of elephant populations and habitats and cooperation with DCFAP. Other government departments should synchronize their programs with DCFAP, recognizing conservation as a legitimate land use and incorporate 'mainstream' conservation in their operations, including conservation education in school curricula. NGOs and the private sector should assist with fund-raising, training and the promotion of an open, honest dialogue - linking national and international conservation best practice with community development.

Very little is known about the elephant populations of Chad and their history. No systematic study has been done in the past, except in Zakouma NP. Local communities and administrations generally base trends assessments on estimations and sporadic localized sightings. In 2013, the project to establish a National Centre for Elephant Protection (NEPC) in the capital was initiated by MAE – DCFAP and AP, with the first systematic surveys of selected elephant populations during the same year. Outside of the Zakouma Ecosystem, individuals of seven different elephant populations were equipped with satellite collars and are monitored on a daily basis. NEPC is collecting and consolidating elephant collar data from the different regions in a central database. The system put in place is still being developed; however, it is already providing new and valuable information on elephant movements and their links with neighboring communities.

The generation of revenue by landowners through community-based natural resource management (CBNRM) and elephant-friendly land use initiatives is seen as more sustainable and directly empowering individuals and groups to control their level of responsibility, investment and return. Other sources of support include NGOs, which offer the possibility of training, employment and the ability to leverage funding and innovative revenue sources such as trust funds with international and local donors, foundations and Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) schemes. Cross-sector and in-kind benefits in the fields of education (schools, bursaries) and infrastructure (clinics, roads) linked to elephant conservation should also be supported (Litoroh et al., 2012).

### **3.7 Lack of environmental education**

The overall objective of environmental education is to develop conservation consciousness in current and next generations and to help spread simple solutions for environmental problems between communities through fun and experience. To save the natural environment people are living in, we need to bring in sustainable solutions. Sustainable businesses leave resources intact for the benefit and use of future generations. Almost everything that humans do harms the planet, but today's generation can be the one that may change these practices.

The Environmental Education Department of the MAE was established in 2013 and is responsible for the preparation and implementation of an effective environmental policy for Chad. Up to now, very little has been done and only Zakouma NP has its environmental

education program that benefits the local communities near the park, including school children, traditional and administrative chiefs and the wider public. Environmental education does not only include teaching the public about wildlife and its environment, but also about the solutions to conserve it for future generations and to show the best way on how to coexist with wildlife. Relevant international organizations need to be invited to Chad to provide technical advice, training, seed capital, micro credits, marketing assistance and brokering with private sector partners to make these conservation related businesses successful. Some sustainable businesses may include photographic wildlife safaris, wood-carvings, furniture making, rug and basket weaving, honey production or making elephant dung paper.

This National Elephant Action Plan for Chad provides a new framework guiding elephant conservation and management for the next ten years. The formulation of this strategy involved the review of national legislative texts, assembly of all available information on elephants in Chad, from both national and local levels and discussions with local NGOs working on elephant protection as well as with local communities living within the elephant range. Analysis of the information gathered resulted in the identification of key threats facing the elephants of Chad.



## 4 THE NATIONAL ELEPHANT ACTION PLAN

### 4.1 Overview of the plan

There is need to ensure that elephant management objectives meet political, social, technical, economic, ecological and institutional requirements (MT-NDCA, 2010). The priority for elephant conservation for the next decade is to firmly establish the protection of elephants following the devastation to their numbers during the previous decades, and to initiate efforts to secure elephant range through improved relations with local communities who share their habitat. This strategy has a 10-year life span, and sets out eight Objectives. By achieving these objectives, progress towards achieving the long term Vision will have been made.

The plan lists a number of Targets that are measurable steps that describe what needs to be accomplished to meet each specific objective. These targets are set up to be Measurable, Achievable, Realistic and Time-bounded (SMART). Achieving these targets is essential to successfully meeting the Goal of the Strategy. Each target is also specified with a list of Actions that need to be implemented in order to achieve a particular target.

### 4.2 Vision

It is required to find ways for people and elephants to coexist peacefully, with mixed-use zones established through participatory planning at local and higher political levels, supported by national legislation. These zones will include: conservation areas, including priority core habitat areas for elephants and other wildlife, buffer zones and corridors containing mixed land use, where protection of human interests is concurrently paramount and elephant-free areas for human use only. The vision for elephants and people in Chad is one of coexistence.

**Vision: A secure future for elephants and their habitats, based on peaceful and beneficial co-existence with people is ensured in Chad**

### 4.3 Goal

In broad terms, the elephant population of Chad is not secure, is not very large and decreasing steadily. The first priority should be oriented towards protecting the elephant populations following the recent period of severe poaching, reducing HEC and securing habitat through agreements with communities.

It has become clear that there should be greater emphasis on partnerships, agreements and participatory land-use planning with communities and landowners at a local level. Devolution of tenure and land-use rights to the lowest levels should be pursued, with attendant agreement of responsibilities for habitat maintenance. At higher governmental and political levels, there should be new and sustained efforts at harmonization of legislation, policies and practices between different sectors towards a recognized role for

natural resource conservation in general and elephant conservation in particular (Litoroh et al., 2012).

**Goal:** To secure and restore sustainable elephant populations throughout their potential range in Chad, while reducing human-elephant conflict and involving local communities in their conservation, thereby recognizing their potential to provide ecological, socio, cultural and economic benefits to the country.

#### 4.4 Objectives

**Objective 1: The illegal killing of elephants and the illegal trade in their products are reduced to acceptable levels by 2023**

##### *Rationale*

Fifty years ago, the national elephant population in Chad was estimated at 50,000. Today there may be fewer than 1,000 – 1,500 elephants. Well-equipped and heavily armed poachers, who not only kill with automatic weapons but also by using poison have been responsible for the depletion of Chad’s elephants. If the current poaching trend continues, elephants will be exterminated from Chad by the next decade, as were the oryx and rhino in the 1980s because of the wide circulation of automatic weapons during wartime. Chad is also a major ivory transit area, with ivory from within the country and from other countries in the region being smuggled mainly via Sudan, Cameroon and Nigeria (UNEP et al, 2013). In 2012, through bylaw 17/MERH/SG/DGE/2012, the Mobile Brigade of the Ministry of Environment was created with the intention to control and protect the natural heritage of the country. The national coordinator was appointed and the restructuring done in 2013 (Order no 24/MERH/SG/2013). The Brigade is under the direct authority of the Minister of Environment and is active throughout the Republic of Chad. The Brigade has 1 national coordinator, 1 mobile unit based in N’djamena and 8 mobile units based in the regions. The Brigade acts in conformity with Law 14 and will be part of a newly established command of the environmental paramilitary corps (Decree No. 82/PR/PM/MAE/2014). In February 2014, Chad destroyed 1.1 tons of stockpiled ivory. Together with national and international partners, Chad has already made significant steps towards the protection of its remaining elephants. Several stakeholders have acknowledged the public-private partnership between the government and African Parks, which secured the Zakouma NP elephants and resulted in the development of the broader collaboration for elephant protection in Chad. One of the major initiatives that should lead to a reduction in the illegal killing of elephants as well as in illicit ivory trafficking is the establishment of the National Elephant Protection Centre (NEPC) based in N'djamena and the deployment of satellite collars on different elephant populations. Their continuous monitoring by NEPC started a new era and the further development of the NEPC is planned for the next few years. An Intelligence Office will be

opened and will augment the intelligence gathering done by Zakouma NP staff. This office will collect information on both national and international levels, not only through the established toll-free mobile numbers but also as part of the wider monitoring and analytical framework of NCEP. Other actions that should be achieved to ensure elephant protection are: the intensification of anti-poaching patrols, strengthening of legislation and law enforcement in general, management and monitoring of the national ivory stockpile and the closure of domestic ivory markets as well as the banning of private ivory holds.

### **Target 1.a: The Proportion of Illegally Killed Elephants (PIKE) is <0.5 by 2023**

#### **Action 1a1: Establishment of a National Elephant Protection Center (NEPC)**

*Activities required:*

- Activity 1a1.1** Incorporate the NEPC into the administration of the ME
- Activity 1a1.2** Establish an Intelligence Office (IO) and an Intelligence Network (IN) for the NEP
- Activity 1a1.3** Develop implementation procedures and ToRs for the NEPC
- Activity 1a1.4** Select and employ all necessary management staff for the NEPC
- Activity 1a1.5** Employ community monitors for the NEPC
- Activity 1a1.6** Establish a communication system between NEPC and all stakeholders in the elephant range
- Activity 1a1.7** Prepare the budget for NEPC functioning for the next 5 years and assure its availability
- Activity 1a1.8** Procure and issue all necessary equipment for good functioning of NEPC and its employees in the field
- Activity 1a1.9** Create a network of all local, national and international NGOs working on elephant issues in Chad and assure the active exchange of information with the NEPC

#### **Action 1a2: Intensification of anti-poaching patrols**

*Activities required:*

- Activity 1a2.1** Conduct an assessment of current security effectiveness and needs in the elephant range
- Activity 1a2.2** Prepare and implement the human resources assessment and restructuring plan for the Ministry employees in the elephant range
- Activity 1a2.3** Deploy anti-poaching units (including the mobile brigade) in security hotspots
- Activity 1a2.4** Initiate an intelligence informer network connected to the Intelligence Office of the National Elephant Protection Center (NEPC-IO) particularly in high risk areas
- Activity 1a2.5** Train key Ministry employees and anti-poaching units in elephant range on data collection, GPS use, map use, radio use and communication
- Activity 1a2.6** Proactively deploy patrols in all key elephant sites, consistently collect accurate information on patrol movements, illegal activities/poaching,

sightings of threatened species and analyze and update operational maps

**Activity 1a2.7** Use satellite radio tracking of vulnerable/key elephant populations for security purposes (anti-poaching & food security)

**Target 1.b: The illegal trade in ivory is reduced to an acceptable level by 2027.**

**Action 1b1: Strengthening legislation**

*Activities required:*

- Activity 1b1.1** Review the wildlife legislation and recommend new regulation texts for substantial minimum penalties for the illegal killing of elephants and the illegal possession of, or trade in elephant products
- Activity 1b1.2** Reinforce and operationalize the entity in charge of legal affairs and litigation of the Ministry of Environment for better coordination of statutory processes with the judges
- Activity 1b1.3** Conduct an awareness program for members of the judicial system about the wildlife acts
- Activity 1b1.4** Promote regular dialogue with African range states to harmonize position on elephant trade issues, policy and legislation
- Activity 1b1.5** Lobby for a sustained elephant ivory trade moratorium with CITES international community
- Activity 1b1.6** Collaborate with NGO initiatives such as EAGLE for fighting the illegal ivory trade
- Activity 1b1.7** Conduct awareness programs on wildlife crimes and law in key elephant distribution areas
- Activity 1b1.8** Conduct an environmental education program in schools on the protection and conservation of elephants and wildlife in general.

**Action 1b2: Management and monitoring of the national Ivory Stockpile**

*Activities required:*

- Activity 1b2.1** Establish procedures on ivory handling and ivory trade reporting
- Activity 1b2.2** Create an Official National Ivory Stock with robust monitoring system and security (with assistance from TRAFFIC if needed)
- Activity 1b2.3** Train NEPC-IO team in analysis and interpretation on ivory trade data

**Action 1b3: Closure of domestic ivory markets and ban on private ivory holds**

*Activities required:*

- Activity 1b3.1** Collect data on ivory trade
- Activity 1b3.2** Closure of Domestic Ivory Markets (DIM) and ban of Private Ivory Holds (PIH)
- Activity 1b3.3** Strengthen country exit and entry points through training in searching and detecting (training for customs, police, wildlife officers)

**Target 1c: Human resources, equipment, infrastructure and funding for law enforcement has drastically improved by 2021**

**Action 1c1: Strengthening the human capacity for law enforcement**

*Activities required:*

- Activity 1c1.1** Conduct review of staff levels and training needs
- Activity 1c1.2** Identify minimum staffing levels for each site with an elephant population
- Activity 1c1.3** Develop Terms of reference for staff in key positions related to elephant conservation
- Activity 1c1.4** Recruit new staff if applicable
- Activity 1c1.5** Conduct training of all field staff operating within the elephant range
- Activity 1c1.6** Assess the effectiveness of a Mobile Taskforce and develop its management and restructuring plan
- Activity 1c1.7** Built capacity of security services (gendarmerie, wildlife services, judiciary, customs and police) to effectively enforce laws on wildlife crimes
- Activity 1c1.8** Establish a team leader/ranger anti-poaching capacity building program in Zakouma NP in favor of the other protected areas in Chad and in central Africa in general

**Action 1c2: Reinforcement of elephant conservation equipment and infrastructure**

*Activities required:*

- Activity 1c2.1** Conduct equipment needs assessment on periodic basis
- Activity 1c2.2** Procure and provide necessary equipment with regular assessment of condition of equipment
- Activity 1c2.3** Develop and distribute communication material appropriate to stakeholder type and level of understanding (addressing different elephant issues)
- Activity 1c2.4** Develop and put in place an Elephant Orphans Centre (EOC)

**Action 1c3: Strengthening of elephant conservation funding**

*Activities required:*

- Activity 1c3.1** Assess potential of carbon credit (REDD) for generating funds
- Activity 1c3.2** Explore options for private and public company sponsorship of specific elephant conservation areas as part of corporate social responsibility branding (eg. Airtel, Tigo, Total, Brasseries du Tchad ...)
- Activity 1c3.3** Explore options for more private sector partnerships for management and conservation of areas within the elephant range
- Activity 1c3.4** Develop elephant conservation related projects (especially with local communities) and develop its funding framework through a Special Environmental Fund (SEF)

## **Objective 2: Habitats are maintained and where possible restored and connectivity is improved for at least 1 - 3 elephant populations by 2027**

### *Rationale*

Elephant populations may be confined through the effects of poaching and/or conflict with people over land use. This causes elephants to retreat into and remain within PAs or “safe” areas, a process that has been termed ‘compression’, but could be more accurately described as ‘movement restriction’ or ‘threat-avoidance’. The elephant range in Chad has been reduced to a fraction of what it used to be, but following the established security protocols, we may expect expansion into abandoned areas and increasing population trends. Restoration of elephant populations and the expansion of their range would benefit people through recovery of ecological processes in which elephants are key, ensuring expanding rangelands for traditional nomadic people and their livestock rather than the current contraction and bush encroachment. Elephants would provide the mechanism for pulling such communities out of poverty through a combined enhancement in productivity of the ecosystem for grazing ruminants, improved infrastructure and alternative income opportunities through tourism. Safeguarding the elephant range at the local level must be accompanied by policy and legislation governing zoning and land use. It has been recognized by conservation practitioners that ‘vertical integration’, involvement in the development of policy, legislation and planning at all levels, from national through district to the local level with communities and land owners, is essential in achieving success. The processes must be fully participatory, with feedback in both directions, top-down and bottom-up (Litoroh et al., 2012). The primary goal of management should be to maintain the mobility of populations through the preservation of corridors in elephant-human landscapes. But there comes a point when the question must be asked: is there – or should there be – a future for this elephant population? If there is no realistic prospect of connecting these areas to adjacent elephant habitat, so that seasonal movements are possible - and HEC are inevitable and increasing - then one option that should be seriously considered is the complete or partial removal of elephants from the area. This is not a decision that can be taken lightly, but it may be preferable to the financial costs and impacts on the elephants of the intensive management required to keep them in the area under prevailing conditions (Litoroh et al., 2012).

### **Target 2a. The current elephant range is maintained and where possible restored**

#### **Action 2a1. Assessment of elephant range**

##### *Activities required:*

- Activity 2a1.1** Identify all areas of elephant presence in Chad and evaluate their range
- Activity 2a1.2** Evaluate the viability of each elephant population

#### **Action 2a2. Management of elephant habitats**

Activities required:

- Activity 2a2.1** Determine and implement in situ elephant management (i.e. elephant Protected Area management)
- Activity 2a2.2** Determine and implement ex situ elephant management (i.e. translocation, fencing, CBNRM)

**Target 2b. Connectivity is improved for at least 1 - 3 elephant populations by 2027**

**Action 2b1. Assessment of migration corridors and buffer zones**

Activities required:

- Activity 2b1.1** Identify and prioritize elephant migration corridors and buffer zones
- Activity 2b1.2** Obtain community, political support and participation in targeted elephant distribution areas, corridors and buffer zones

**Action 2b2. Improvement of connectivity**

Activities required:

- Activity 2b2.1** Integrate the areas of distribution of elephants and their migration corridors in the local and national development plans
- Activity 2b2.2** Manage the elephant corridors sustainably

**Objective 3: The Human-Elephant Conflict is reduced to an acceptable level with zero human fatalities by 2027**

*Rationale*

The impact of elephants on the livelihood of people living within the elephant range can be severe. In all communities where elephants and humans coexist, there are varying levels of conflict. Elephants may damage or destroy crops, water supplies, grain stores, fences and people are sometimes injured or killed.

It is essential, if elephants are to be tolerated in landscapes that are also occupied by people, that their effect on economic costs is minimized within the context of rural livelihoods. The elephant and the hippopotamus are the most significant conflict species in Chad and cause the greatest number of conflict cases in a number of known protected areas, namely Guélandeng – Bousso area, Lake Chad – Doum Doum, Binder Léré, Larmanaye, Mbaimbokoum, Dembo and Kamkel. It does not mean there are no problems elsewhere, but as there is no centralized database collecting HEC – PAC data at the moment, the real situation - HEC hotspots - and its severity (number of incidents) cannot be evaluated. Elephants raid crops more frequently during the harvest season (July – October) than during other months of the year.

To date, making conflict mitigation sustainable in Africa has been a challenge, with only a few tools available (some controversial):

- Farm-based deterrence methods (rope barriers, chilli-dung fires, guarding fields, buffer crops, cleared field boundaries, using noise, fire and air borne missiles)

- Elephant friendly farming practices
- Moving water supplies (animals drawn out of the area)
- Passive dispersal (animals are allowed or encouraged to move out of the area)
- Barriers (fences, walls)
- Biological agents (bees/beehives fences)
- Chemical irritants (burning repellents)
- Translocations (problematic animals or entire families/populations)
- Firing weapons
- Contraception
- Culling of the entire family unit of the problem animal (the most popular way of responding to human wildlife conflicts, regardless of which species caused the conflict (MT-NDCA, 2010).

Each of these methods has its benefits and costs, its advantages and undesirable consequences. The killing of elephants, whether by control officers or affected citizens taking the law into their own hands, must be approached with caution, since the surviving members of the elephant population will be alarmed and/or angry. They will now associate people with the death of their companions and there could be an increased risk of aggressive interactions. Mitigation should be achieved through site-specific methods, community mobilization for self-help groups and deterrence, building community capacity for their involvement in wildlife management, compensation and quick processing of HEC cases, implementing corporate social responsibility, and by supporting enterprise nature-based projects and businesses.

### **Target 3a: HEC status reviewed, documented and monitored**

#### **Action 3a1: HEC review**

Activities required:

- Activity 3a1.1** Assess HEC in key areas (Binder Lere, Chari, Lake Chad, Dembo, Kamkel) and identify appropriate interventions
- Activity 3a1.2** Assess other areas of elephant distribution for existing or potential HEC and identify appropriate intervention
- Activity 3a1.3** Collect and analyze data and generate standardized reports

#### **Action 3a2: HEC monitoring**

Activities required:

- Activity 3a2.1** Develop and formalize standard procedures for evaluation and mitigation of HEC and PAC
- Activity 3a2.2** Centralize, standardize and harmonize data collection and reporting system through clear protocols implementation by stakeholder training
- Activity 3a2.3** Create a central HEC database



**Target 3b: HEC reduced to acceptable levels with zero human fatalities by 2027**

**Action 3b1: Enhance the capacity of the national wildlife services and local communities on HEC mitigation**

*Activities required:*

- Activity 3b1.1** Develop and implement HEC training and equipment program for government employees and local community representatives in affected areas.
- Activity 3b1.2** Support the community initiatives and projects to mitigate the HEC.

**Action 3b2: Development and implementation of a National Action Plan on HEC Mitigation**

*Activities required:*

- Activity 3b2.1** Develop a national action plan to mitigate HEC
- Activity 3b2.2** Implement interventions (land use schemes, re-opening corridors, fencing, translocation) through an agreed decision-making framework
- Activity 3b2.3** Involve local communities, citizens and NGOs in HEC management

***Objective 4: Awareness of local communities and key stakeholders on elephant conservation is significantly improved by 2027***

*Rationale*

Essential to the success of the Chad Elephant Action Plan is the need to stimulate the awareness and involvement of local communities and key stakeholders in elephant conservation. Current up-to-date information is often difficult to find, not synthesized, too scientific or not disseminated effectively, therefore making it difficult for people, particularly policy-makers, to fully understand how elephants may contribute to socio, cultural, and economic benefits. There is a need for objective, unbiased and reliable information that can be accessed by all levels of society. The over all objective of awareness is to develop the elephant's conservation consciousness. This does not only include teaching the public about elephants and its environment, but also about the solutions to its various conservation issues, including the HEC. The overall goal of awareness will be to develop the elephant's conservation consciousness, within present and future generations, as well as to promote the dissemination of simple solutions to the problems of coexistence with these elephants, mainly within the local communities. Awareness does not only mean informing the public about the importance of elephants, but also presenting solutions to preserve and live with them. To this end, relevant international organizations needs to be invited to Chad to give technical advice, training, seed capital, micro credits, marketing assistance and brokering with private sector partners to make the elephant conservation related businesses successful.

## **Target 4a: Awareness on elephant conservation significantly improved by 2021**

### **Action 4a1: Awareness raised of key stakeholders**

#### *Activities required:*

- Activity 4a1.1** Consolidate and disseminate reliable information on the conservation and management of elephants for the local communities, scientific and political audiences.
- Activity 4a1.2** Develop and implement awareness programs targeting schools, local communities, policy makers, NGOs, business sectors.
- Activity 4a1.3** Develop and implement a communication strategy to justify management decisions and actions.
- Activity 4a1.4** Build appropriate capacity to implement the above

## **Target 4b. Use of NTIC and socio-media for elephant conservation is improved by 2021.**

### **Action 4b1: use of NTIC**

#### *Activities required:*

- Activity 4b1.1** promotion of free phone calls
- Activity 4b1.2** Involvement of mobile companies in elephant conservation awareness campaigns
- Activity 4b1.3** Promotion of a newspaper on elephant conservation

### **Action 4b2: use of socio-media**

#### *Activities required:*

- Activity 4b2.1** Development of NEPC website
- Activity 4b2.2** Publish relevant articles on elephant activities in journals and media

## **Objective 5: Knowledge on elephant populations and monitoring thereof improved by 2023**

### *Rationale*

The knowledge about elephant populations in Chad is inadequate and more information needs to be collected. As feedback for management, to see whether actions implemented have the desired effect, regularly updated information on population numbers, trends and occupancy is important. Moreover, little is known about many of the smaller populations in Chad. Therefore, a complete inventory of numbers and range is a prerequisite to any sound management plan.

An elephant population in good health and in secure, suitable habitat with low disturbance should maintain an annual growth rate of 2%. The population of Zakouma NP has a good start with 21 calves born in 2013 after several years of suppressed reproduction. Other

populations, at Lake Fitri, Lake Chad – Doum Doum, Binder Léré or Nguéndeng-Bouso, show healthy reproduction and herd composition. However, we don't have enough data to evaluate their population trends. If secure, population numbers will increase and elephants will start to explore new areas. Government and communities have to be ready to face dispersal and necessary land use plans should be in place.

Next to monitoring trends, key monitoring components should include law enforcement performance and results, HEC and PAC, socio-economic performance and organizational and institutional performance (MT-NDCA, 2010). A standardized monitoring system is in place only in Zakouma NP and is absent in all other PAs. Standardized systems need to be initiated and harmonized between sites. The central database of NCEP has to be developed and a regular reporting system developed. The central database in NCEP should at least collect data on:

- Elephant presence/absence (numbers)
- Elephant mortality
- Patrol and other field mission efforts/reporting
- Arrests/incidents
- Arms recovery
- Ivory seizures
- Judicial cases in progress
- HEC - PAC, etc.

Information has to be provided by all stakeholders; e.g. patrol teams, mobile brigades, Ministerial staff, regional and local administration, as well as local communities.

### **Target 5a: The status of Chad's elephant populations and their habitats determined and monitored by 2023**

#### **Action 5a1: Regular surveys and monitoring of chad's elephant populations**

##### Activities required:

- |                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| <b>Activity 5a1.1</b> | Conduct aerial counts of key elephant populations every 2-4 years and where aerial counts are not possible, estimate through ground or indirect counts |
| <b>Activity 5a1.2</b> | Pilot SMART system in key PAs within 2 years (Sena Oura, Binder Lere, Zakouma)   |
| <b>Activity 5a1.3</b> | Standardized elephant mortality monitoring and reporting countrywide, using MIKE standards   |

#### **Action 5a2: Assess habitat status, movements and corridors**

##### Activities required:

- |                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| <b>Activity 5a2.1</b> | Assess and monitor habitat fragmentation and change   |
| <b>Activity 5a2.2</b> | Identify critical areas and monitor levels of human encroachment  |
| <b>Activity 5a2.3</b> | Expand the study of elephant movement patterns in selected areas and determine the need, feasibility and necessity of corridors |

**Activity 5a2.4** Identify and implement additional critical research needs/knowledge gaps

**Target 5b: A mechanism of acquiring and disseminating information for elephant management is developed and effectively implemented by 2027**

**Action 5b1: use of indigenous/traditional knowledge**

*Activities required:*

**Activity 5b1.1** Survey and document the traditional values of elephants

**Activity 5b1.2** Incorporate relevant traditional beliefs and practices into elephant conservation and management

**Action 5b2: use of scientific research findings**

*Activities required:*

**Activity 5b2.1** Develop and put in place a central database at the NEPC that will incorporate all data relevant to elephants

**Activity 5b2.2** Coordinate research efforts; compile and disseminate research findings.

**Activity 5b2.3** Establish fora for exchanging information between and among stakeholders to improve the conservation and management of elephants.

**Objective 6: Law enforcement strengthened due to improved cooperation at national and international levels by 2021**

*Rationale*

Both national and international cooperation between enforcement agencies is hindered by the absence of clear channels of communication. The establishment of a regional intelligence taskforce will boost the effective capacity to investigate and prosecute transnational crimes. On a national level, poor communication and collaboration between enforcement agencies continues to result in lenient sentences for ivory poachers, thereby facilitating the killing of elephants. On a national level it is important to establish a joint covert and reactive investigations taskforce comprised of all relevant enforcement agencies, exchanging information and communicating on a regular basis, and carrying out joint operations. Both national and international level taskforces need to be established under the direction of the NEPC.

**Target 6a1: Enforcement taskforces established for both national and international level agencies by 2021**

**Action 6a1: Improvement of interagency relationships at national level**

*Activities required:*

- Activity 6a1.1** Establish and operationalize a national level covert and reactive investigations task force involving officers from other law enforcement agencies.
- Activity 6a1.2** Establish an inclusive crime data base on wildlife crime together with performance indicators for recording wildlife crime statistics.
- Activity 6a1.3** Train all law enforcement agencies (Taskforce officials) in investigative techniques
- Activity 6a1.4** Develop protocols for dissemination/sharing of data both within and between relevant agencies

**Action 6a2: Improvement of cooperation at international level**

- Activity 6a2.5** Improve communication and collaboration with wildlife authorities in neighboring countries and the region
- Activity 6a2.6** Establish a joint intelligence taskforce and network with neighboring countries
- Activity 6a2.7** Improve communication and collaboration with wildlife authorities, NGOs and other relevant stakeholders globally
- Activity 6a2.8** Participate in bilateral, regional and international wildlife law enforcement networks

***Objective 7: Improved cooperation with local communities on elephant conservation***

In most African range states, the real and perceived cost of HEC greatly outweighs the potential benefits and subsequently elephants are increasingly being excluded from many parts of their former range. Once the elephants are gone, however, the local communities will have lost a valuable asset, while at the same time contributing to the loss of biodiversity and overall degradation of the ecosystems on which they depend for their livelihoods (AfESG, 2014). Rural people should appreciate the ecological and socio-economic functions of elephants on rangeland and pastoralists should see elephants as a positive rangeland maintenance factor, preventing the decline of pastures through bush encroachment. Territorial conflict over resource and land use is a growing problem that may be remedied by development of concerted management models of shared spaces between wildlife and

transhumant pastoralists and agro-pastoralists, with separate designated areas set aside for resource extraction.

Moreover, due to the exclusion of fringe communities to actively participate in conservation and reap some of its benefits at the household level, subsistence and commercial poaching continue unabated. Active participation of communities requires establishing protected-area management boards, a simple multi-stakeholder forum for discussing conservation and management of wildlife on one hand, and conflicts that emerge from these on the other hand. Furthermore, while raising awareness on elephant conservation with all community stakeholders remains a prerequisite to success of any scheme, development of alternative livelihood opportunities whereby communities reap some of the benefits of coexisting with elephants should also have a high priority.

The multiple land-use model that needs to be developed to provide all actors, including wildlife, with sufficient space to maneuver and grow without running into territorial conflicts over resource and land use briefly requires the following broad steps:

- Zonation into strict wilderness areas (PAs), mixed use areas (buffer zones and other designated areas used by wildlife and transhumant pastoralists), areas solely used by agro-pastoralists and transhumant pastoralists, and resource extraction zones (oil fields and mining).
- As an alternative land-use practice, when so desired by the local communities, wildlife conservancies, including community-based ecotourism sites, may be established in mixed-use areas – that is buffer zones and other zones identified as elephant dispersal areas or migration corridors.
- All strict wilderness areas – that is all PAs – require the establishment of a protected area management board, a multi-stakeholder platform that should include active participation of local community representatives, including both agro-pastoralists and transhumant pastoralists.
- Raise awareness on elephant conservation with all relevant stakeholders, which is a prerequisite to success (Objective 4)
- For mixed-use areas (buffer zones), corridors, community conservancies and other areas where wildlife is coexisting with people, HEC mitigation should be actively pursued (see HEC mitigation strategies; Objective 3).
- Finally, all conservation issues require integration into sectoral development policies and programs as well as local programs in each of the relevant territories.

## **Target 7a. Multiple land-use models developed and initiated by 2023**

### **Action 7a1: Elephant conservation strengthened by adoption of concerted management models**

#### Activities required:

**Activity 7a1.1** Land-use plans developed for all areas that form part of the range of a distinct elephant population, thereby taking future expansion and

connectivity issues into consideration, incorporating broad zonation as described above.

- Activity 7a1.2** Raise awareness on elephant conservation with all relevant stakeholders (see Objective 4: prerequisite to success)
- Activity 7a1.3** Establish protected-area management boards for all PAs
- Activity 7a1.4** Ensure active HEC mitigation (see Objective 3)
- Activity 7a1.5** Integrate all conservation issues into sectorial development policies, including those of the relevant territories
- Activity 7a1.6** Assess and review compensation schemes and standardized procedures
- Activity 7a1.7** Evaluate other sustainable approaches such as environmental risk insurance schemes and compensation schemes for locally based community conservancies

### **Target 7b: Community and private conservation of elephants strengthened by 2023**

#### **Action 7b1: Promotion of community conservancies and ecotourism**

##### Activities required:

- Activity 7b1.1** Identify existing land-tenure, land governance entities and key leaders within elephant dispersal areas
- Activity 7b1.2** Support the creation of representative community conservation entities (conservancies) within the unprotected elephant range (buffer zones, corridors, and other designated areas)
- Activity 7b1.3** Develop management plans and budgets for community conservation entities, ensuring compliance with multiple land-use plans
- Activity 7b1.4** Establish agreements with investors, donors and conservation NGOs to provide management, governance, technical and financial support to community conservancies
- Activity 7b1.5** Provide training for effective community entities management (security, monitoring, fundraising, grazing management, accounting, governance etc.).
- Activity 7b1.6** Identify sites for community-based ecotourism development within conservancies
- Activity 7b1.7** Conduct assessment of future tourism potential, requirements for sector growth and existing capacity

#### **Action 7b2: Promotion of private elephant conservancies**

##### Activities required:

- Activity 7b2.1** Understand and support implementation of viable conservation compatible enterprise options
- Activity 7b2.2** Evaluate the viability of elephant survival in oil field concessions (Moyen Chari, Aouk, Kamkel) and the support of private oil companies in elephant conservation

## **Objective 8: The National Elephant Action Plan (NEAP) is effectively implemented by 2027**

### *Rationale*

The conservation and management of wildlife in Chad falls under DBCNPH, a public state institution under the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment. It is charged with wildlife management in all of its aspects including PA management, implementation of the Wildlife Law 14/PR/2008 and all relevant texts. DBCNPH will therefore be responsible for the implementation and monitoring of this National Elephant Action Plan. However, a wide range of stakeholders has interest in, and resources available for elephant conservation in Chad. Thus, to achieve the overall goal of this strategy, all stakeholders (private sector, NGO partners, donors, local administrations and communities) will be required to collaborate under a well-coordinated and managed system. The coordination framework must therefore be carefully considered. The establishment of a Central Elephant Management Team (CEMT) is proposed and this team shall only be as large as required for its purpose. Coordination shall be done through a strong network, with regular communication. The activities of the CEMT include ongoing compilation and review of data on the status of elephants (abundance and distribution) and on threats to elephants and their habitats. The CEMT will ensure the monitoring of activities and targets of NECS and evaluate measurable results and progress. Some of the issues identified are institutional by nature. Coordination, collaboration and communication between technical Directorates and Ministries are insufficient or weak, or absent. The need of planning at regional and local levels is seen as urgent and important. A framework is needed for institutional collaboration especially with regard to spatial and temporal planning. Existing regulations, work plans, budgets and communication strategies are inadequate and thus need improvement.

**Target 8a: A well-coordinated management framework for supporting decision makers and stakeholders is effectively implemented by 2020**

**Action 8a1: Design of a NEAP governance framework and implementation plan**

### *Activities required:*

- Activity 8a1.1** Establish Central, Regional and Local Elephant Management Teams (CEMT, REMT, LEMT) operating from a generally accepted ToR
- Activity 8a1.2** Implement reporting for all components of the NEAP
- Activity 8a1.3** Coordinate and produce elephant status reports annually
- Activity 8a1.4** Coordinate transparent and targeted technical support reports to donors and stakeholders
- Activity 8a1.5** Monitor and ensure regular actualization of NEAP

**Action 8a2: Design of a Resource mobilization and investment strategy**

### *Activities required:*



- Activity 8a2.1**      Develop annual work plans for implementation at the start of each financial year (including budgets, actions and responsibilities), reviewed by the CEMT
- Activity 8a2.2**      Ensure funding required for all essential activities is available from the start of the financial year
- Activity 8a2.3**      Develop and implement a communication and information sharing strategy to stakeholders

**Target 8b: Elephant conservation integrated in multi-sectorial planning by 2022**

**Action 8b1: Integrate of the needs of elephant conservation and management into national priorities and agendas**

Activities required:

- Activity 8b1.1**      Conduct technical and policy exchanges of information within and across sectors and amongst all stakeholders (local communities to high-level decision makers)
- Activity 8b1.2**      Facilitate exchanges to promote development and land-use planning relevant to elephant conservation and management
- Activity 8b1.3**      Organize inter-sector meetings (including high-level decision makers) on the conservation and managements of elephants
- Activity 8b1.4**      Establish bi-sectorial or multi-sectorial agreements to support the management of the various zones, especially buffer zones and corridors
- Activity 8b1.5**      Ensure that all elephant conservation issues are firmly integrated into sectorial development policies, including those of the relevant territories

## **5 MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

### **5.1 General Considerations**

Systematic monitoring and evaluation are of paramount importance to the success of the implementation of Chad's NEAP.

Monitoring is a permanent management function that aims to provide indications of progress made both at the program and project levels. It identifies and assesses potential problems as well as ongoing successes, providing the basis for corrective actions to improve the future design and implementation of the program and projects while consolidating the positive results already achieved. Follow-up activities should be conducted from the beginning to the end of the program or project.

Evaluation is a periodic exercise, limited in time and allows a systematic and objective assessment of the performance of the plan and its projects. Evaluation also includes assessments that clarify whether the activities are achieving their objectives in relation to the Implementation Plan (IP), and if not, it determines and analyzes the underlying reasons.

Monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the NEAP will be conducted through a participatory process that builds capacity, understanding and application of lessons learned from the implementation of projects and programs.

Baseline assessment, database review and updating and measurements of indicators are essential. The mechanisms and procedures will include field visits, stakeholder meetings and systematic reporting. To make monitoring and evaluation valuable management tools, a planning process is required.

### **5.2 Monitoring and Evaluation Governance**

The National Elephant Action Plan will be implemented by a Technical Coordination Unit (TCU) managing the National Elephant Protection Center (NEPC). The TCU is led by a National Coordinator who relies on services provided by administrative staff, consultants and on decisions made by a Central Elephant Management Team (CEMT). The CEMT is chaired by the National Wildlife Director and is a steering committee with the responsibility to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the NEAP. At the field level, the CEMT is represented by Regional Elephant Management Teams (ERGE) and Local Elephant Management Teams (ELGE).

The NEPC has two central structures, namely: the Elephant Evaluation and Control Room (EECR) and the Intelligence Office (IO). The EECR's mandate is to monitor, collect and compile data on elephant populations. The Intelligence Office (IO) liaises with the Anti-Poaching Services but also with the other Defence and Security Forces and controls an Intelligence Network (IN) in the field.

The National Coordinator (NC) works with the CEMT to develop and/or revise, at the beginning of each year (January - February), an Annual Work Plan in conformity with the Implementation Plan for the NEAP.

The annual work plan must describe in detail the activities to be carried out, the expected results, the required means, the timelines or dates and responsibilities. The annual work plan will be used as a basis for the development of the Annual Operating Budget (AOB). The AOB process will involve the National Coordinator, CEMT and the Wildlife National Services. The NC proposes an AOB with appropriate justifications for the level of funding requested for each category of the budget. The NC should be working to develop and align AOB with the annual work plan to ensure that all activities and proposals are effectively funded and to eliminate unreasonable expenses. The CEMT provides advice on the AOB.

### **5.3 Monitoring and Evaluation Activities**

#### *Database management*

In order to consolidate information needs and to obtain additional information that will help the NC and the CEMT to monitor and analyze progress of projects and programs, a database should be developed and updated on a regular basis. This database and the accompanying web site will be expanded to include visual documentation of the NECS, its various programs and projects, lessons learned presentations, and case studies. It is therefore a basic instrument for monitoring and evaluation, communication and knowledge sharing.

#### *Site visits*

Site visits are important to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the NEAP. They allow confirmation of information contained in periodic stakeholder's reports. It is also an opportunity to discuss the programs and projects with the participants and to see and understand the aspects that may be beyond the scope of technical reports.

During a site visit, it is important to consider the following three aspects: to what extent does the project meet its stated overall objective? To what extent does it meet the expectations and needs of the community? Are there obstacles to the implementation of the project and how can they be remedied? If possible, a site visit should be made after the first quarter of project implementation to make the necessary adjustments in consultation with the owners and beneficiaries.

#### *Meetings and Workshops*

The objectives of the meetings and workshops are to enhance participation of stakeholders in monitoring and evaluation of the NEAP. It is essential that key stakeholders and / or target groups who are or will likely be affected by the NEAP and its projects can participate in debates on issues that affect them. This will allow them to own and execute control over the plan and subsequent projects. Depending on the issues to be addressed, these meetings will be conducted at different levels and in different locations, and with varying frequency.

## 6 CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

### 6.1 Conclusions

A lot has been written about elephants and environmental protection in general and many problems have been identified and many good actions proposed. But the majority of them were never put in place, leaving just lines of text on paper. Our resolve is that the strategic actions set out in this document are implemented in practice. This will not be easy, but still, there is a strong will to protect our natural and cultural heritage in Chad and we are aware that even moving forward with small steps means we are moving forward. The strategy is ambitious for our country and a lot of it depends on the wide cooperation between national institutions, as well as between the Chadian government, private partners and NGOs working on elephant protection throughout Africa. Each of us will contribute.

Here, we want to present some important assumptions for the success of this NEAP:

- Trained staff remains in place.
- Resources will be made available to equip staff and to conduct law-enforcement operations to adequate standards.
- Sufficient resources available to improve security, monitoring and habitat management.
- Significant funding and resources in place for implementing recommended compensation schemes and HEC mitigation.
- DBCNPH recruits/builds capacity of HEC staff.
- Enabling legislation (changes to Wildlife Laws approved by parliament).
- Communities remain supportive of wildlife.
- Equipment and infrastructure maintained properly.
- International/trans-boundary collaboration on law enforcement.
- Regional political stability.
- Government support and political will.
- District governments are supportive of cross-sectorial planning.
- Government adopts recommendations in revised policy.
- Government and donor financial support continues and is increased.
- Conservation NGOs like African Parks prepared to take on the management of some of these PAs and elephant populations.

Some of these issues are not specific to elephant conservation but relevant to the overall functioning of the government agencies involved and for the conservation of all natural resources in Chad

## 6.2 Site level recommendations

### 1. Zakouma Elephants

Zakouma NP is the only well-managed and sufficiently well-known elephant population in Chad. The data collected over more than a decade, on distribution, movements and migration patterns, provide sound information for future management. The entire population resides in Zakouma National Park throughout the year. Some individuals migrate northward up to Aboutelfane Wildlife Reserve and westward up to Siniaka-Minia Wildlife Reserve during the wet season. The private-public partnership (PPP) between the Government of Chad and African Parks proved that good management practices bring promising results in elephant protection and management.

*Specific actions required are:*

- Continuation of anti-poaching activities assisted by computer and satellite technology, possibly complemented by drone technology.
- Building of a captive-device for hosting elephants that will be translocated from other areas.
- Protection of migration corridors through land-use planning (zonation) and by strengthening law enforcement outside ZNP.

### 2. Chari Elephants

The dispersal area straddles between the Regions of Chari-Baguirmi and Mayo-Kebbi East. The area extends from the south Guelendeng up to the south of Bousso (about 150 km) and straddling the Chari River (40 km wide). In the dry season elephants share the area with a large human population along the river, where cultivation and fishing activities are concentrated. Villages and small habitations near the fields are scattered all over the area and there is not enough space to be shared with elephants. Every year the loss of human lives is reported and HEC occurrence is increasing. In the rainy season, elephants are able to move slightly further from the river, where there is less human activity at that time of the year and good habitat for the elephants. However these areas are not suitable for elephants during dry season (lack of permanent water source and forage). The local NGO, SOS Elephants, is working in the central part of the elephant distribution area, mainly on HEC mitigation, and they initiated the creation of a Community Reserve for elephants. To assure the survival of this elephant population, the following steps should be taken:

- Cartography of the proposed community conservancy, evaluate its suitability for the long-term survival of elephants and evaluate the understanding of local communities on the principals of conservancy management. If appropriate create the conservancy.
- Analyse land use further from the Chari River (i.e. wet season elephant range) and evaluate the possibility of creating a new PA for elephants and other wildlife. During the evaluation phase, it will be beneficial to establish artificial water points for elephants in suitable areas away from the river in order to provide more accurate information about elephant habitat preferences in the area, and suitability and sustainability of the selected habitat for elephants in the dry season. These artificial water points will need to be managed in order to ensure wildlife use only.
- Human factor – the distribution of villages, new settlements of nomads as well as utilisation of the area by nomads and their livestock has to be taken into account, as well

as HEC and possible mitigation schemes.

- If appropriate create a new PA and put in place adequate management.
- If proven that the area cannot sustain an elephant population in the future, then translocation to another secure place (PA) is recommended.

### *3. Binder Elephants*

The core dispersal area is within the eastern part of the Binder-Léré Wildlife Reserve (BLWR). This is composed of marginal lands unsuitable for agriculture and human settlements. This home range straddles between regions of Mayo-Kebbi East and Mayo-Kebbi West with an almost spherical shape of over 50 km in diameter. Threats are increasing due to HEC and high poaching exposure. To assure the survival of this elephant population, the following steps should be taken:

- Partial reclassification of BLWR into a national park.
- Defining and putting in place a local HEC mitigation scheme.
- Establish adequate management for the new national park.
- Secure external donor funding to finance the BLWR reclassification process and law enforcement.

### *4. Fitri Elephants*

Their range straddles between three regions: Batha, Hadjer Lamis and Guera. During the raining season these elephants move up to 150 km from Lake Fitri up to the south of the locality of Mokofi. The main habitat consists of floodplains, but is very fragmented and with abundant cattle. Threats are increasing due to HEC and poaching. Viability is uncertain. To assure the survival of this elephant population, the following steps should be taken:

- Strengthening of anti-poaching activities
- Analysis of land use of the entire elephant range.
- Evaluate the level of HEC in the area and the attitude of the people towards elephants.
- Review the Lake Fitri Biosphere Reserve legislation (Decree was published in 1989, but the recognition has to be reviewed).
- Evaluate the possibility of formally protecting the elephant migration corridor and the creation of new PA in the wet season elephant range. This area is in an inundation zone that is not permanently occupied by people.
- If applicable, officially recognise the Lake Fitri Biosphere Reserve - with the migration corridor as a buffer zone and/or the wet season core range as new PA, and put adequate management in place.

### *5. Doum Doum/Kouloudia Elephants*

These elephants are living on the southern edge of Lake Chad and literally live amongst people. Their range straddles between two regions: Hadjer Lamis and Lac. Elephants move between villages, use the same areas that are used for pasture and agriculture. The Lake Chad shore areas are very fertile, heavily inhabited by people and there is no human-free space left for exclusive use by elephants. The elephants spend the majority of the day in dense vegetation along the dried lake arms and usually go to drink during the night. In the rainy season, they move to the southwest, but just by a few kilometres, and it is not clear why they move. Threats are increasing due to HEC and poaching. This population is a non-

viable elephant population unless the local communities agree to set up a fenced community conservancy. To assure the survival of this elephant population, the following steps should be taken:

- Analyse land use within the elephant range.
- Evaluate the level of HEC in the area.
- Analyse possible future co-habitation between elephant and people, if applicable develop an appropriate land-use plan in collaboration with local communities.
- Investigate the possibility of creating a small community tourism facility for elephant viewing by visitors from Ndjama to ensure income generation to mitigate HEC.
- If not, ignore or translocate these elephants to another secure place (Protected Area).

#### *6. Sena-Oura Elephants*

Also referred to as Gagat elephants, the range of this population straddles between two regions in Chad (Mayo-Kebbi Ouest and Logone Occidental) and crosses the Cameroonian border, extending from Sena Oura National Park into Bouba Ndjidda National Park. Like the Chari population, these elephants are living in a very difficult environment, independent of the season: Villages and small habitations near the fields are scattered all over the area and there is not enough space to be shared with elephants. HEC frequencies are very high, including human fatalities, while poaching is increasing. Technically this is a non-viable population. To assure the survival of this elephant population, the following steps should be taken:

- Reshape and extend Sena-Oura National Park.
- Support the implementation of the Cooperation Agreement between Chad and Cameroon on the creation and joint management of the border complex of Bouba Ndjidda and Sena Oura protected areas. This agreement was signed on August 2, 2011 in Yaoundé. Indeed, Gagat's elephants would be better protected if the Sena Oura National Park is restored to its legal status and if it is simultaneously managed with Bouba Ndjidda National Park.

#### *7. Birket Fatime Elephants*

Range straddles between two regions: Batha and Guera, and has high human population densities but still has some suitable habitat available. It will be difficult to build a local viable population from this remnant group of elephants. To ensure the survival of these elephants they need to be translocated to ZNP.

#### *8. Mbaibokoum Elephants*

The range of these elephants covers an area in both CHAD and in CAR (trans-boundary population) but elephants spend most of their time in Chad. This is a very difficult environment with high levels of poaching and HEC. Translocation into a newly established PA or local in situ management within a new trans-boundary PA is required.

These 8 elephant populations will be the first to be dealt with within the scope of work in the next few years. After sufficient information has been collected, actions will be taken to assure their future survival. For other elephant populations that are either not well known or smaller, but not less important, data will be collected and management actions

proposed. These are elephants from Heban, Larmanaye, Bake, Dembo and Aouk areas.

## 7 REFERENCES

1. AED, 2013 : Provisional update.
2. AfESG –IUCN, 2005: Evolution of the Human Elephant Conflict Working Group and Synthesis of the Lessons Learned. ([www.iucn.org/themes/ssc/afesg/hec/pdfs/heclessons.pdf](http://www.iucn.org/themes/ssc/afesg/hec/pdfs/heclessons.pdf))
3. AfESG – IUCN, 2003: Technical Brief: Review of Compensation Schemes for Agricultural and Other Damage Caused by Elephants. [www.iucn.org/themes/ssc/afesg/heccomreview.html](http://www.iucn.org/themes/ssc/afesg/heccomreview.html)
4. Antonínová M., 2014: Report of Elephant Populations of Chad – data update and collaring operation. African Parks – DBCNPH. 8pp.
5. Antonínová M., Dogringar S., Assilek A., Dias J., 2014a: *Dry Season Aerial Total Count, Zakouma National Park, Chad, 2014*, African Parks. 34pp.
6. Antonínová M., Labuschagne J., Dogringar S., Assilek A., Dias J., 2014b: *Dry Season Aerial Total Count, Mayo Kebbi Est & Chari Baguirimi Elephant Area, Chad, 2014*, African Parks.
7. Antonínová M., Dogringar S., Assilek A., Dias J., Labuschagne J., 2014c: *Dry Season Aerial Total Count, Binder Léré Faunal Reserve and adjacent areas of elephant distribution, Chad, 2014*, African Parks
8. Barnes, R.F.W. (2001) How reliable are dung counts for estimating elephant numbers?, *African Journal of Ecology*. 39 (1):1-9.
9. Barnes, R.F.W., G.C. Craig, H.T. Dublin, G. Overton, W. Simons & C.R. Thouless (1999) *African Elephant Database 1998*. IUCN/SSC African Elephant Specialist Group. IUCN, Gland, Switzerland and Cambridge, UK. x + 250pp.
10. Blanc, J.J., R.F.W. Barnes, G.C. Craig, H.T. Dublin, C.R. Thouless, I Douglas-Hamilton & J.A Hart (2007) *African Elephant Status Report 2007: An update from the African Elephant Database*. Occasional Paper Series of the IUCN Species Survival Commission, No. 33, IUCN/SSC African Elephant Specialist Group. IUCN, Gland, Switzerland and Cambridge, UK. vi + 276pp.
11. Blanc, J.J., C.R. Thouless, J.A Hart, H.T Dublin, I Douglas-Hamilton, G.C. Craig & R.F.W. Barnes (2002) *African Elephant Status Report 2002: An update from the African Elephant Database*. IUCN/SSC African Elephant Specialist Group. IUCN, Gland, Switzerland and Cambridge, UK. vi + 304pp.
12. Brugière D. & Scholte P., 2013: Biodiversity gap analysis of the protected areas system in poorly-documented Chad. *J. of Nature Conservation* 21:286-293.
13. CIESIN/SEDAC, 2005: Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN), Columbia University; and Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT). 2005. *Gridded Population of the World Version 3 (GPWv3): Population Density Grids*. Palisades, NY: Socioeconomic Data and Applications Center (SEDAC), Columbia University. Available at <http://sedac.ciesin.columbia.edu/gpw>
14. CITES, 2010: *African Elephant Action Plan*. 15<sup>th</sup> meeting of the conference of the parties, Doha. 23pp.



15. CITES, 2014: Elephant conservation, illegal killing and ivory trade. 65th meeting of the Standing Committee, Geneva. 38pp.
16. Cumming, D.H.M. and Jones, B.T. (2005). Elephants in southern Africa: Management Issues and Options. WWF SARPO Occasional Paper Number 11. WWF SARPO, Harare.
17. Decree No 265/PR/PM/2014: Portant remaniement de Gouvernement.
18. DEJACE, P. 1996. Suivi des éléphants dans le Sud du Tchad. Direction des Parcs Nationaux et Reserves de Faune (DPNRF), Tchad. Unpublished report. 13pp.
19. Dolmia, N. M. 2004. Elements of the ecology of the elephant population of Zakouma National Park (Chad). Ph. D. National School of Genie, Rural, Water and Forestry.
20. Dolmia M. & Antonínová M., 2013: Rapport de la Mission de Pose des Colliers Télémétriques aux Eléphants du Tchad. Unpublished report. 31pp.
21. DBCNPH 2011: Plan d'Aménagement du Parc National de Manda, 2011 – 2021. 175pp.
22. DG Ecological Consulting 2003: National Policy and Strategy for the Conservation and Management of elephants in Botswana. 35 pp.
23. Ellis, E.C., K.K. Goldewijk, S. Siebert, D. Lightman, and N. Ramankutty. 2013. Anthropogenic Biomes of the World, Version 2, 2000. Palisades, NY: NASA Socioeconomic Data and Applications Center (SEDAC). <http://sedac.ciesin.columbia.edu/data/set/anthromes-anthropogenic-biomes-world-v2-2000>.
24. Ellis, E. C. and N. Ramankutty. 2008. Putting people in the map: anthropogenic biomes of the world. Data distributed by the Socioeconomic Data and Applications Center (SEDAC): <http://sedac.ciesin.columbia.edu/es/anthropogenicbiomes.html>.
25. ETIS : The Elephant Trade Information System (ETIS), <http://www.cites.org/eng/prog/etis/index.php>
26. FAO- CIRAD-BIOHUB (2010). Toolbox for Human Elephant Conflict (HEC) mitigation. FAO, Harare.
27. Gary R., 1956: Les Racines du Ciel. Folio.
28. Hedges, S. & D. Lawson (2006) Dung survey standards for the MIKE programme, CITES MIKE programme.
29. Hoare R.E. 1999: data collection and analysis protocol for human-elephant conflict situations in Africa. Prepared for IUCN/AfESG's Human-Elephant Conflict Working Group. [www.iucn.org/themes/ssc/afesg/hec/hectools.html](http://www.iucn.org/themes/ssc/afesg/hec/hectools.html)
30. Hoare R.E. 2000: Projects of the Human –Elephant Conflict taskforce (HETF) – results and recommendations. *Pachyderm* 28: 73-77.
31. Hoare, R.E. & J.T. du Toit (1999) Coexistence between elephants and people in African savannas. *Conservation Biology*, 13:633-639.
32. Hunter ND, Martin EB, Milliken T, 2004: Determining the number of elephants required to supply current unregulated ivory markets in Africa and asia. *Pachyderm* 36: 117-128.
33. INDABA 2004: The Great Elephant: Finding an African Solution to an African Problem. SANPARKS. 32pp.
34. IUCN 2005 : Central African Elephant Conservation strategy. IUCN. 40pp.
35. IUCN/SSC (2008a) *Strategic Planning for Species Conservation: A Handbook. Version 1.0*. IUCN Species Survival Commission, Gland, Switzerland ([http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/scshandbook\\_2\\_12\\_08\\_compressed.pdf](http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/scshandbook_2_12_08_compressed.pdf)).
36. IUCN/SSC (2008b) *Strategic Planning for Species Conservation: An Overview. Version 1.0*. IUCN Species Survival Commission, Gland, Switzerland ([http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/scsoverview\\_1\\_12\\_2008.pdf](http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/scsoverview_1_12_2008.pdf)).

37. Jachmann, H. (1991) Evaluation of four survey methods for estimating elephant densities. *Afr. J. Ecol.* 29, 188 – 195.
38. Jachmann, H. (2001) Estimating abundance of African wildlife: An aid to adaptive management. Kluwer Academic Publishers, Boston, pp. 285.
39. Keith J.O. & Plowes D.C.H. 1997: Considerations of Wildlife Resources and Land Use in Chad. SC Technical paper no 45. USAID.
40. Last of the Wild Data Version 2, 2005 (LTW-2): Global Human Footprint Dataset (Geographic). Wildlife Conservation (WCS) and Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN).
41. Litoroh, M., Omondi, P., Kock, R. and Amin, R. (2012) Conservation and Management Strategy for the Elephants in Kenya. 2012-2021. The Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS), Nairobi.
42. Martin, E. (2009). China's growing ivory demand kills more elephants. *Swara* 32 (3): 36-38.
43. Milliken T, Burn R, Sangalakula L. 2009. The Elephant Trade Information System (ETIS) and the Illicit Trade in Ivory: A report to the 15th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES. Report for CITES CoP15 Annex 1 (unpublished).
44. MT-NDCA 2010: Strategy and Action Plan for the Conservation and Management of Elephants in Mozambique 2010-2015. Ministry of Tourism & National Directorate of Conservation Areas, Republic of Mozambique, 2010. 66pp.
45. MPDC – PRSP SC, 2003: National Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper 2003. 126pp.
46. Nelson A., Bidwell P. & Sillero-Zubiri C., 2003: A review of human-elephant conflict management strategies. *People & Wildlife*.
47. Norris S. 2004 (?): Africa – our home. Siren Conservation Education and Tusk Trust. UK. 196pp.
48. Osborn, F.V. and Parker, G.E. (2002). Community-based methods to reduce crop loss to elephants: experiments in the communal lands of Zimbabwe. *Pachyderm*, 33: 32-38.
49. Parker, I.S.C. & A.D. Graham (1989) Men, elephants and competition. Symposium of the Zoological Society of London, 61:241-252.
50. Parker, G.E., Osborn, F.V., Hoare, R.E. and Niskanen, L.S. (eds.) (2007). Human-elephant conflict mitigation: a training course for community-based approaches in Africa. Participant's manual. Elephant Pepper Development Trust and Human-Elephant Conflict Working Group, African Elephant Specialist Group, SSC-IUCN. Livingstone and Nairobi.
51. Poilecot, P. 2008: Comptage aérien des grand mammifères (avril 2008) et planification d'une stratégie du suivi écologique au Parc National de Zakouma. Agricolor/Eco-consult/GOPA/CURESS, Tchad.
52. Potgieter, D., Fay, J.M., Taloua, N & Djimet, B. 2009: Dry Season Aerial Total Count, Zakouma National Park, Chad, 2009, Report, WCS, New York.
53. Potgieter, D., Ngakoutou, E., Djimet, B & Lamoureaux, S. 2010: Dry Season Aerial Total Count, Zakouma National Park, Chad, 2010, Report, WCS, New York.
54. Potgieter, D., Dogringar, S., Djimet, B & Lamoureaux, S. 2011: Dry Season Aerial Total Count, Zakouma National Park, Chad, 2010, Report, WCS, New York.
55. Potgieter, D., Evans, B., Dogringar, S., Kassar, M., Labuschagne, J., 2012: Dry Season Aerial Total Count, Zakouma National Park, Chad, 2012, Wildlife Conservation Society, New York.
56. Salafsky N., Margoluis R. & Redford K. (2001) *Adaptive Management: A Tool for Conservation Practitioners*. Biodiversity Support Program, Washington, D.C., USA.

57. Said, M.Y., Chunge, R.N., Craig, G.C., Thouless, C.R., Barnes, R.F.W. and Dublin, H.T. (1995). *African Elephant Database 1995*. Occasional Paper of the IUCN Species Survival Commission No. 11. IUCN, Gland.
58. Martin E. & Vigne L. 2011: The Ivory Dynasty: A report on the soaring demand for elephant and mammoth ivory in southern China. Elephant Family, The Aspinall Foundation and Columbus Zoo and Aquarium, London. 20pp.
59. UICN/PACO (2008). Evaluation de l'efficacité de la gestion des aires protégées : airesprotégées du Tchad.
60. UNEP, CITES, IUCN, TRAFFIC (2013). *Elephants in the Dust – The African Elephant Crisis*. A RapidResponse Assessment. United Nations EnvironmentProgramme, GRID-Arendal. [www.grida.no](http://www.grida.no). 80pp.
61. Varun Vira & Thomas Ewing, 2014: Ivory's Curse. The Militarization & Professionalization of Poaching in Africa. C4ADS & Born Free, USA. 104pp.
62. Vigne, L. and Martin. E. (2011). Consumption of elephant and mammoth ivory increases in southern China. *Pachyderm* 49: 79-89.
63. WFP, 2014: Population data of Chad.

## 8 ANNEXES

### ANNEX 1: Project Proposal CH1

|                                 |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| <b>Country:</b>                 | Chad   |
| <b>Lead Institution:</b>        | Command of Forest and Wildlife Rangers (CGFF)                    |
| <b>Associate Institution:</b>   | Directorate of Wildlife Conservation and Protected Areas (DCFAP) |
| <b>Duration of the Project:</b> | Five (5) years   |

**Objective (O), Target (T) & Actions (A):** O1, T1a, A1a1 & A1a2

**Project Title:** Strengthening the National Anti-Poaching Mechanism

**Rationale:** Fifty years ago, the national elephant population of Chad was estimated at 50,000. Today there are between 1,000 and 1,500 elephants remaining. Well-equipped and heavily armed gangs of poachers, mostly originating from outside the country, have been responsible for wiping out large numbers of elephants. If the current poaching trend continues, elephants will be exterminated from Chad within the next 10 years, as was the case with Oryx and Rhinoceros in the 1980s.

This recurrent phenomenon of raids by heavily armed poachers, traveling thousands of kilometers, thereby crossing several international borders and on their path not only sowing death and destruction with regard to wildlife, but also amongst the local communities, is simply unacceptable for the country's leadership. These raids are a subject of great concern and frustration at the highest levels of State. Therefore, with regard to wildlife conservation in general, but elephant conservation more specifically, the highest priority for Chad is to halt elephant poaching with immediate effect.

This is why a Mobile Brigade was set up between 2005 and 2006 [Environmental Protection and Anti-Poaching], composed of guard elements of the Head of State, His Excellency IDRIS DBY ITNO. At this time the country was facing an upsurge in incursions by Janjawid and other mercenaries. The main mandate of the Mobile Brigade is to completely stop elephant poaching. The Mobile Brigade, in search for improvement, has undergone several changes since its creation, and has now been transformed into a paramilitary command, called the Command of Forest and Wildlife Guards (CGFF) by the Presidential Decree 562 (March 22, 2018).

Other initiatives that should lead to a reduction in the illegal killing of elephants and the illicit trafficking of ivory are the establishment of a National Elephant Protection Centre (NEPC) in N'djamena and the deployment of satellite collars on individuals of several elephant populations. Their continuous monitoring by NEPC's trained staff started a new era in elephant protection, while the further development of the NEPC is planned

for the next few years. An Intelligence Office will be opened and will augment the gathering of information at both national and international levels, not only through toll-free mobile numbers but also as part of the wider monitoring and analytical framework of NEPC.

Additional actions required to strengthen law enforcement are the intensification of anti-poaching patrols by the CGFF, using "fixed stations" in the field, centered on protected areas and on sites that are most exposed to elephant poaching. The categories of personnel of the CGFF include: officers (seniors and juniors), non-commissioned officers (NCO's), specialized technicians, consultants and rangers. The target for the first few years is to recruit and train 500 rangers. In order to effectively deploy the CGFF and the rangers, logistics, equipment, training, food and other incentives are required.

**Project Objective:** To strengthen law enforcement and the capacity of the National Elephant Protection Center (NEPC).

**Expected Outcome:** By 2021, numbers of elephants killed illegally is less than 1 % of the national elephant population.

#### **Relation with the AEAP and EPI**

**AEAP:** this proposal is fully in line with the AEAP's Priority Objective 1 (reduce the illegal killing of elephants and the illegal trade in elephants products); its strategy 1.1 (strengthen the capacity of law enforcement authorities/agencies to combat poaching and illegal trade in ivory and other elephant products) and its subsequent activities (1.1.1 to 1.1.4)

**EPI:** This proposal is also in line with the first EPI goal, which is to provide both immediate and longer-term funding to address the Elephant Crisis through full and timely implementation of the African Elephant Action Plan.

#### **Actions/Activities:**

**Action 1a1:** The Operational Capacities of the Command of Forest and wildlife Rangers and of the National Elephant Protection Center (NEPC) are strengthened

The operational capacities of the Forest and Wildlife Guard Command and the National Elephant Protection Center (CNPE) are strengthened.

#### **Activities:**

**1a.1.2** Put in place an Intelligence Office (IO) and an Intelligence Network (IN) for the NEPC,

**1a.1.6** Put in place a communication system between NEPC and all other stakeholders,

**1a.1.7** Prepare the budget for NEPC operations for the next 5 years and assure its availability,

**1a.1.8** Procure and issue all necessary equipment for good functioning of NEPC and its employees in the field,

**1a.1.9** Create a network of local, national and international NGOs working on elephant conservation in Chad and assure the active exchange of information with the NEPC.

**Action 1a2:** Intensification of anti-poaching patrols

**Activities:**

- 1a2.1** Conduct an assessment of security effectiveness and needs in the elephant distribution range,
- 1a2.2.** Prepare and implement the human resources assessment and restructuring plan for the Ministry of Environment employees in the elephant distribution range,
- 1a2.3** Deploy anti-poaching units in security hotspots,
- 1a2.4** Initiate an intelligence informer network connected to the NEPC-IO,
- 1a2.5** Train key Ministry employees and anti-poaching units on data collection, GPS use, map use, radio use and other communication devices,
- 1a2.6** Proactively deploy patrols in all elephant distribution areas, consistently collect accurate information on patrol movements, illegal activities, sightings of threatened species and analyze and update operational maps,
- 1a2.7** Use satellite radio tracking of vulnerable/key elephant populations for security purposes (anti-poaching & food security).

**Timelines and indicators:**

| Actions  | Activities   | Timelines   | Indicators   |
|--|--|-------------|--|
| 1a1: Reinforcement of the National Elephant Protection Center (NEPC) | 1.2 Put in place an Intelligence Office (IO) and an Intelligence Network (IN) for NEPC consultation and start collaboration with the international anti-poaching system.   | 2019        | NEPC-IO and NEPC-IN in place and functional, staff allocated, trained, intelligence network growing, investigations ongoing. |
|  | 1.6 Put in place a communication system between NEPC and all stakeholders.   | 2019        | NEPC known to all stakeholders and communication established, communication reports produced on a monthly basis.             |
|  | 1.7. Prepare the budget for NEPC operations for the next 5 years and assure its availability.  | 2019 onward | Budget prepared and secured.   |
|  | 1.8. Procure and issue all necessary equipment for good functioning of NEPC and its employees in the field.  | 2019 onward | Equipment list approved and equipment procured and issued to staff.  |
|  | 1.9. Create a network of all local, national and international NGOs working on elephant conservation in Chad and assure the active exchange of information with the NEPC.  | 2019        | Network established and regular communication exchange scheme in place.  |
| 1a2: Intensification of anti-poaching patrols                        | 2.1 Conduct assessment of security effectiveness and needs in elephant distribution range.   | 2019        | Assessment report produced and circulated.   |
|  | 2.2. Prepare and implement the human resources assessment and restructuring plan for the Ministry of Environment employees in elephant range.  | 2019        | Human resource assessment and restructuring plan produced and circulated.  |
|  | 2.3 Deploy anti-poaching units in security hotspots.   | 2018 onward | Reports about patrol intensity produced and stored in central database, annual evaluation reports.                           |
|  | 2.4 Initiate intelligence informer network (NEPC-IN) connected to the NEPC-IO.   | 2019 onward | Informer system (NEPC-IN) in place and connected to the NEPC-IO  |
|  | 2.5 Train key Ministry employees and anti-poaching units on data collection, GPS use, map use, radio use and other communication devices.  | 2019 onward | Key unit leaders trained, reporting system in place.   |
|  | 2.6 Proactively deploy patrols in all elephant distribution areas, consistently collect accurate information on patrol movements, illegal activities, and sightings of threatened species and analyze and update operational maps. | 2019 onward | Patrols deployed regularly and reporting system in place. Database created and maintained by the NEPC.                       |
|  | 2.7 Use satellite radio tracking of vulnerable/key elephant populations for security purposes (anti-poaching & food security).   | 2019 onward | Number of satellite collars deployed on individuals of key elephant populations monitored.                                   |

## Targets:

- National Elephant Protection Center (NEPC) well established and fully operational
- Nine anti-poaching units well equipped and fully operational

## Budget:

| Categories                          | Units | Cost/Unit/Month (CFA) | 1 Year Costs (CFA)   | 3 Year Costs (CFA)    | 5 Years Costs (CFA)   |
|-------------------------------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| <b>Equipment</b>                    |       |                       |                      |                       |                       |
| 4x4 Vehicles                        | 50    | 25,000,000            | 1,250,000,000        | 1,250,000,000         | 1,250,000,000         |
| Motorbikes                          | 520   | 1,500,000             | 780,000,000          | 780,000,000           | 780,000,000           |
| Animal rides                        | 500   | 500,000               | 250,000,000          | 250,000,000           | 250,000,000           |
| HF Radio                            | 150   | 5,000,000             | 750,000,000          | 750,000,000           | 750,000,000           |
| VHF Radio                           | 300   | 6,000,000             | 1,800,000,000        | 1,800,000,000         | 1,800,000,000         |
| Walkie-talkies                      | 500   | 500,000               | 250,000,000          | 250,000,000           | 250,000,000           |
| GPS                                 | 500   | 120,000               | 60,000,000           | 60,000,000            | 60,000,000            |
| Elephants Satellites Collars        | 30    | 2,000,000             | 60,000,000           | 60,000,000            | 120,000,000           |
| VSAT                                | 1     | 20,000,000            | 20,000,000           | 20,000,000            | 40,000,000            |
| Flat Screens TV                     | 2     | 2,000,000             | 4,000,000            | 4,000,000             | 8,000,000             |
| SIG Software and Sat images         | 1     | 50,000,000            | 50,000,000           | 50,000,000            | 100,000,000           |
| Computers                           | 25    | 2,000,000             | 50,000,000           | 50,000,000            | 50,000,000            |
| Modems                              | 20    | 150,000               | 3,000,000            | 3,000,000             | 3,000,000             |
| Thurayas                            | 300   | 500,000               | 150,000,000          | 150,000,000           | 150,000,000           |
| Drones                              | 100   | 5,000,000             | 500,000,000          | 500,000,000           | 500,000,000           |
| Binoculars                          | 300   | 200,000               | 60,000,000           | 60,000,000            | 60,000,000            |
| Uniforms                            | 1,500 | 75,000                | 112,500,000          | 112,500,000           | 112,500,000           |
| Sleeping Kits                       | 1,500 | 25,000                | 37,500,000           | 37,500,000            | 37,500,000            |
| Camp beds                           | 1,500 | 15,000                | 22,500,000           | 22,500,000            | 22,500,000            |
| Rucksacks                           | 1,500 | 25,000                | 37,500,000           | 37,500,000            | 37,500,000            |
| Boukarous                           | 80    | 5,000,000             | 400,000,000          | 400,000,000           | 400,000,000           |
| Collective tents                    | 200   | 500,000               | 100,000,000          | 100,000,000           | 100,000,000           |
| Individual Tents                    | 1,500 | 30,000                | 45,000,000           | 45,000,000            | 45,000,000            |
| Water drillings                     | 20    | 5,000,000             | 100,000,000          | 100,000,000           | 100,000,000           |
| Gangs                               | 1,500 | 10,000                | 15,000,000           | 15,000,000            | 30,000,000            |
| Gourds                              | 1,500 | 10,000                | 15,000,000           | 15,000,000            | 30,000,000            |
| Torches                             | 1,500 | 100,000               | 150,000,000          | 150,000,000           | 300,000,000           |
| <b>Total Equipment</b>              |       |                       | <b>7,072,000,000</b> | <b>7,072,000,000</b>  | <b>7,386,000,000</b>  |
| <b>Operational Costs</b>            |       |                       |                      |                       |                       |
| Vehicles                            | 50    | 200,000               | 10,000,000           | 30,000,000            | 50,000,000            |
| Motorbikes                          | 520   | 60,000                | 31,200,000           | 93,600,000            | 156,000,000           |
| Aerial surveying                    | 50    | 150,000               | 7,500,000            | 22,500,000            | 37,500,000            |
| Animal rides                        | 200   | 50,000                | 10,000,000           | 30,000,000            | 50,000,000            |
| Internet Connections                | 20    | 100,000               | 2,000,000            | 6,000,000             | 10,000,000            |
| Equipment insurance                 | 570   | 120,000               | 68,400,000           | 205,200,000           | 342,000,000           |
| Air Tickets                         | 10    | 2,000,000             | 20,000,000           | 60,000,000            | 100,000,000           |
| Meetings                            | 10    | 1,000,000             | 10,000,000           | 30,000,000            | 50,000,000            |
| Workshops                           | 10    | 5,000,000             | 50,000,000           | 150,000,000           | 250,000,000           |
| Pharmacy kits                       | 80    | 100,000               | 8,000,000            | 24,000,000            | 40,000,000            |
| Public participation and incentives | 5     | 20,000,000            | 100,000,000          | 300,000,000           | 500,000,000           |
| Information and Communication       | 5     | 10,000,000            | 50,000,000           | 150,000,000           | 250,000,000           |
| <b>Total Operational Costs</b>      |       |                       | <b>367,100,000</b>   | <b>1,101,300,000</b>  | <b>1,835,500,000</b>  |
| <b>Personnel</b>                    |       |                       |                      |                       |                       |
| Senior Officers                     | 5     | 250,000               | 15,000,000           | 45,000,000            | 75,000,000            |
| Junior Officers                     | 10    | 200,000               | 24,000,000           | 72,000,000            | 120,000,000           |
| NCO's                               | 15    | 150,000               | 27,000,000           | 81,000,000            | 135,000,000           |
| Rangers                             | 500   | 100,000               | 60,000,000           | 1,800,000,000         | 3,000,000,000         |
| Specialized Technicians             | 20    | 200,000               | 48,000,000           | 144,000,000           | 240,000,000           |
| Consultant-Security                 | 2     | 25,000,000            | 50,000,000           | 50,000,000            | 150,000,000           |
| Consultant-Communication and NTIC   | 1     | 25,000,000            | 25,000,000           | 25,000,000            | 75,000,000            |
| Consultant-GIS                      | 1     | 25,000,000            | 25,000,000           | 25,000,000            | 75,000,000            |
| Consultant-Elephant Collaring       | 1     | 25,000,000            | 25,000,000           | 25,000,000            | 75,000,000            |
| Insurance/personnel                 | 550   | 25,000                | 165,000,000          | 495,000,000           | 825,000,000           |
| Yearly Medical Plan                 | 550   | 20,000                | 132,000,000          | 396,000,000           | 660,000,000           |
| Recruitment and Training            | 1     | 100,000,000.0         | 100,000,000          | 300,000,000           | 500,000,000           |
| <b>Total Staff</b>                  |       |                       | <b>1,236,000,000</b> | <b>3,458,000,000</b>  | <b>5,930,000,000</b>  |
| <b>Gross Total</b>                  |       |                       | <b>8,675,100,000</b> | <b>11,631,300,000</b> | <b>15,151,500,000</b> |

|   |  |  |                      |                       |                       |
|---|--|--|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Unforeseen (1%)   |  |  | 86,751,000           | 116,313,000           | 151,515,000           |
| <b>Net Total (CFA)</b>  |  |  | <b>8,761,851,000</b> | <b>11,747,613,000</b> | <b>15,303,015,000</b> |
| <b>Net Total US\$: Exchange rate<br/>31/07/18; 1US\$ = 560,29 CFA</b> |  |  | <b>\$15,638,064</b>  | <b>\$20,967,022</b>   | <b>\$27,312,668</b>   |

## ANNEX 2: Project Proposal CH2

**Country:** Chad

**Lead Institution:** National Elephant Protection Center (CNPE)

**Duration of the Project:** Five (5) years

**Objective (O), Target (T) & Actions (A):** O1, T1b, A1b1, A1b2 & A1b3

**Project Title:** Strengthening the National Ivory Stockpile Management System (SISM)

**Rationale:** As elsewhere in African elephant range states, the illegal trade in ivory has demonstrated a pronounced upward trend in Chad during the last decade. When the findings of the Elephant Trade Information System (ETIS) are considered together with the results of the CITES MIKE Program, it can be argued that elephants are facing their most serious conservation crisis since the 1989 trade ban was imposed under CITES (UNEP et al. 2013). Chad is indeed a major ivory transit area, with ivory from within the country and from other countries in the region being smuggled mainly via Sudan, Cameroon and Nigeria (UNEP et al, 2013).

The ivory trade is a complex logistical enterprise that transports illicit products from the remotest corners of Africa to markets tens of thousands of miles away. Rapid economic development and changes in consumption patterns in Asia have increased demand for ivory. Poachers are becoming better equipped, conducting more sophisticated operations and, are better supported by illegal traders and criminal networks. Large-scale ivory seizures are indicative of international organized crime being involved in the illicit ivory trade. There are now also proven links where ivory finances rebel groups intent on destabilizing countries.

The secure safekeeping of ivory accumulated from legal (natural deaths) and illegal (seizures, confiscations) elephant mortalities is extremely important in this context. CITES and TRAFFIC provide clear guidelines in stockpile management that need to be strictly adhered to. As such, regular internal audits are an important part of stockpile management as well as meeting all legal and CITES compliance requirements. The entire Chad ivory stockpile was burned on 21 February 2014, but ivory pieces, either from natural deaths or poaching incidents, have started to accumulate again. Chad has not developed a national stockpile management system and there are risks that new ivory from Chad can enter the illegal market. In this context there is a need to record all ivory and put in place a robust Ivory Stockpile Management System with assistance of specialized organizations like TRAFFIC to register all ivory according to CITES criteria.

**Project Objective:** To reduce the illegal trade in ivory to an acceptable level by 2021



**Expected Outcomes:**

- An improved framework for law enforcement is in place,
- A National Ivory Stockpile Management and Monitoring System is in place and is fully functional,
- The domestic market is effectively closed,
- Private ivory properties are effectively banned.

**Relation to the AEAP and EPI:**

**AEAP:** this proposal is fully in line with the AEAP's Priority Objective 1 (reduce illegal killing of elephant and illegal trade in elephants products); its strategies 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 and 1.4. and their subsequent activities.

**EPI:** This proposal is also in line with the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> EPI goals, which are to close domestic ivory markets in those participating states still operating a domestic market and to observe a moratorium on any consideration of future international trade respectively.

**Actions/Activities:****Action 1b.1: Strengthen legislation and law enforcement****Activities:**

**1b.1.1** Review existing national wildlife laws and recommend new regulation texts for substantial minimum penalties for the illegal killing of elephants and the illegal possession of, or trade in elephant products

**1b.1.2** Reinforce and operationalize the entity in charge of legal affairs and litigation of the Ministry of Environment for better coordination of statutory processes with the judges

**1b.1.3** Conduct an awareness program for members of the judicial system about the wildlife acts

**1b.1.4** Promote regular dialogue with African range states to harmonize the position on elephant trade issues, policy and legislation

**1b.1.5** Lobby for a sustained elephant ivory trade moratorium with the CITES international community

**1b.1.6** Collaborate with NGO initiatives such as EAGLE for fighting illegal ivory trade

**1b.1.7a** Conduct awareness programs on wildlife crimes and law in key elephant distribution areas

**1b.1.7b** Conduct school awareness programs on wildlife protection and conservation

**Action 1b.2: Management and monitoring of the national Ivory Stockpile****Activities:**

**1b2.1** Establish procedures on ivory handling and ivory trade reporting

**1b2.2** Create an Official National Ivory Stock with a robust monitoring system and security

**1b2.3** Train NEPC-IO team in analysis and interpretation of ivory trade data

**1b2.4** Collaborate with other NGO initiatives such as EAGLE for fighting illegal trade of ivory and other wildlife products

## Action 1b3: Closure of domestic ivory markets and ban of private ivory holds

### Activities:

**1b3.1** Collect data on ivory trade

**1b3.2** Closure of Domestic Ivory Markets (DIM) and ban of Private Ivory Holds (PIH)

**1b3.3** Strengthen country exit and entry points through training in searching and detecting (training for customs, police, and wildlife officers)

### Timelines:

| Actions  | Activities   | Timelines   | Indicators   |
|--|--|-------------|--|
| 1b.1: Strengthen legislation and law enforcement                       | 1.1 Review existing national wildlife laws and recommend new regulation texts for substantial minimum penalties for the illegal killing of elephants and the illegal possession of, or trade in elephant products. | 2019        | Application texts available  |
|  | 1.2 Reinforce and operationalize the entity in charge of legal affairs and litigation of the Ministry of Environment for better coordination of statutory processes with the judges.                               | 2019 onward | Number of staff trained on action<br>Number of Actions conducted   |
|  | 1.3 Conduct an awareness program for members of the judicial system about the wildlife acts.   | 2019 onward | Number of meetings held and number of judges trained   |
|  | 1.4 Promote regular dialogue with African range states to harmonize position on elephant trade issues, policy and legislation.   | 2019 onward | Dialogue improved, notes from meetings and action plans.   |
|  | 1.5 Lobby for sustained elephant ivory trade moratorium with CITES international community   | 2019 onward | Elephants remains in Appendix I and II of CITES  |
|  | 1.6 Collaborate with NGO initiatives such as EAGLE for fighting illegal ivory trade.   | 2019 onward | Number of arrests, prosecutions and condemnations, Documentation (MoU) of collaboration.   |
|  | 1.7a Conduct awareness programs on wildlife crimes and law in key elephant distribution areas.   | 2019 onward | Number of sensitized persons and established awareness programs.   |
|  | 1.7b Conduct school awareness programs on wildlife protection and conservation   | 2019 onward | Number of schools visited, number of pupils that attended environmental education programs.  |
| 1b.2: Management and monitoring of the national Ivory Stockpile.       | 2.1 Establish procedures on ivory handling and ivory trade reporting.  | 2019        | Procedures developed and put in place.   |
|  | 2.2 Create an Official National Ivory Stock with robust monitoring system and security.  | 2019        | National Ivory Store established and monitoring system in place.   |
|  | 2.3 Train NEPC-IO team in analysis and interpretation on ivory trade data  | 2019        | Report on the training of NEPC-IO staff available.<br>Number of NEPC-IO trained  |
|  | 2.4 Collaborate with other NGO initiatives such as EAGLE for fighting illegal trade of ivory and other wildlife products   | 2019 onward | Number of arrests, prosecutions and condemnations. Documentation (MoU) of collaboration available.   |
| 1b.3: Closure of domestic ivory markets and ban of private ivory holds | 3.1 Collect data on ivory trade  | 2019 onward | Reports on data collection and ivory trade studies   |
|  | 3.2 Closure of Domestic Ivory Markets (DIM) and ban of Private Ivory Holds (PIH)   | 2020 onward | Existence of the Law and other official acts on the DIM and PIH.<br>Number of arrests related to the violation of the DIM&PIH infractions. |
|  | 3.3 Strengthen country exit and entry points through training in searching and detecting (training for customs, police, wildlife officers)   | 2019 onward | Number of staff trained<br>Number of exit and entry points controlling wildlife products,<br>Number of arrests.                            |

## Targets:

- An improved framework for law enforcement,
- A National Ivory Stockpile Management and Monitoring System,
- A closed domestic ivory market,
- Banned private ivory properties.

## Budget:

| Category   | Units | Costs/Unit/Month<br>(CFA) | 1 Year Costs<br>(CFA) | 3 Years Costs<br>(CFA) | 5 Years Costs<br>(CFA) |
|--|-------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| <b>Personnel</b>   |       |                           |                       |                        |                        |
| Project Coordinator  | 1     | 600,000                   | 7,200,000             | 21,600,000             | 36,000,000             |
| Technical Advisers   | 2     | 500,000                   | 12,000,000            | 36,000,000             | 60,000,000             |
| Accounting Administrator   | 1     | 500,000                   | 6,000,000             | 18,000,000             | 30,000,000             |
| Cashier Secretary  | 1     | 400,000                   | 4,800,000             | 14,400,000             | 24,000,000             |
| Drivers  | 4     | 125,000                   | 6,000,000             | 18,000,000             | 30,000,000             |
| Office Keepers   | 2     | 75,000                    | 1,800,000             | 5,400,000              | 9,000,000              |
| <b>Total Personnel</b>   |       |                           | <b>37,800,000</b>     | <b>113,400,000</b>     | <b>189,000,000</b>     |
| <b>Fees, Travels, Insurance and Training</b>                       |       |                           |                       |                        |                        |
| Consultants Fees-Law Review  | 1     | 30,000,000                | 30,000,000            | 30,000,000             | 30,000,000             |
| Consultant Fees-Stockpile Management Procedure                     | 1     | 30,000,000                | 30,000,000            | 30,000,000             | 30,000,000             |
| Per diems/international Travel                                     | 5     | 10,000,000                | 50,000,000            | 150,000,000            | 250,000,000            |
| Insurance/head   | 11    | 300,000                   | 3,300,000             | 9,900,000              | 16,500,000             |
| Yearly Medical Plan/head   | 11    | 200,000                   | 2,200,000             | 6,600,000              | 11,000,000             |
| Air tickets/year   | 6     | 2,000,000                 | 12,000,000            | 36,000,000             | 60,000,000             |
| Recruitment and training/year                                      | 2     |                           | 100,000,000           | 300,000,000            | 500,000,000            |
| <b>Total Fees, Travels, Insurance and Training</b>                 |       |                           | <b>227,500,000</b>    | <b>562,500,000</b>     | <b>897,500,000</b>     |
| <b>Equipment</b>   |       |                           |                       |                        |                        |
| Vehicles   | 4     | 25,000,000                | 100,000,000           | 100,000,000            | 100,000,000            |
| Motorbikes   | 2     | 1,500,000                 | 3,000,000             | 3,000,000              | 3,000,000              |
| Field kits   | 1     |                           | 100,000,000           | 300,000,000            | 300,000,000            |
| Office kits  | 1     |                           | 50,000,000            | 50,000,000             | 50,000,000             |
| <b>Total Equipment</b>   |       |                           | <b>253,000,000</b>    | <b>453,000,000</b>     | <b>453,000,000</b>     |
| <b>Operational Cost</b>  |       |                           |                       |                        |                        |
| Running of vehicles  | 4     | 1,000,000                 | 48,000,000            | 144,000,000            | 240,000,000            |
| Running of Motorbikes  | 2     | 500,000                   | 12,000,000            | 36,000,000             | 60,000,000             |
| Food in Field  | 300   | 10,000                    | 36,000,000            | 108,000,000            | 180,000,000            |
| Running of Project's Office  | 9     | 1,000,000                 | 108,000,000           | 324,000,000            | 540,000,000            |
| Institutional Support of DAJC/MEEP                                 | 1     | 5,000,000                 | 60,000,000            | 180,000,000            | 300,000,000            |
| Information and Awareness  | 1     | 5,000,000                 | 60,000,000            | 180,000,000            | 300,000,000            |
| Wildlife Trafficking Conference                                    | 1     |                           |                       | 100,000,000            | 100,000,000            |
| <b>Total Operational Cost</b>                                      |       |                           | <b>324,000,000</b>    | <b>1,072,000,000</b>   | <b>1,720,000,000</b>   |
| <b>Gross Total</b>   |       |                           | <b>842,300,000</b>    | <b>2,200,900,000</b>   | <b>3,259,500,000</b>   |
| <b>Unforeseen (1%)</b>   |       |                           | <b>8,423,000</b>      | <b>22,009,000</b>      | <b>32,595,000</b>      |
| <b>Net Total (CFA)</b>   |       |                           | <b>850,723,000</b>    | <b>2,222,909,000</b>   | <b>3,292,095,000</b>   |
| <b>Net total US\$: Exchange rate 31/07/18: 1 US\$ = 560,29 CFA</b> |       |                           | <b>\$1,518,362</b>    | <b>\$3,967,426</b>     | <b>\$5,875,698</b>     |

### **ANNEX 3: Project Proposal CH3**

**Country:** Chad

**Lead Institution:** Department of Wildlife and Protected Areas

**Duration of the Project:** Five (5) years

**NEAP Objective (O), Target (T) & Actions (A):** O3, T3a (A3a1, A3a2), T3b (A3b1, A3b2)

**Project Title:** Strengthening HEC management

**Rationale:** The impact of elephants on the livelihoods of people living within the elephant range can be severe. In all of the communities where elephants and humans coexist, there are varying levels of conflict. Elephants may damage or destroy crops, water supplies, grain stores, fences and people are sometimes injured or killed (Litoroh et al., 2012). It is essential, if elephants are to be tolerated in landscapes that are also occupied by people, that their effect on economic costs and loss of property is minimized within the context of rural livelihoods. Elephants and hippopotami are the most significant conflict species in Chad and cause the greatest number of conflict cases in a number of protected areas, namely Guélandeng – Bousso area, Lake Chad – Doum Doum, Binder Léré, Larmanaye, Mbaimbokoum, Dembo and Kamkel. It does not mean there are no problems elsewhere, but as there is no centralized database collecting HEC – PAC data, the true impact of HEC and its severity (number and types of incidents) cannot be evaluated. Elephants raid crops more frequently during the harvest season (July – October) than during other months of the year.

The killing of elephants, whether by control officers or affected citizens taking the law into their own hands, must be approached with caution, since the surviving members of the elephant population will be alarmed. They will now associate people with the death of their companions and there could be an increased risk of aggressive interactions (Litoroh et al., 2012). Mitigation should be achieved through site-specific methods, community mobilization for self-help groups and deterrence, building community capacity for their involvement in wildlife management, compensation and quick processing of HEC cases, implementing corporate social responsibility, and by supporting enterprise nature-based projects and businesses. The challenges of implementing this strategy in a comprehensive manner are vast, but if not tackled, elephants will lose in the end, with much human suffering along the way.

**Project Objective:** To reduce HEC to acceptable levels by 2023.

**Expected Outcomes:**

-A HEC strategy in place

- Enhanced capacity to mitigate HEC
- Types and severity of HEC by location are consistently monitored and managed.

**Relation to the AEAP and EPI:**

**AEAP:** this proposal is fully in line with the AEAP’s Priority Objective 3 (reduce Human-Elephant Conflict); its strategy 3.1 (apply adaptive management approaches in addressing HEC mitigation, focusing on capacity building of managers and local communities) and strategy 3.2 (establish participatory process for mitigation of HEC) and their subsequent activities.

**EPI:** This proposal is also in line with the first EPI goal, which is to provide both immediate and longer-term funding to address the elephant crisis through full and timely implementation of the African Elephant Action Plan.

**Actions/Activities:**

**Action 3a1: HEC review**

**Activities:**

- 3a1.1** Assess HEC in key areas and identify appropriate interventions
- 3a1.2** Assess other areas of elephant distribution for existing or potential HEC and identify appropriate interventions
- 3a1.3** Collect and analyze data and generate standardized reports

**Action 3a2: HEC monitoring**

**Activities:**

- 3a2.1** Develop and formalize standard procedures for evaluation and mitigation of HEC and PAC
- 3a2.2** Centralize, standardize and harmonize data collection and reporting system through clear protocols implementation by stakeholder training
- 3a2.3** Create a central HEC database

**Action 3b1: Enhance the capacity of the national wildlife services and local communities on HEC mitigation**

**Activities:**

- 3b1.1** Develop and implement HEC training and equipment program for government employees in affected areas and local community representatives.
- 3b1.2** Support community initiatives/project mitigating HEC.

**Action 3b2: Development and implementation of a national action plan for HEC mitigation**

**Activities:**

- 3b2.1** Develop national action plan for HEC mitigation
- 3b2.2** Implement interventions (land use schemes, re-opening corridors, fencing, translocation) through an agreed decision-making framework

### 3b2.3 Involve local communities, citizens and NGOs in HEC management

#### Timelines and indicators:

| Actions   | Activities   | Timelines   | Indicators  |
|---|--|-------------|---|
| 3a1: HEC review   | 1.1 Assess HEC in key areas and identify appropriate interventions.  | 2019-2020   | HEC site identification and assessment is available.  |
|   | 1.2 Assess other areas of elephant distribution for existing or potential HEC and identify appropriate interventions.                          | 2021-2022   | Number of areas assessed;<br>Number of interventions identified<br>Assessment report available. |
|   | 1.3 Collect and analyze data and generate standardized reports.  | 2023 -2026  | Number of standardized reports produced   |
| 3a2: HEC monitoring   | 2.1 Develop and formalize standard procedures for evaluation and mitigation of HEC and PAC.  | 2019-2020   | Application texts available<br>PAC reports available.   |
|   | 2.2 Centralize, standardize and harmonize data collection and reporting system through clear protocols implementation by stakeholder training. | 2019-2020   | Data collection reports harmonized and standardized between all stakeholders.                   |
|   | 2.3 Create a central HEC database  | 2019        | Central HEC database available in the National Elephant Protection Center (NEPC)                |
| 3b1: Enhance the capacity of the national wildlife services and local communities on HEC mitigation | 1.1. Develop and implement HEC training and equipment program in affected areas for government employees and local communities                 | 2019-2026   | Number of people trained.   |
|   | 1.2. Support community initiatives/project mitigating HEC.   | 2020-2026   | Number of community based HEC management schemes implemented                                    |
| 3b2: Development and implementation of a HEC National Action Plan                                   | 2.1 Develop national action plan for HEC mitigation  | 2020 onward | Plan available and circulated   |
|   | 2.2 Implement interventions (land use schemes, re-opening corridors, fencing, translocation) through an agreed decision-making framework       | 2021-2026   | Number of interventions   |
|   | 2.3 Involve local communities, citizens and NGOs in HEC management   | 2019 onward | Reports on the local communities involvement  |

#### Targets:

- HEC monitoring system in place, database operational and HEC effectively mitigated.
- HEC incidents reduced by 75 %, with zero human fatalities, by 2026.

#### Budget:

| Category                                     | Units      | Costs/Unit/Month (CFA) | 1 Year Costs (CFA) | 3 Years Costs (CFA) | 5 Years Costs (CFA) |
|--|------------|------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| <b>Personnel</b>                             |            |                        |                    |                     |                     |
| Programme Coordinator                        | 1          | 600,000                | 7,200,000          | 21,600,000          | 36,000,000          |
| Technical Advisers                           | 2          | 500,000                | 12,000,000         | 36,000,000          | 60,000,000          |
| Accounting Administrator                     | 1          | 500,000                | 6,000,000          | 18,000,000          | 30,000,000          |
| Cashier Secretary                            | 1          | 400,000                | 4,800,000          | 14,400,000          | 24,000,000          |
| Drivers                                      | 4          | 125,000                | 6,000,000          | 18,000,000          | 30,000,000          |
| Central Office Keepers                       | 2          | 75,000                 | 1,800,000          | 5,400,000           | 9,000,000           |
| Field assistants                             | 45         | 75,000                 | 40,500,000         | 121,500,000         | 202,500,000         |
| <b>Total Personnel</b>                       | <b>56</b>  | <b>2,275,000</b>       | <b>78,300,000</b>  | <b>234,900,000</b>  | <b>391,500,000</b>  |
| <b>Travels, Insurance and Training</b>       |            |                        |                    |                     |                     |
| Consultants Fees/year                        | 2          |                        | 12,000,000         | 36,000,000          | 60,000,000          |
| Per diems/head                               | 55         | 400,000                | 22,000,000         | 66,000,000          | 110,000,000         |
| Insurance/head                               | 55         | 300,000                | 16,500,000         | 49,500,000          | 82,500,000          |
| Yearly Medical Plan/head                     | 55         | 200,000                | 11,000,000         | 33,000,000          | 55,000,000          |
| Air tickets/years                            | 4          |                        | 4,000,000          | 12,000,000          | 20,000,000          |
| Recruitment and training/year                | 2          |                        | 60,000,000         | 180,000,000         | 300,000,000         |
| <b>Total Travels, Insurance and Training</b> | <b>173</b> | <b>900,000</b>         | <b>125,500,000</b> | <b>376,500,000</b>  | <b>627,500,000</b>  |

|  |            |                   |                      |                      |                      |
|--|------------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| <b>Equipment</b>   |            |                   |                      |                      |                      |
| Vehicles   | 12         | 25,000,000        | 300,000,000          | 300,000,000          | 300,000,000          |
| Motorbikes   | 45         | 1,500,000         | 67,500,000           | 67,500,000           | 67,500,000           |
| Pirogues and engines   | 20         | 1,000,000         | 20,000,000           | 20,000,000           | 20,000,000           |
| Field kits   | 9          | 15,000,000        | 135,000,000          | 135,000,000          | 135,000,000          |
| Office kits  | 9          | 10,000,000        | 90,000,000           | 90,000,000           | 90,000,000           |
| <b>Total Equipment</b>   | <b>95</b>  | <b>52,500,000</b> | <b>612,500,000</b>   | <b>612,500,000</b>   | <b>612,500,000</b>   |
| <b>Operational Cost</b>  |            |                   |                      |                      |                      |
| Running of vehicles  | 12         | 1,000,000         | 144,000,000          | 432,000,000          | 720,000,000          |
| Running of Motorbikes  | 45         | 500,000           | 270,000,000          | 810,000,000          | 1,350,000,000        |
| Running of pirogues and engines                                | 20         | 700,000           | 168,000,000          | 504,000,000          | 840,000,000          |
| Running of boats   | 10         | 700,000           | 84,000,000           | 252,000,000          | 420,000,000          |
| Running of offices   | 9          | 1,000,000         | 108,000,000          | 324,000,000          | 540,000,000          |
| Food in the field  | 9          | 500,000           | 54,000,000           | 162,000,000          | 270,000,000          |
| <b>Total Operational Cost</b>                                  | <b>105</b> | <b>4,400,000</b>  | <b>828,000,000</b>   | <b>2,484,000,000</b> | <b>4,140,000,000</b> |
| <b>Net Total CFA</b>   |            |                   | <b>1,644,300,000</b> | <b>3,707,900,000</b> | <b>5,771,500,000</b> |
| <b>Net Total US\$; Exchange rate 1US\$ = 560.29 (31/07/18)</b> |            |                   | <b>\$2,934,730</b>   | <b>\$6,617,823</b>   | <b>\$10,300,916</b>  |

#### **ANNEX 4: Project Proposal CH4**

**Country:** Chad

**Lead Institution:** Department of Wildlife and Protected Areas

**Duration of the Project:** Five (5) years

**NEAP Objective (O), Target (T) & Actions (A):** O7, Ta (A7a1), Tb (A7b1, A7b2)

**Project Title:** Establishing Community Based Elephant Conservancies.

**Rationale:** In most African range states, the real and perceived cost of HEC greatly outweighs the potential benefits and subsequently elephants are increasingly being excluded from many parts of their former range. Once elephants are gone, however, the local communities will have lost a valuable asset, while at the same time contributing to the loss of biodiversity and overall degradation of the ecosystems on which they depend for their livelihoods (AfESG, 2014). Rural people should appreciate the ecological and socio-economic functions of elephants on rangeland and pastoralists should see elephants as a positive rangeland maintenance factor, preventing the decline of pastures through bush encroachment. Territorial conflict over resource and land use is a growing problem that may be remedied by development of concerted management models of shared spaces between wildlife and transhumant pastoralists and agro-pastoralists, with separate designated areas set aside for resource extraction. Moreover, due to the exclusion of fringe communities to actively participate in conservation and reap some of its benefits at the household level, subsistence and commercial poaching continue unabated. Active participation of communities requires establishing protected-area management boards, a simple multi-stakeholder forum for discussing conservation and management of wildlife on one hand, and conflicts that emerge from these on the other hand. Furthermore, while raising awareness on elephant conservation with all community stakeholders remains a prerequisite to success of any scheme, development of alternative livelihood opportunities whereby communities reap some of the benefits of coexisting with elephants should also have a high priority.

The multiple land-use model that needs to be developed to provide all actors, including wildlife, with sufficient space to maneuver and grow without running into territorial conflicts over resource and land use briefly requires the following broad steps:

- Zonation into strict wilderness areas (PAs), mixed use areas (buffer zones and other designated areas used by wildlife and transhumant pastoralists), areas solely used by agro-pastoralists and transhumant pastoralists, and resource extraction zones (oil fields and mining).



- As an alternative land-use practice, when so desired by the local communities, wildlife conservancies, including community-based ecotourism sites, may be established in mixed-use areas – that is buffer zones and other zones identified as elephant dispersal areas or migration corridors.
- All strict wilderness areas – that is all PAs – require the establishment of a protected area management board, a multi-stakeholder platform that should include active participation of local community representatives, including both agro-pastoralists and transhumant pastoralists.
- To raise awareness on elephant conservation with all relevant stakeholders, which is a prerequisite to success.
- For mixed-use areas (buffer zones), corridors, community conservancies and other areas where wildlife is coexisting with people, HEC mitigation should be actively pursued.
- Finally, all conservation issues require integration into sectorial development policies and programs as well as local programs in each of the relevant territories.

This project intends to pilot these alternative approaches to boost elephant conservation in Chad, while contributing to the reduction of poverty, especially among the poorest and deprived communities, most exposed to elephant damage.

**Project Objective:** Cooperation and collaboration with local communities and the private sector on elephant conservation is significantly improved by 2021.

**Expected Outcomes:**

- Development of a generic multiple land-use model incorporating elephant conservation and widely applicable under conditions prevailing in Chad.
- Development of at least two community-based wildlife conservancies.
- A set of viable options to strengthen elephant conservation through private-sector collaboration.

**Relation to the AEAP and EPI:**

**AEAP:** this proposal is fully in line with the AEAP’s Priority Objective 7 (improved local communities cooperation and collaboration on African elephant conservation); its strategy 7.1 (Design/improve and implement sustainable incentive schemes to benefit local communities) and its subsequent activities

**EPI:** This proposal is also in line with the first EPI goal, which is to provide both immediate and longer-term funding to address the elephant crisis through full and timely implementation of the African Elephant Action Plan.

**Actions/Activities:**

**Action 7a1: Elephant conservation strengthened by adoption of concerted management model**

**Activities:**

**7a1.1** Land-use plans developed for all areas that form part of the range of a distinct elephant population, thereby taking future expansion and connectivity issues into consideration, incorporating broad zonation as described above;

**7a1.2** Raise awareness on elephant conservation with all relevant stakeholders;

**7a1.3** Establish protected-area management boards for all PAs

**7a1.4** Ensure active HEC mitigation;

**7a1.5** Integrate all conservation issues into sectorial development policies, including those of the relevant territories;

**7a1.6** Assess and review compensation schemes and standardized procedures and,

**7a1.7** Evaluate other sustainable approaches such as environmental risk insurance schemes and compensation schemes for locally based community conservancies.

### Action 7b1: Promotion of community conservancies based on ecotourism

**Activities:**

**7b1.1** Identify existing land-tenure, land governance entities and key leaders within elephant dispersal areas;

**7b1.2** Support the creation of representative community conservation entities (conservancies) within the unprotected elephant range (buffer zones, corridors, and other designated areas);

**7b1.3** Develop management plans and budgets for community conservation entities, ensuring compliance with multiple land-use plans;

**7b1.4** Establish agreements with investors, donors and conservation NGOs to provide management, governance, technical and financial support to community conservancies;

**7b1.5** Provide training for effective community management entities (security, monitoring, fundraising, grazing management, accounting, governance etc.);

**7b1.6** Identify sites for community-based ecotourism development within conservancies and,

**7b1.7** Conduct assessment of future tourism potential, requirements for sector growth and existing capacity

### Action 7b2: Promotion of private elephant conservancies

**Activities:**

**7b2.1** Understand and support implementation of viable conservation compatible enterprise options and,

**7b2.2** Evaluate the viability of elephant survival in oil field concessions and the support of private oil companies in elephant conservation

**Timelines and indicators:**

| Actions  | Activities  | Timelines   | Indicators                          |
|--|---|-------------|-------------------------------------|
| 7a1: Elephant conservation strengthened by adoption of concerted management model. | 1.1. Land-use plans developed for all areas that form part of the range of a distinct elephant population, thereby taking future expansion and connectivity issues into consideration, incorporating broad zonation as described above. | 2019 onward | Number of land-use o=plan developed |
|  | 1.2. Raise awareness on elephant conservation with all relevant stakeholders  | 2019 onward | Number of people contacted          |
|  | 1.3. Establish protected-area management boards for all PAs   | 2020        | Number of PA Management Board       |
|  | 1.4. Ensure active HEC mitigation   | 2019        | Number of HEC mitigation actions    |

|  |  |             |   |
|--|--|-------------|---|
|  | 1.5. Integrate all conservation issues into sectorial development policies, including those of the relevant territories  | 2019 onward | Number of sectorial policy reviewed                                   |
|  | 1.6. Assess and review compensation schemes and standardized procedures  | 2019-2020   | Compensation schemes and standardized procedures reports.             |
|  | 1.7. Evaluate other sustainable approaches such as environmental risk insurance schemes and compensation schemes for locally based community conservancies.                              | 2019-2020   | Report of the evaluation available                                    |
| 7b1: Promotion of community conservancies based on ecotourism. | 1.1. Identify existing land-tenure, land governance entities and key leaders within elephant dispersal areas.  | 2019        | Report on the land tenure inventory available                         |
|  | 1.2. Support the creation of representative community conservation entities (conservancies) within the unprotected elephant range (buffer zones, corridors, and other designated areas). | 2019 -2023  | Texts and proceedings of community conservancies' creation available. |
|  | 1.3. Develop management plans and budgets for community conservation entities, ensuring compliance with multiple land-use plans.   | 2019 onward | Community conservancies management plans available                    |
|  | 1.4. Establish agreements with investors, donors and conservation NGOs to provide management, governance, technical and financial support to community conservancies.                    | 2019 onward | Existence of MoU/Agreement for Community Conservancies Management.    |
|  | 1.5 Provide training for effective community management entities (security, monitoring, fundraising, grazing management, accounting, governance etc.).                                   | 2019 onward | Reports and other training materials available.                       |
|  | 1.6. Identify sites for community-based ecotourism development within conservancies.   | 2019 onward | Reports on the identifications available.                             |
|  | 1.7. Conduct assessment of future tourism potential, requirements for sector growth and existing capacity.   | 2019 onward | Assessment report available.  |
| 7b2: Promotion of private elephant conservancies.              | 2.1. Understand and support implementation of viable conservation compatible enterprise options.   | 2019 onward | Space and private projects assessment reports available.              |
|  | 2.2. Evaluate the viability of elephant survival in oil field concessions and the support of private oil companies in elephant conservation.   | 2019        | Assessment report available.  |

### Targets:

- Multiple land-use model(s) developed and initiated by 2023
- Community and private conservation of elephants strengthened by 2023

### Budget:

| Category                   | Units     | Costs/Unit/ Month (CFA) | 1 Year Costs (CFA) | 3 Years Costs (CFA) | 5 Years Costs (CFA) |
|----------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| <b>Personnel</b>           |           |                         |                    |                     |                     |
| Project Coordinator        | 1         | 1,000,000               | 12,000,000         | 36,000,000          | 60,000,000          |
| Technical Advisers         | 2         | 900,000                 | 21,600,000         | 64,800,000          | 108,000,000         |
| Administrator – Accounting | 1         | 800,000                 | 9,600,000          | 28,800,000          | 48,000,000          |
| Cashier Secretariat        | 1         | 700,000                 | 8,400,000          | 25,200,000          | 42,000,000          |
| Drivers                    | 4         | 300,000                 | 14,400,000         | 43,200,000          | 72,000,000          |
| Central Office Keepers     | 2         | 200,000                 | 4,800,000          | 14,400,000          | 24,000,000          |
| Community Eco-guarders     | 45        | 125,000                 | 67,500,000         | 202,500,000         | 337,500,000         |
| <b>Total Personnel</b>     | <b>56</b> | <b>4,025,000</b>        | <b>138,300,000</b> | <b>414,900,000</b>  | <b>691,500,000</b>  |

|  |            |                   |                      |                      |                      |
|--|------------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| <b>Travels, Insurance and Training</b>                             |            |                   |                      |                      |                      |
| Consultants-Land Use Planning                                      | 1          |                   | 30,000,000           | 30,000,000           | 30,000,000           |
| Consultant-Sectorial Policy Review                                 | 1          |                   | 30,000,000           | 30,000,000           | 30,000,000           |
| Consultant-Compensation  | 1          |                   | 30,000,000           | 30,000,000           | 30,000,000           |
| Consultant - Land Tenure   | 1          |                   | 30,000,000           | 30,000,000           | 30,000,000           |
| Consultant-Conservancies Management Plans                          | 1          |                   | 30,000,000           | 30,000,000           | 30,000,000           |
| Consultant-Ecotourism  | 1          |                   | 30,000,000           | 30,000,000           | 30,000,000           |
| Per diems/head   | 62         | 400,000           | 24,800,000           | 74,400,000           | 124,000,000          |
| Insurance/head   | 62         | 300,000           | 18,600,000           | 55,800,000           | 93,000,000           |
| Yearly Medical Plan/head   | 62         | 200,000           | 12,400,000           | 37,200,000           | 62,000,000           |
| Airt tickets   | 12         | 2,000,000         | 24,000,000           | 72,000,000           | 120,000,000          |
| <b>Total Travels, Insurance and Training</b>                       |            |                   | <b>259,800,000</b>   | <b>419,400,000</b>   | <b>579,000,000</b>   |
| <b>Equipment</b>   |            |                   |                      |                      |                      |
| Vehicles   | 12         | 25,000,000        | 300,000,000          | 300,000,000          | 300,000,000          |
| Motorbikes   | 45         | 1,500,000         | 67,500,000           | 67,500,000           | 67,500,000           |
| Pirogues and engines   | 20         | 1,000,000         | 20,000,000           | 20,000,000           | 20,000,000           |
| Bicycles   | 60         | 200,000           | 12,000,000           | 12,000,000           | 12,000,000           |
| Field kits   | 9          | 15,000,000        | 135,000,000          | 135,000,000          | 135,000,000          |
| Office kits  | 9          | 10,000,000        | 90,000,000           | 90,000,000           | 90,000,000           |
| <b>Total Equipment</b>   |            |                   | <b>624,500,000</b>   | <b>624,500,000</b>   | <b>624,500,000</b>   |
| <b>Operational Cost</b>  |            |                   |                      |                      |                      |
| Running of vehicles  | 12         | 1,000,000         | 144,000,000          | 432,000,000          | 720,000,000          |
| Running of Motorbikes  | 45         | 500,000           | 270,000,000          | 810,000,000          | 1,350,000,000        |
| Running of Bicycles  | 60         | 10,000            | 7,200,000            | 21,600,000           | 36,000,000           |
| Running of pirogues and engines                                    | 20         | 700,000           | 168,000,000          | 504,000,000          | 840,000,000          |
| Running of boats   | 10         | 700,000           | 84,000,000           | 252,000,000          | 420,000,000          |
| Running of offices   | 9          | 1,000,000         | 108,000,000          | 324,000,000          | 540,000,000          |
| Support to conservancies   | 1          |                   | 100,000,000          | 300,000,000          | 500,000,000          |
| Information and Awareness on Conservancies                         | 1          |                   | 50,000,000           | 150,000,000          | 150,000,000          |
| Workshops  | 15         | 10,000,000        | 150,000,000          | 450,000,000          | 300,000,000          |
| Food in the field  | 14         | 500,000           | 7,000,000            | 21,000,000           | 35,000,000           |
| <b>Total Operational Cost</b>                                      | <b>187</b> | <b>14,410,000</b> | <b>1,088,200,000</b> | <b>3,264,600,000</b> | <b>4,891,000,000</b> |
| <b>Total</b>   |            |                   | <b>2,110,800,000</b> | <b>4,723,400,000</b> | <b>6,786,000,000</b> |
| <b>Unforeseen (1%)</b>   |            |                   | <b>21,108,000</b>    | <b>47,234,000</b>    | <b>67,860,000</b>    |
| <b>Total CFA</b>   |            |                   | <b>2,131,908,000</b> | <b>4,770,634,000</b> | <b>6,853,860,000</b> |
| <b>Net Total US\$; 1 US\$ = 560,29 CFA, exchange rate 31/07/18</b> |            |                   | <b>\$3,805,008</b>   | <b>\$8,514,580</b>   | <b>\$12,232,701</b>  |

## ANNEX 5: Project Proposal CH5

|                                 |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| <b>Country:</b>                 | Chad   |
| <b>Lead Institution:</b>        | Department of Wildlife and Protected Areas   |
| <b>Associate Institution:</b>   | Command of Forest and Wildlife Guards (CFWG) |
| <b>Duration of the Project:</b> | Five (5) years                               |

**NEAP Objective (O), Targets (T) & Actions (A):** O8, T8a (8a1/a2), T8b (8b1)

**Project Title:** Strengthening coordination and management to effectively implement the NEAP

**Rationale:** Chad updated its National Elephant Action Plan (NEAP) in 2015 (Antanoniva *et al*, 2015)<sup>2</sup>. This plan was implemented during an experimental phase that covered the period between 2016 and 2017. However, updated information on Chad’s elephants has been acquired during this pilot phase. Moreover, working with the EPI Secretariat, it became evident that the first version of the revised NEAP for Chad was not fully aligned with the African Elephant Action Plan (AEAP), and still required ample work to make it fit-for-purpose. In close collaboration with the EPI Secretariat, Chad produced an updated version of its NEAP to remedy these shortcomings (Dolmia & Jachmann, 2018)<sup>3</sup>. The overall goal of this updated NEAP is: *To secure and restore sustainable elephant populations throughout their potential range in Chad, while reducing human-elephant conflict and involving local communities in their conservation, thereby recognizing their potential to provide ecological, socio, cultural and economic benefits to the country.*

The NEAP will be implemented through a Technical Coordination Unit (TCU) based at a National Elephant Protection Center (NEPC). The TCU is led by a NEAP Coordinator who relies on technical assistants, advice by consultants and on decisions made by a Central Elephant Management Team (CEMT), all chaired by the Wildlife Director (DCFAP). Additional staff includes an administrative secretary, a messenger, a driver and office keepers. The consultants are experts in specific areas (biology, sociology, economics, security ...) who will

---

<sup>2</sup> Antonínová M., Dolmia N.M., Siam B.A., Banymary D., 2015: National Elephant Conservation and Management Strategy for Chad, 2016 - 2025 (NECMSC). Working document, approved by technical committee for submission to government council DBCNPH & African Parks, Chad. 89 pp.

<sup>3</sup> Dolmia M. & Jachmann H., (2018): Chad’s National Elephant Action Plan (NEAP, 2018 – 2026, 2nd Ed. MEEP, N’Djamena.)

intervene when so required. The CEMT is a steering, monitoring and evaluation committee for the implementation of the NEAP. In the field it is represented by Regional Elephant Management Teams (REMT) and Local Elephant Management Teams (LEMT). A LEMT is established at each key elephant site.

The NEPC has two central structures, the Electronic Elephant Control Room (NEPC-EECR) and the Intelligence Office (NEPC-IO). The EECR's mandate is to monitor, collect and compile data provided by elephant satellite telemetry but also information obtained through two phone numbers that allow citizens to call free of charge and to share information pertaining to elephants and/or wildlife crime. The Intelligence Office (NEPC-IO) provides liaison with the Anti-Poaching Services but also with the other Defence and Security Forces and is represented in the field by an Intelligence Network (NEPC-IN) and by Local Information Agents (NEPC-LIAs).

This governance and implementation framework needs to be set up through various decisions and appointments. The bottleneck for effectively setting up this framework is insufficient resources. This project aims to provide these resources in terms of personnel, equipment, logistics and other incentives.

**Project Objective:** The objective of this project is to provide adequate resources to the Technical Coordination Unit (UTC) and the National Elephant Protection Center (NEPC) to enable effective implementation of the NEAP by 2027.

**Expected Outcomes:**

- Chad's NEAP is effectively implemented by 2027.
- A monitoring and evaluation program is in place.

**Relation with the AEAP and EPI:**

**AEAP:** This proposal is fully in line with the AEAP's Priority Objective 8: The National Elephant Action Plan (NEAP) is effectively implemented by 2026; its Targets 8a: Human resources, equipment, infrastructure and funding has drastically improved by 2021 and a well-coordinated management framework for supporting decision makers and stakeholders is effectively implemented by 2020, and 8b: Elephant conservation integrated in multi-sectorial planning by 2022.

**EPI:** This proposal is also in line with the first EPI goal, which is to provide both immediate and longer-term funding to address the elephant crisis through full and timely implementation of the African Elephant Action Plan.

**Actions/Activities:**

**Action 8a1: Design and implement a NEAP Governance framework**

**Activities:**

**8a1.1** Establish Central, Regional and Local Elephant Management Teams (CEMT, REMT, LEMT) operating through a generally accepted ToR

**8a1.2** Coordinate and produce elephant status reports annually

**8a1.3** Coordinate transparent and targeted technical support reports to donors and stakeholders

**8a1.4** Implement reporting for all components of the NEAP.

**8a1.5** Monitor and ensure regular updating of the NEAP.

### Action 8a2: Resource mobilization and investment strategy

**Activities:**

**8a2.1** Develop annual work plans for implementation at the beginning of each financial year (including budgets, actions and responsibilities) and review by the CEMT.

**8a2.2** Ensure funding required for all essential activities is available from the start of the financial year.

**8a2.3** Develop and implement a NEAP communication and information strategy

### Action 8b1: Integrate of the needs of elephant conservation and management into national priorities and agendas

**Activities:**

**8b1.1** Conduct technical and policy exchanges of information within and across sectors and amongst all stakeholders (local communities to high-level decision makers)

**8b1.2** Facilitate exchanges to promote development and land-use planning relevant to elephant conservation and management.

**8b1.3** Organize inter-sector meetings (including high-level decision makers) on the conservation and managements of elephants

**8b1.4** Establish bi-sectorial or multi-sectorial agreements to support the management of the various zones, especially buffer zones and corridors

**8b1.5** Ensure that all elephant conservation issues are firmly integrated into sectorial development policies, including those of the relevant territories

**Timelines and indicators:**

| Actions   | Activities  | Timelines   | Indicators   |
|---|---|-------------|--|
| 8a1: Design and implement a NEAP governance framework                                 | 1.1. Establish Central, Regional and Local Elephant Management Teams (CEMT, REMT, LEMT) operating from a generally accepted Terms of Reference (ToR).                 | 2018 onward | Act/Decree of creation available, work plan as per ToR, reports available.                         |
|   | 1.2. Coordinate and produce elephant status reports annually.   | 2018 onward | Documents of common policies and strategies available.   |
|   | 1.3. Coordinate transparent and targeted technical support reports to donors and stakeholders implement reporting for all components of the NEAP.                     | 2019        | Proposals and reports reviewed by the CEMT and disseminated to relevant stakeholders.              |
|   | 1.4. Implement reporting for all components of the NEAP   | 2019        | Reports available  |
|   | 1.5. Monitor and ensure regular actualization of NEAP.  | 2018 onward | Actualized document available to all stakeholders.   |
| 8a2: Development and implementation of resource mobilization and investment strategy. | 2.1. Develop annual work plans for implementation at the beginning of each financial year (including budgets, actions and responsibilities) and reviewed by the CEMT. | 2018        | Annual work plan including budget produced and circulated to decision-making framework and donors. |

|  |   |             |   |
|--|---|-------------|---|
|  | 2.2. Ensure funding required for all essential activities is available from the start of the financial year.  | 2018 -2023  | Funding agreement available   |
|  | 2.3. Develop and implement a communication and information strategy   | 2018 onward | Communication Strategy available and effectively implemented          |
| 8b1: Integration of the needs of elephant conservation and management into national priorities and agendas | 1.1. Conduct technical and policy exchanges of information within and across sectors and amongst all stakeholders (local communities to high-level decision makers) | 2018 onward | Reports and documentation on the exchanges available                  |
|  | 1.2. Facilitate exchanges to promote development and land-use planning relevant to elephant conservation and management.  | 2018 onward | Assessment report available.  |
|  | 1.3. Organize inter-sector meetings (including high-level decision makers) on the conservation and managements of elephants   | 2018 onward | Number of inter-sectorial meetings and reports available              |
|  | 1.4. Establish bi-sectorial or multi-sectorial agreements to support the management of the various zones, especially buffer zones and corridors                     | 2018 onward | Number of existing agreement  |
|  | 1.5 Ensure that all elephant conservation issues are firmly integrated into sectorial development policies, including those of the relevant territories             | 2018 onward | Number of elephant conservation issues integrated into other sectors. |

### Targets:

- A well-coordinated management framework for supporting decision makers and stakeholders is established and effectively implemented by 2019.
- Elephant conservation integrated in multi-sectorial planning by 2022.
- Human resources, equipment, infrastructure and funding have drastically improved by 2021.

### Budget:

| Category                                     | Units     | Costs/Unit/<br>Month (CFA) | 1 Year Costs<br>(CFA) | 3 Years Costs<br>(CFA) | 5 Years Costs<br>(CFA) |
|--|-----------|----------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| <b>Personnel</b>                             |           |                            |                       |                        |                        |
| NEAP Coordinator                             | 1         | 900,000                    | 10,800,000            | 32,400,000             | 54,000,000             |
| NEAP Coordinator Assitants                   | 2         | 800,000                    | 19,200,000            | 57,600,000             | 96,000,000             |
| Accounting Administrator and Secretariate    | 1         | 800,000                    | 9,600,000             | 28,800,000             | 48,000,000             |
| Cashier Secretariat                          | 1         | 500,000                    | 6,000,000             | 18,000,000             | 30,000,000             |
| Drivers                                      | 1         | 200,000                    | 2,400,000             | 7,200,000              | 12,000,000             |
| Messenger                                    | 1         | 150,000                    | 1,800,000             | 5,400,000              | 9,000,000              |
| Central Office Keepers                       | 2         | 150,000                    | 3,600,000             | 10,800,000             | 18,000,000             |
| <b>Total Personnel</b>                       | <b>9</b>  | <b>3,500,000</b>           | <b>53,400,000</b>     | <b>160,200,000</b>     | <b>267,000,000</b>     |
| <b>Fees, Travels, Insurance and Training</b> |           |                            |                       |                        |                        |
| Consultants-Biology                          | 1         |                            | 5,000,000             | 15,000,000             | 25,000,000             |
| Consultant-Sociology                         | 1         |                            | 5,000,000             | 15,000,000             | 25,000,000             |
| Consultant-Economy                           | 1         |                            | 5,000,000             | 15,000,000             | 25,000,000             |
| Consultant - Security                        | 1         |                            | 5,000,000             | 15,000,000             | 25,000,000             |
| Consultant-Communication                     | 1         |                            | 5,000,000             | 15,000,000             | 25,000,000             |
| Perdiems/head                                | 15        | 400,000                    | 6,000,000             | 18,000,000             | 30,000,000             |
| Insurance/head                               | 15        | 300,000                    | 4,500,000             | 13,500,000             | 22,500,000             |
| Yearly Medical Plan/head                     | 15        | 200,000                    | 3,000,000             | 9,000,000              | 15,000,000             |
| Airtickets/years                             | 6         |                            | 4,000,000             | 12,000,000             | 20,000,000             |
| <b>Total Travels, Insurance and Training</b> | <b>56</b> | <b>900,000</b>             | <b>42,500,000</b>     | <b>127,500,000</b>     | <b>212,500,000</b>     |
| <b>Equipment</b>                             |           |                            |                       |                        |                        |
| Vehicles                                     | 1         | 25,000,000                 | 25,000,000            | 25,000,000             | 25,000,000             |
| Motorbikes                                   | 8         | 1,500,000                  | 12,000,000            | 12,000,000             | 12,000,000             |
| Office kits                                  | 1         | 15,000,000                 | 15,000,000            | 15,000,000             | 15,000,000             |
| Field kits                                   | 1         | 10,000,000                 | 10,000,000            | 10,000,000             | 10,000,000             |
| <b>Total Equipment</b>                       | <b>11</b> | <b>51,500,000</b>          | <b>62,000,000</b>     | <b>62,000,000</b>      | <b>62,000,000</b>      |
| <b>Operational Cost</b>                      |           |                            |                       |                        |                        |
| Running of vehicles                          | 1         | 1,000,000                  | 12,000,000            | 36,000,000             | 60,000,000             |



|  |           |                   |                    |                    |                        |
|--|-----------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Running of Motorbikes  | 8         | 500,000           | 48,000,000         | 144,000,000        | 240,000,000            |
| Running of office  | 1         | 1,000,000         | 12,000,000         | 36,000,000         | 60,000,000             |
| Support to the CEMT  | 1         | 500,000           | 100,000,000        | 300,000,000        | 500,000,000            |
| Meetings and Workshops   | 1         | 50,000,000        | 50,000,000         | 50,000,000         | 50,000,000             |
| <b>Total Operational Cost</b>                                  | <b>12</b> | <b>53,000,000</b> | <b>222,000,000</b> | <b>616,000,000</b> | <b>910,000,000</b>     |
| <b>Net Total CFA</b>   |           |                   | <b>379,900,000</b> | <b>965,700,000</b> | <b>\$1,451,500,000</b> |
| <b>Net Total US\$; Exchange rate 1US\$ = 560.29 (31/07/18)</b> |           |                   | <b>\$678,041</b>   | <b>\$1,723,572</b> | <b>\$2,590,623</b>     |

**ANNEX 6: Implementation Plan and Budget**

REPUBLIC OF CHAD

-----

REPUBLIC PRESIDENCY

-----

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, WATER AND FISHERIES

-----

GENERAL DIRECTION

-----

DIRECTION OF WILDLIFE AND PROTECTED AREAS

-----

**NATIONAL CENTER FOR ELEPHANT CONSERVATION**



UNITY – WORK - PROGRESS

**IMPLEMENTATION PLAN OF THE NATIONAL ELEPHANT ACTION PLAN  
2019 - 2023**



**Objective 1: The Proportion of Illegally Killed Elephants (PIKE) and the illegal trade in their products are reduced to acceptable levels by 2023**

**Target 1.a: The Proportion of Illegally Killed Elephants (PIKE) <0.5 by 2023**

| Actions   | Activity  | Method                                | Priority <sup>4</sup> | Responsibility    | Verification (Progress)   | Funding (\$US)  | Timeframe |    |    |
|---|---|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|---|---|-----------|----|----|
|   |   |                                       |                       |                   |   |   | Y1        | Y2 | Y3 |
| <b>1a1. Establishment of a National Elephant Protection Center (NEPC)</b><br><br><b>Project Proposal CH1 Title: Strengthening law enforcement in Chad</b> | 1a1.1 Incorporate the NEPC into the administration of the ME  | Ministerial Decree                    | 1                     | ME<br>DCFAP       | NECP incorporated in the Ministry flowchart, staff allocation   | <b>PP CH1</b><br><b>3 years:</b><br><b>\$20,967,022</b><br><br><b>5 years:</b><br><b>\$27,312,668</b> | X         |    |    |
|   | 1a1.2 Put in place an Intelligence Office for the NEPC (NEPC-IO) and an Intelligence Network (NEPC-IN)      | Consultant Meeting Workshop           | 1                     | DCFAP<br>ME       | NEPC-IO in place and functional, staff allocated, trained, intelligence network growing, investigations ongoing | <b>PPCH1</b><br><b>See above</b>  | X         |    |    |
|   | 1a1.3 Develop implementation procedures and ToRs for the NEPC   | Consultant Meeting Workshop           | 1                     | DCFAP             | Procedures and ToRs developed, approved and applied   | <b>PPCH1</b><br><b>See above</b>  | X         |    |    |
|   | 1a1.4 Select and employ all necessary management staff for the NEPC   | Consultant Meetings Contracts         | 1                     | DCFAP             | Flow chart approved and staff appointed   | <b>PPCH1</b><br><b>See above</b>  | X         |    |    |
|   | 1a1.5 Employ community monitors of the NEPC   | Contracts Agreements                  | 2                     | DCFAP<br>ALL NGOs | Number of contracts and Agreements signed   | <b>\$150,000</b>  | X         | X  | X  |
|   | 1a1.6 Put in place the communication system between NEPC and all stakeholders in the elephant range         | Consultant, Equipment Infrastructure. | 2                     | DCFAP<br>ALL NGOs | NEPC known to all stakeholders and communication established, communication reports produced on monthly basis   | <b>PPCH1</b><br><b>See above</b>  | X         | X  | X  |
|   | 1a1.7 Prepare the budget for NEPC functioning for next 5 years and assure its availability                  | Resource Mobilization                 | 1                     | DCFAP             | Budget prepared and secured   | <b>PPCH1</b><br><b>See above</b>  | X         |    |    |
|   | 1a1.8 Procure and issue all necessary equipment for good functioning of NEPC and its employees in the field | Equipment and infrastructure          | 1                     | DCFAP<br>ALL NGOs | Equipment list approved and equipment procured and issued to staff  | <b>PPCH1</b><br><b>See above</b>  | X         | X  | X  |
|   | 1a1.9 Create a network of all local, national and international   | Networking                            | 2                     | ME<br>NEPC        | Network established and regular communication exchange scheme in  | <b>PPCH1</b><br><b>See above</b>  | X         | X  | X  |

<sup>4</sup> 1 to 5, with 1 = high

|   |   |  |   |                         |   |                    |   |   |   |
|---|---|--|---|-------------------------|---|--------------------|---|---|---|
|   | NGOs working on elephant issues in Chad and assure the active exchange of information with the NEPC   |  |   | ALL NGOs                | place   |                    |   |   |   |
| 1a2. Intensification of anti-poaching patrols | 1a2.1 Conduct assessment of security effectiveness and needs in elephant range  | Consultant Meetings  | 1 | ME<br>DCFAP<br>ALL NGOs | Assessment report produced and circulated   | PPCH1<br>See above | X |   |   |
|   | 1a2.2 Prepare and implement the human resources assessment and restructuring plan for the Ministry employees in elephant range  | Consultant Meetings  | 1 | ME                      | Human resource assessment and restructuring plan produced and circulated  | PPCH1<br>See above | X | X | X |
|   | 1a2.3 Deploy anti-poaching units (including the Forest and Wildlife Guards) in security hotspots  | Ministerial Decree<br>Equipment<br>Logistics<br>Infrastructure     | 1 | ME<br>DCFAP<br>ALL NGOs | Reports about patrol intensity produced and stored in central database, evaluation report of success annually   | PPCH1<br>See above | X | X | X |
|   | 1a2.4 Introduce intelligence informer network connected to NEPC-IO particularly in high risk areas  | Consultant,<br>Equipment,<br>Infrastructure and<br>human resources | 3 | ME<br>DCFAP<br>ALL NGOs | Informer system in place and connected to NEPC-IO   | PPCH1<br>See above | X | X | X |
|   | 1a2.5 Train key Ministry employees and anti-poaching units in elephant range on data collection, GPS use, map use, radio use and communication  | Consultant,<br>Equipment and<br>infrastructure                     | 2 | ME<br>DCFAP             | Key units leaders trained, reporting system in place  | PPCH1<br>See above | X |   |   |
|   | 1a2.6 Proactively deploy patrols in all elephant distribution areas, consistently collect accurate information on patrol movements, illegal activities, sightings of threatened species and analyze and update operational maps | Anti-poaching<br>patrols day to day<br>organization                | 1 | ME<br>DCFAP<br>ALL NGOs | Patrols deployed regularly and reporting system in place. Number of patrols per time unit per location. Number of effective patrol-man days. Database created and maintained by NEPC. | PPCH1<br>See above | X | X | X |
|   | 1a2.7 Use satellite radio tracking of vulnerable/key elephant populations for security purposes (anti-poaching & food security)   | Daily elephant<br>monitoring                                       | 1 | ME<br>DCFAP             | Number of satellite collars deployed on main elephant populations of Chad, daily monitoring assured.  | PPCH1<br>See above | X | X | X |

| <b>Target 1b: The Illegal trade in ivory reduced to acceptable levels by 2023</b>   |  |   |          |                  |   |   |            |    |    |
|---|--|---|----------|------------------|---|---|------------|----|----|
| Actions   | Activity   | Method                                      | Priority | Responsibility   | Verification (Progress)   | Funding (\$US)  | Time Frame |    |    |
|   |  |   |          |                  |   |   | Y1         | Y2 | Y3 |
| <b>1b1. Strengthening wildlife legislation and law enforcement</b><br><br><b>Project Proposal CH2</b><br><b>Title: Strengthening the national Ivory Stockpile Management system</b> | 1b1.1 Review existing wildlife laws and recommend new regulation texts for substantial minimum penalties for the illegal killing of elephants and the illegal possession of, or trade in elephant products | Consultant<br>Workshop<br>Government Decree | 1        | ME<br>DCFAP      | Consultant report and application text produces                 | <b>PP CH2</b><br><br><b>3 years:</b><br><b>\$3,967,426</b><br><br><b>5 years:</b><br><b>\$5,875,698</b> | X          | X  | X  |
|   | 1b1.2 Reinforce and operationalize the entity in charge of legal affairs and litigation of the Ministry of Environment for better coordination of statutory processes with the judges                      | Capacity building                           | 2        | ME               | Number of staff trained in legal action                         | <b>PPCH2</b><br><b>See above</b>  | X          | X  | X  |
|   | 1b1.3 Conduct an awareness program for members of the judicial system about the wildlife acts  | Workshop<br>TV and radio Programs           | 4        | ME               | Number of meetings held and number of judges trained            | <b>PPCH2</b><br><b>See above</b>  | X          | X  | X  |
|   | 1b1.4 Promote regular dialogue with African range states to harmonize position on elephant trade issues, policy and legislation  | International meeting and dialogues.        | 4        | DCFAP,<br>ME     | Dialogue improved, notes from meetings and action plans         | <b>PPCH2</b><br><b>See above</b>  | X          | X  | X  |
|   | 1b1.5 Lobby for sustained elephant ivory trade moratorium in CITES international community   | Lobbying                                    | 2        | DCFAP,<br>ME     | Elephant remains in Appendix I and II of CITES                  | <b>PPCH2</b><br><b>See above</b>  | X          | X  | X  |
|   | 1b1.6 Collaborate with NGO initiatives such as EAGLE to combat illegal ivory trade   | MoU   | 2        | DCFAP<br>ALL NGO | Collaboration mechanism established (MoUs)                      | <b>PPCH2</b><br><b>See above</b>  | X          | X  | X  |
|   | 1b1.7a Conduct awareness programs on wildlife crimes and law in key elephant distribution areas  | Workshop, local<br>TV and radio Programs    | 1        | ME DCFAP,        | Number of sensitized persons and established awareness programs | <b>PPCH2</b><br><b>See above</b>  | X          | X  | X  |

|   | 1b1.7b Conduct school awareness programs on wildlife protection and conservation   | Workshop, classes, local TV and radio Programs        | 1        | ME DCFAP               | Number of schools visited, number of pupils that attended environmental education programs | PPCH2<br>See above | X          | X  | X  |
|---|--|---|----------|------------------------|--|--------------------|------------|----|----|
| 1b2 Management and monitoring of the National Ivory Stockpile   | 1b2.1 Establish procedures on ivory handling and ivory trade reporting   | Consultant, Workshops, Equipment and infrastructure   | 1        | DCFAP, CNAEPC          | Procedures developed and put in place, number and quality of equipment                     | PPCH2<br>See above | X          |    |    |
|   | 1b2.2 Create an Official National Ivory Stock with robust monitoring system and security (with Assistance of TRAFFIC if needed)              | Consultant, Workshop, Equipment and infrastructure    | 1        | DCFAP<br>ME<br>ALL NGO | National Ivory Store established and monitoring system in place                            | PPCH2<br>See above | X          |    |    |
|   | 1b2.3 Train NEPC-IO team in analysis and interpretation on ivory trade data  | Consultant, Meetings<br>Workshop                      | 3        | DCFAP                  | NEPC-IO team trained   | PPCH2<br>See above | X          | X  | X  |
|   | 1b2.4 Collaborate with other NGO initiatives such as EAGLE to combat illegal trade of ivory and other wildlife products                      | Consultant, MoU<br>Projects                           | 2        | DCFAP<br>ALL NGO       | Number of arrests, prosecutions and condemnations. Documentation (MoU) of collaboration    | PPCH2<br>See above | X          |    |    |
| 1b3. Closure of domestic ivory markets and ban of private ivory holds   | 1b3.1 Collect data on ivory trade  | Consultant<br>Workshop, Equipment and infrastructure  | 1        | ME<br>DBCFAF           | Data collected and provided to DBCNPH on regular basis by NEPC-IO, monthly reports         | PPCH2<br>See above | X          | X  | X  |
|   | 1b3.2 Closure of Domestic Ivory Markets (DIM) and ban of Private Ivory Holds (PIH)   | Law or Decree   | 2        | ME<br>DBCFAF           | Available Law or Decree Document   | PPCH2<br>See above | X          | X  | X  |
|   | 1b3.3 Strengthen country exit and entry points through training in searching and detecting (training for customs, police, wildlife officers) | Workshop<br>Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation | 3        | ME<br>DCFAP            | Number of check posts created and agents trained   | PPCH2<br>See above | X          | X  | X  |
| <b>Target 1C: Human resources, equipment, infrastructure and funding for law enforcement has drastically improved by 2021</b> |  |   |          |                        |  |                    |            |    |    |
| Actions   | Activity   | Method  | Priority | Responsibility         | Verification (Progress)  | Funding (\$US)     | Time Frame |    |    |
|   |  |   |          |                        |  |                    | Y1         | Y2 | Y3 |

|  |   |                                       |   |  |   |                  |   |   |   |
|--|---|---------------------------------------|---|--|---|------------------|---|---|---|
| 1C1: strengthening the human capacity for law enforcement                | 1C1.1 Conduct a review of staff levels and training needs   | Consultant Meetings                   | 1 | DCFAP, relevant stakeholders/partners          | Reports available   | <b>\$11,000</b>  | X |   |   |
|  | 1C1.2 Identify minimum staffing levels for each elephant distribution area  | Consultant Meeting                    | 1 | DCFAP  | Report produced and circulated to decision making partners  | <b>See above</b> | X |   |   |
|  | 1C1.3 Develop Terms of reference for staff in key positions related to elephants  | Consultant Meeting                    | 2 | DCFAP, relevant stakeholders/partners          | ToRs available  | <b>See above</b> | X |   |   |
|  | 1C1.4 Recruit necessary personnel if applicable (100 rangers)   | Recruitment procedure                 | 2 | DCFAP  | Number of recruited rangers, technical and community program staff in place                         | <b>\$360,000</b> | X | X |   |
|  | 1C1.5 Conduct targeted training   | Consultant Modular training           | 3 | DCFAP, conservation and research organizations | Training program document available, number of training programs conducted; number of staff trained | <b>\$120,000</b> | X | X |   |
|  | 1C1.6 Assess the effectiveness of Command and Forest and Wild Guards and develop its restructuring and management plan  | Consultant Meetings                   | 1 | ME & conservation organizations                | Assessment report and restructuring report available  | <b>\$8,600</b>   | X |   |   |
|  | 1C1.7 Built capacity of security services (gendarmerie, wildlife service, judiciary, customs and police) to effectively enforce laws on elephant and other wildlife | Consultant Meetings Training          | 2 | DCFAP, relevant stakeholders/partners          | Reports available   | <b>\$29,400</b>  | X | X |   |
|  | 1C1.8 Establish a team leader/ranger anti-poaching capacity building program in PN Zakouma in favor of the other protected areas in Chad and in central Africa.     | Decision Consultant Meetings Training | 3 | Park management in collaboration with DBCNPH   | Number of team leaders/rangers trained  | <b>\$120,000</b> | X | X | X |
| 1C2: Reinforcement of elephant conservation equipment and infrastructure | 1C2.1 Conduct equipment needs assessment on periodic basis  | Consultant Meetings                   | 1 | ME & conservation organizations                | Report on needs assessment produced and circulated  | <b>\$11,000</b>  | X |   |   |
|  | 1C2.2 Procure and provide necessary equipment with regular assessment of condition of equipment   | Procurement Training                  | 2 | DCFAP, relevant stakeholders/partners          | Number of required equipment procured; condition assessment Reports produced                        | <b>\$460,000</b> |   | X |   |

|  |   |                                   |   |   |  |                     |   |   |  |
|--|---|-----------------------------------|---|---|--|---------------------|---|---|--|
|  | 1C2.3 Develop and distribute communication material appropriate to stakeholder type and level of understanding (addressing different elephant issues)   | Development Printing Distribution | 3 | DCFAP, relevant stakeholders/partners, NGO, Conservation Organizations  | Number of material developed and distributed         | <b>\$22,000</b>     | X | X |  |
| 1C3: Strengthening of elephant conservation fund                     | 1C3.1 Assess potential of carbon credit (REDD) for generating finance   | Consultant Meeting Workshop       | 1 | DBCNP, conservation NGO, private sector, donors                         | Carbon credit evaluation report available            | <b>\$8,600</b>      | X |   |  |
|  | 1C3.2 Explore options for private and public company sponsorship of specific elephant conservation areas as part of corporate social responsibility branding (Airtel, Milico-Tigo, Total, Brasseries du Tchad etc.) | Consultant Meetings Workshop      | 1 | DBCNP, conservation organizations/partners                              | Number of areas receiving private and public support | <b>\$14,000</b>     | X | X |  |
|  | 1C3.3 Explore options for more private sector partnership for management and conservation of areas of elephant range  | Meetings                          | 2 | DBCNP, private sector, relevant stakeholders/partners, donors           | Number of co-managed entities                        | <b>See above</b>    | X | X |  |
|  | 1C3.4 Develop elephant conservation related projects (especially with local communities) and develop its funding framework through Special Environment Fund (SEF)   | Consultant Meetings Workshop      | 2 | DBCNP, MAE, SEF, local communities, NGOs and conservation organizations | Number of project proposals developed and financed   | <b>\$8,000</b>      | X | X |  |
| <b>NEAP Objective 1: Total Funding Required (US \$)</b>              |   |                                   |   |   |  | <b>\$26,107,048</b> |   |   |  |
| <b>Project Proposals: Total Funding Required for 3 years (US\$)*</b> |   |                                   |   |   |  | <b>\$24,934,448</b> |   |   |  |
| <b>Remaining budget Required (US\$)</b>                              |   |                                   |   |   |  | <b>\$1,172,600</b>  |   |   |  |

\*See RMP&B



**Objective 2: Habitats are maintained and where possible restored and connectivity maintained for at least 1 to 3 elephant populations by 2027**

**Target 2a: The current range of elephant habitat is maintained and where possible restored and expanded**

| Action                                | Activity   | Method   | Priority <sup>5</sup> | Responsibility                                 | Verification (Progress)   | Funding (\$US)                                    | Timeframe |    |    |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|-----------------------|--|---|---|-----------|----|----|
|                                       |  |  |                       |  |   |   | Y3        | Y2 | Y1 |
| 2a1. Assessment of elephant range.    | 2a1.1 Identify all areas of elephant presence in Chad and evaluate their range                             | Aerial survey<br>Ground surveys<br>Radio collar data       | 1                     | DCFAP<br>APN<br>WCS<br>WFC                     | Number of areas identified, maps, reports and other documentation | \$172,400   | X         | X  | X  |
|                                       | 2a1.3 Evaluate the viability of each elephant population in its range                                      | Ground surveys<br>Desk work<br>Meetings                    | 1                     | DCFAP<br>ALL NGO                               | Number of population assessed, Evaluation reports                 | \$32,000  | X         |    |    |
| 2a2. Management of elephant habitats. | 2a2.1 Determine and implement <i>in situ</i> elephant management (i.e. elephant protected area management) | Public Management or Private Public Partnership            | 1                     | DBCNP, APN<br>IUCN<br>WCF<br>WFC<br>WWF<br>GEF | Monitoring and Evaluation Report                                  | To be determined when information comes available | X         | X  | X  |
|                                       | 2a2.2 Determine and implement <i>ex situ</i> elephant management ( i.e. translocation, fencing, CBNRM )    | Public or Private Management or Private Public Partnership | 2                     | DCFAP<br>APN<br>SOS<br>GIRAFE<br>EWB           | Monitoring and Evaluation Report                                  | To be determined when information comes available | X         | X  | X  |

**Target 2b: Connectivity improved for at least 1 - 3 elephant populations**

| Action  | Activity  | Method   | Priority | Responsibility              | Verification (Progress)               | Funding (\$US) | Timeframe |    |    |
|---|---|--|----------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------|-----------|----|----|
|   |   |  |          |                             |                                       |                | Y3        | Y2 | Y1 |
| 2b1 Assessment of migration corridors and buffer zones. | 2b1.1 Identify and prioritize elephant migration corridors and buffer zones | Ground surveys (radio collars, line transects, dung, tracks, etc.) | 2        | DCFAP<br>APN<br>WCS<br>IUCN | Maps, reports and other documentation | \$60,000       | X         | X  | X  |

<sup>5</sup> 1 to 5 with 1 highest

|   |  |                                  |   |                         |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|--|----------------------------------|---|-------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|
|   | 2b1.2 Obtain community, political support and participation in targeted elephant distribution areas, corridors and buffer zones  | Awareness, Advocacy and Lobbying | 2 | WWF<br>DCFAP<br>ALL ONG | Positive community attitude established through sensitization programmes, environmental education, surveys etc. | \$12,000  | X | X | X |
|   |  |                                  |   |                         |   |   |   |   |   |
| 2b2. Improvement of connectivity.                       | 2b2.1 Integrate the areas of distribution of elephants and their migration corridors in the local and national development plans | Planning Meetings                | 3 | DCFAP,<br>ALL NGO       | EIA reports and Development plans documentation available   | NA  | X | X | X |
|   | 2b2.2 Manage the elephant corridors sustainably  | Programs and projects            | 3 | DCFAP,<br>ALL NGO       | Number of corridors safeguarded   | To be determined when information comes available |   | X | X |
|   |  |                                  |   |                         |   |   |   |   |   |
| <b>NEAP Objective 2: Total Funding Required (US \$)</b> |  |                                  |   |                         |   | <b>\$276,400</b>                                  |   |   |   |
| <b>Remaining Budget Required (US \$)</b>                |  |                                  |   |                         |   | <b>\$276,400</b>                                  |   |   |   |

| <b>Objective 3: Human-Elephant Conflict is reduced to an acceptable level with zero human fatalities by 2027</b> |  |  |          |                                      |  |  |           |    |    |
|--|--|--|----------|--------------------------------------|--|--|-----------|----|----|
| <b>Target 3a: HEC status reviewed, documented and monitored</b>  |  |  |          |                                      |  |  |           |    |    |
| Action   | Activity   | Method   | Priority | Responsibility                       | Verification (Progress)  | Funding (\$US)   | Timeframe |    |    |
|  |  |  |          |                                      |  |  | Y1        | Y2 | Y3 |
| <b>3a1: HEC review</b><br><br><b>Project Proposal CH3</b><br><b>Title: Strengthening HEC management</b>          | 3a1.2 Assess HEC in key areas (Binder Léré, Chari, Lake Chad, Dembo, Kamkel) and identify appropriate interventions                              | Consultant Workshops                                 | 1        | DCFAPNEPC<br>ALL NGOs                | Identification and evaluation reports available                              | <b>PP CH3</b><br><br><b>3 years:</b><br><b>\$6,617,823</b><br><br><b>5 years:</b><br><b>\$10,300,916</b> | X         | X  |    |
|  | 3a1.3 Assess other areas of elephant distribution for existing or potential HEC and identify appropriate intervention                            | Consultant Workshops                                 | 3        | DCFAP<br>NEPC<br>ALL NGOs            | Number of areas assessed and interventions identified                        | <b>PPCH3</b><br><b>See above</b>   |           | X  | X  |
|  | 3a1.4 Collect and analyze data and generate standardized reports   | Consultant   | 2        | DCFAP<br>CNEPC<br>ALL NGOs           | Number of reports and maps produced  | <b>PPCH3</b><br><b>See above</b>   | X         | X  | X  |
|  |  |  |          |                                      |  |  |           |    |    |
| <b>3a2: HEC monitoring</b>   | 3a2.1 Centralize, standardize and harmonize data collection and reporting system through clear protocols implementation by trained stakeholders. | Consultant Meeting Workshop                          | 1        | DCFAP<br>NEPC<br>ALL NGOs            | Data collection reports harmonized and standardized between all stakeholders | <b>PPCH3</b><br><b>See above</b>   | X         | X  | X  |
|  | 3a2. 2 Develop and formalize standard procedures for evaluation and mitigation of PAC and regularize shooting of PAC elephants                   | Consultant Meeting Workshop                          | 1        | DCFAP<br>NEPC<br>ALL NGOs            | Application texts available  | <b>PPCH3</b><br><b>See above</b>   | X         |    |    |
|  | 3a2.3 Create a central database of HEC in frame of NEPC  | Consultant Meeting Workshop                          | 1        | DCFAP and Conservation Organizations | Central HEC database available in NEPC                                       | <b>PPCH3</b><br><b>See above</b>   | X         | X  | X  |
|  |  |  |          |                                      |  |  |           |    |    |
| <b>Target 3b: The national capacity to mitigate HEC is enhanced</b>  |  |  |          |                                      |  |  |           |    |    |
| Action   | Activity   | Method   | Priority | Responsibility                       | Verification (Progress)  | Funding (\$US)   | Timeframe |    |    |
|  |  |  |          |                                      |  |  | Y1        | Y2 | Y3 |
| <b>3b1 Enhance the capacity of the national wildlife services and local communities on HEC mitigation</b>        | 3b1.1 Develop and implement HEC training and equipment program for government employees in affected areas and local community representatives.   | Consultant Equipment Infrastructure Meeting Workshop | 2        | DCFAP<br>CNEPC<br>ALL NGOs           | Number of people trained<br>Nature and quantity of equipment provided        | <b>PPCH3</b><br><b>See above</b>   | X         | X  | X  |

|   | 3b1.2 Support community initiatives/project mitigating HEC.  | Consultant<br>Equipment<br>Infrastructure<br>Staff | 1        | DCFAP<br>CNEPC<br>ALL NGOs | Number of projects of local associations and NGOs evaluated, approved and submitted to donors | PPCH3<br>See above | X         | X  | X  |
|---|--|--|----------|----------------------------|---|--------------------|-----------|----|----|
| <b>Target 3b2: HEC reduced by 75 % with zero human fatalities by 2026</b> |  |  |          |                            |   |                    |           |    |    |
| Action  | Activities   | Methods  | Priority | Responsibility             | Verification (Progress)   | Funding (\$US)     | Timeframe |    |    |
|   |  |  |          |                            |   |                    | Y1        | Y2 | Y3 |
| 3b2. Development and implementation of a HEC mitigation plan              | 3b2.1 Develop a HEC mitigation plan  | Consultant<br>Workshop                             |          | ME<br>DCFAP<br>ALL NGOs    | Document produced and disseminated  | PPCH3<br>See above | X         | X  | X  |
|   | 3b2.2 Implement interventions (land use schemes, re-opening corridors, fencing, translocation) through an agreed decision-making framework | Projects and programs                              |          | ME<br>DCFAP<br>ALL NGOs    | Number of interventions agreed and implemented  | PPCH3<br>See above | X         | X  | X  |
|   | 3b2.3 Involve local communities, citizens and NGOs in HEC management   | Projects and programs                              |          | ME<br>DCFAP<br>ALL NGOs    | Number of communities and NGOs involved   | PPCH3<br>See above | X         | X  | X  |
| <b>NEAP Objective 3: Total Funding Required (US \$)</b>                   |  |  |          |                            |   | <b>\$6,617,823</b> |           |    |    |
| <b>Project Proposals: Total Funding Required for 3 years (US\$)*</b>      |  |  |          |                            |   | <b>\$6,617,823</b> |           |    |    |

\*See RMP&B

**Objective 4: Awareness of local communities and key stakeholders on elephant conservation is significantly improved by 2021**

**Target 4a: Awareness on elephant conservation is significantly improved by 2021**

| Action                                     | Activity  | Method  | Priority | Responsibility                  | Verification (Progress)                                   | Funding (\$US) | Timeframe |    |    |
|--|---|---|----------|---------------------------------|---|----------------|-----------|----|----|
|  |   |   |          |                                 |   |                | Y1        | Y2 | Y1 |
| 4a1. Raise awareness of key stakeholders*. | 4a1.1 Consolidate and disseminate reliable information on the conservation and management of elephants for the local communities, scientific and political audiences. | Consultations<br>Meetings<br>TV and Radio<br>broadcasting | 2        | ME<br>DCFAP<br>NEPC<br>ALL NGOs | Information disseminated, reports available               | \$146,500      | X         | X  | X  |
|  | 4a1.2 Develop and implement awareness programs targeting schools, local communities, policy makers, NGOs, business sectors.   | Consultations<br>Meetings<br>TV and Radio<br>broadcasting | 2        | ME<br>DCFAP<br>NEPC<br>ALL NGOs | Number of programs consolidated and disseminated, reports | \$183,000      | X         | X  | X  |
|  | 4a1.3 Develop and implement a communication strategy to justify management decisions and actions.   | Consultations<br>Meetings<br>TV and Radio<br>broadcasting | 2        | ME<br>DCFAP<br>NEPC<br>ALL NGOs | Communication strategy document and implementation report | \$120,000      | X         | X  | X  |
|  | 4a1.4 Build appropriate capacity to implement the above (set up communication team of 3 people)   | Consultant<br>Training<br>Equipment                       | 1        | ME<br>DCFAP<br>NEPC             | Number of persons trained, equipment provided             | \$233,515      | X         | X  | X  |

**Target 4b. The use of NTIC and socio-media is significantly improved by 2021**

| Action           | Activity   | Method                        | Priority | Responsibility                  | Verification (Progress)                      | Funding (\$US) | Timeframe |    |    |
|------------------|--|-------------------------------|----------|---------------------------------|--|----------------|-----------|----|----|
|                  |  |                               |          |                                 |  |                | Y1        | Y2 | Y1 |
| 4b1. Use of NTIC | 4b1.1 Promotion of toll-free phone numbers   | Advertisement<br>Broadcasting | 1        | ME<br>DCFAP<br>NEPC<br>ALL NGOs | Number of active toll-free phones in use     | \$19,000       | X         | X  | X  |
|                  | 4b1.2 Involvement of mobile companies in elephant conservation awareness campaigns | Lobbying                      | 2        | ME<br>DCFAP<br>NEPC<br>ALL NGOs | Number of mobile companies involved          | \$2,000        | X         | X  | X  |
|                  | 4b1.3 Promotion of a newspaper on elephant's conservation (bi-annually).           | Publication<br>Articles       | 3        | ME<br>DCFAP<br>NEPC             | Regular publication of an elephant newspaper | \$30,000       | X         | X  | X  |

|   |  |                      |   |                                 |                                 |                  |   |   |   |
|---|--|----------------------|---|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|---|---|---|
|   |  |                      |   | ALL NGOs                        |                                 |                  |   |   |   |
| 4b2: Use of socio-media                                 | 4b2.1 Development of the NEPC Website  | Consultant           | 3 | ME<br>DCFAP<br>NEPC<br>ALL NGOs | Active Website                  | <b>\$25,000</b>  | X |   |   |
|   | 4b2.2 Publication of relevant articles on elephant's conservation activities in journals and medias. | Publication Articles | 3 | ME<br>DCFAP<br>NEPC<br>ALL NGOs | Regular publication of articles | <b>\$5,000</b>   | X | X | X |
|   |  |                      |   |                                 |                                 |                  |   |   |   |
| <b>NEAP Objective 4: Total Funding Required (US \$)</b> |  |                      |   |                                 |                                 | <b>\$764,015</b> | X | X | X |
| <b>Remaining Budget Required (US\$)</b>                 |  |                      |   |                                 |                                 | <b>\$764,015</b> |   |   |   |

- Note: Each project proposal referring to objectives other than objective 4 contains significant budget allocations for awareness programs.

| <b>Objective 5: Knowledge on elephant populations and monitoring thereof improved by 2023</b>   |  |                     |          |                             |  |                |           |    |    |
|---|--|---------------------|----------|-----------------------------|--|----------------|-----------|----|----|
| <b>Target 5a. The status of Chad's elephant populations and their habitats determined and monitored by 2023</b>                                   |  |                     |          |                             |  |                |           |    |    |
| Action  | Activity   | Method              | Priority | Responsibility              | Verification (Progress)                                      | Funding (\$US) | Timeframe |    |    |
|   |  |                     |          |                             |  |                | Y1        | Y2 | Y3 |
| 5a1. Regular surveys and monitoring of Chad's elephant populations  | 5a1.1 Conduct aerial census of key elephant populations every 3 years and where census is not possible estimate through ground or indirect counts. This activity should be combined with 2a1.1, 'assessment of elephant distribution and migration corridors'. | Systematic sampling | 1        | DCFAP<br>ALL NGOs           | Survey reports produced and disseminated                     | \$112,600      | X         |    | X  |
|   | 5a1.2 Pilot SMART system in key PAs within 2 years (Sena Oura, Binder Léré, Zakouma)   | Monitoring          | 2        | DCFAP<br>ALL NGOs           | Number of trained staff                                      | \$12,000       | X         | X  | X  |
|   | 5a1.3 Standardized elephant mortality monitoring and reporting countrywide, using MIKE standards   | Monitoring          | 1        | DCFAP<br>ALL NGOs           | Annual reports of elephant mortality produced and circulated | NA             | X         | X  | X  |
| 5a2. Assess habitats status, movements and corridors  | 5a2.1 Assess and monitor habitat fragmentation and change (combine with 2a1.1 and 5a1.1)   | Monitoring          | 1        | DCFAP,<br>NEPC,<br>ALL NGOs | Maps and reports available                                   | NA             | X         | X  | X  |
|   | 5a2.2 Identify critical areas and monitor levels of human encroachment   | Monitoring          | 1        | DCFAP,<br>NEPC,<br>ALL NGOs | Number of critical areas identified; land use maps available | \$20,000       | X         | X  | X  |
|   | 5a2.3 Expand the study of elephant movement patterns in selected areas   | Monitoring          | 2        | DCFAP,<br>NEPC,<br>ALL NGOs | Number of elephants collared; reports with maps available    | \$280,000      | X         | X  | X  |
|   | 5a2.4 Identify and implement additional critical research needs/knowledge gaps   | Monitoring          | 2        | DCFAP,<br>NEPC,<br>ALL NGOs | Report with recommendations                                  | \$42,000       | X         | X  | X  |
| <b>Target 5b: A mechanism of acquiring and disseminating information for elephant management is developed and effectively implemented by 2027</b> |  |                     |          |                             |  |                |           |    |    |
| Action  | Activity   | Method              | Priority | Responsibility              | Verification (Progress)                                      | Funding (\$US) | Timeframe |    |    |
|   |  |                     |          |                             |  |                | Y1        | Y2 | Y3 |
| 5b1. Use of indigenous/tradit   | 5b1.1 Survey and document the traditional values of elephants  | Consultation        | 3        | DCFAP, ME,<br>MIN. RESEARCH | Survey reports   | \$8,000        | X         | X  | X  |

|   |  |  |   |                              |   |                  |   |   |   |
|---|--|--|---|------------------------------|---|------------------|---|---|---|
| ional knowledge   | 5b1.2 Incorporate relevant traditional beliefs and practices into elephant conservation and management                                 | Conservation Management                  | 3 | DCFAP<br>ME<br>Min. Research | Number of elephant management project incorporating traditional knowledge | NA               | X | X | X |
|   |  |  |   |                              |   |                  |   |   |   |
| 5b2- Use of scientific research findings                | 5b2.1 Develop and put in place a central database in NEPC that will incorporate all data relevant to elephants                         | Consultation Database management         | 1 | DCFAP<br>ME<br>Min. Research | National elephant database  | NA               | X | X | X |
|   | 5b2.2 Coordinate research efforts; compile and disseminate research findings.  | Scientific research and publications     | 2 | DCFAP<br>ME<br>Min. Research | Number of scientific publications   | NA               | X | X | X |
|   | 5b2.3 Establish fora for exchanging information between and among stakeholders to improve the conservation and management of elephants | Scientific information and communication | 2 | DCFAP<br>ME<br>Min. research | Number of scientific fora   | NA               | X | X | X |
|   |  |  |   |                              |   |                  |   |   |   |
| <b>NEAP Objective 5: Total Funding Required (US \$)</b> |  |  |   |                              |   | <b>\$474,600</b> |   |   |   |
| <b>Remaining Budget Required (US \$)</b>                |  |  |   |                              |   | <b>\$474,600</b> |   |   |   |



| <b>Objective 6: Law enforcement strengthened due to improved cooperation at national and international levels by 2023</b> |   |  |                       |  |  |                |           |    |    |
|---|---|--|-----------------------|--|--|----------------|-----------|----|----|
| <b>Target 6a1: Enforcement taskforces established for both national and international level agencies by 2021</b>          |   |  |                       |  |  |                |           |    |    |
| Action  | Activity  | Method   | Priority <sup>6</sup> | Responsibility                                 | Verification (Progress)  | Funding (\$US) | Timeframe |    |    |
|   |   |  |                       |  |  |                | Y1        | Y2 | Y3 |
| 6a1. Establish enforcement taskforces for national agencies by 2021   | 6a1.1 Establish and operationalize a national level covert and reactive multi-agency investigations task force.                             | Consultant Meetings<br>Workshop<br>Personnel<br>Equipment<br>Logistics<br>Infrastructure | 1                     | ME and other Ministries                        | Operational reports  | \$249,870      | X         | X  | X  |
|   | 6a1.2 Establish an inclusive crime database on wildlife crime together with performance indicators for recording wildlife crime statistics. | Consultant Meeting<br>Training<br>Personnel<br>Equipment<br>Logistic<br>Infrastructure   | 1                     | ME, other Ministries and conservation partners | Database operational   | \$80,316       | X         |    |    |
|   | 6a1.3 Train all law enforcement agencies (Taskforce officials) in investigative techniques  | Consultant Meetings  | 1                     | ME, other Ministries and conservation partners | ToR and training report available  | \$80,316       | X         |    |    |
|   | 6a1.4 Develop protocols for dissemination/sharing of data both within and between relevant agencies   | Advertising<br>Consultant Meeting  | 1                     | ME, other Ministries and conservation partners | Number of recruited rangers, Technical and community programs staff in place | NA             | X         | X  | X  |
| 6a2. Establish enforcement taskforces for international agencies by 2021  | 6a2.1 Improve communication and collaboration with wildlife authorities in neighbouring countries and the region                            | Consultation<br>Workshop   | 1                     | ME, DCFAP                                      | Reports available  | \$53,544       | X         | X  | X  |
|   | 6a2.2 Establish a joint intelligence taskforce and network with neighbouring countries  | Consultant Meetings  | 1                     | ME & DCFAP                                     | Act of creation and activity report available                                | \$220,000      | X         |    |    |

<sup>6</sup> 1 to 5, with 1 the highest

|  |  |   |   |                           |                   |                 |                  |   |   |  |
|--|--|---|---|---------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|---|---|--|
|  | 6a2.3 Improve communication and collaboration with wildlife authorities, NGOs and other relevant stakeholders globally | Consultations<br>Meetings<br>Personnel<br>Logistic<br>Equipment<br>Infrastructure | 1 | DCFAP<br>Community<br>NGO | Reports available | <b>\$22,000</b> | X                | X | X |  |
|  | 6a2.4 Participate in bilateral, regional and international wildlife law enforcement network                            | Consultation  | 2 | ME and DCFAP              | Reports available | <b>\$78,000</b> |                  | X |   |  |
|  |  |   |   |                           |                   |                 |                  |   |   |  |
|  | <b>NEAP Objective 6: Total Funding Required (US \$)</b>  |   |   |                           |                   |                 | <b>\$784,046</b> |   |   |  |
|  | <b>Remaining budget Required (US\$)</b>  |   |   |                           |                   |                 | <b>\$784,046</b> |   |   |  |

| Objective 7: Improved cooperation with local communities on elephant conservation by 2027  |  |   |          |   |  |  |           |    |    |
|--|--|---|----------|---|--|--|-----------|----|----|
| Target 7a. Multiple land-use models developed and initiated by 2027  |  |   |          |   |  |  |           |    |    |
| Action   | Activity   | Method  | Priority | Responsibility  | Verification (Progress)  | Funding (\$US)   | Timeframe |    |    |
|  |  |   |          |   |  |  | Y1        | Y3 | Y3 |
| 7a1 Elephant conservation strengthened by adoption of concerted land management models<br><br><b>Project Proposal CH4<br/>Title: Establishing community-based elephant conservancies</b> | 7a1.1 Land-use plans developed for all areas that form part of the range of a distinct elephant population, thereby taking future expansion and connectivity issues into consideration, incorporating broad zonation as described above. | Consultant Meetings<br>Workshops<br>Logistic Equipment                                | 1        | ME, Home Land Management Ministry, DCFAP, Partners, NGOs    | ToR, available reports and land use plans documents.   | <b>PP CH4</b><br><br><b>3 years: \$8,514,580</b><br><br><b>5 years: \$12,232,701</b> | X         | X  | X  |
|  | 7a1.2 Raise awareness on elephant conservation with all relevant stakeholders (see Objective 4: prerequisite to success)   | Consultant Meeting<br>Workshop<br>Medias  | 2        | ME, DCFAP, Partners, NGOs and all other stakeholders        | ToR, available strategic document  | <b>PPCH4</b><br><b>See above</b>   | X         | X  | X  |
|  | 7a1.3 Establish protected-area management boards for all PAs   | Consultant Meetings<br>Decrees<br>Decisions   | 2        | ME, DCFAP, Partners, concerned NGOs                         | ToR, Decree or available decisions   | <b>PPCH4</b><br><b>See above</b>   | X         | X  | X  |
|  | 7a1.4 Ensure active HEC mitigation (see Objective 3)   | Consultation Meeting<br>Workshop<br>Personnel<br>Logistic Equipment<br>Infrastructure | 3        | ME, DCFAP, Partners, concerned NGOs                         | Available reports  | <b>PPCH4</b><br><b>See above</b>   | X         | X  | X  |
|  | 7a1.6 Assess and review compensation schemes and standardized procedures   | Consultant Meeting<br>Workshop  | 2        | ME, DCFAP, Partners, concerned NGOs                         | Policy with standard procedures developed, accepted by government and disseminated to decision making framework and stakeholders | <b>PPCH4</b><br><b>See above</b>   | X         |    |    |
|  | 7a1.7 Evaluate other sustainable approaches such as environmental risk insurance schemes and compensation schemes for locally based community conservancies.   | Consultant Meeting<br>Workshop  | 3        | DCFAP, development agencies, relevant stakeholders/partners | Cost benefit analyses with reports; Number of schemes developed  | <b>PPCH4</b><br><b>See above</b>   | X         | X  |    |

| Target 7b: Community and private conservation of elephants strengthened by 2027 |  |                                     |          |   |  |                    |           |    |    |
|---|--|-------------------------------------|----------|---|--|--------------------|-----------|----|----|
| Action  | Activity   | Method                              | Priority | Responsibility  | Verification (Progress)  | Funding (\$US)     | Timeframe |    |    |
|   |  |                                     |          |   |  |                    | Y1        | Y3 | Y3 |
| 7b1: Promotion of community conservancies and ecotourism                        | 7b1.1 Identify existing land-tenure, land governance entities and key leaders within elephant dispersal areas  | Consultant Meetings                 | 1        | DBCNPH, relevant stakeholders, relevant ministries  | List of actors involved available, report with maps available, database developed and functional | PPCH4<br>See above | X         |    |    |
|   | 7b1.2 Support the creation of representative community conservation entities (conservancies) within the unprotected elephant range (buffer zones, corridors, and other designated areas) | Consultant Meeting Workshop Funding | 2        | ME, Home Land Management Ministry, DCFAP, relevant stakeholders/ partners, local communities            | Number of legal entities registered and functioning  | PPCH4<br>See above | X         | X  | X  |
|   | 7b1.3 Develop management plans and budgets for community conservation entities, ensuring compliance with multiple land-use plans   | Consultant Meeting Workshop         | 1        | DCFAP, Home Land Management Ministry, relevant stakeholders/ partners, local communities                | Number of management plans and budgets developed   | PPCH4<br>See above | X         | X  |    |
|   | 7b1.4 Establish agreements with investors, donors and conservation NGOs to provide management, governance, technical and financial support to community conservancies                    | Consultant Meeting Workshop F       | 2        | DCFAP, Home Land Management Ministry, relevant stakeholders/ partners, local communities                | 4  | PPCH4<br>See above | X         | X  | X  |
|   | 7b1.5 Provide training for effective community entities on land and natural resources management (security, monitoring, fundraising, grazing management, accounting, governance etc.).   | Consultant Meeting Workshop         | 3        | DCFAP, Home Land Management Ministry, relevant stakeholders/ partners, local communities                | Number of training courses<br>Number of trained people   | PPCH4<br>See above | X         | X  | X  |
|   | 7b1.6 Identify sites for community-based ecotourism development within conservancies   | Consultant Meeting Workshop         | 2        | DCFAP, Home Land Management Ministry, relevant stakeholders/ partners, local communities                | Number of sites identified and reports of possible exploitation available.                       | PPCH4<br>See above | X         |    |    |
|   | 7b1.7 Conduct assessment of future tourism potential, requirements for sector growth and existing capacity   | Consultant Meeting Workshop         | 2        | ME, Ministry of Tourism, DCFAP, Chad Tourism Office, relevant stakeholders/ partners, local communities | Number of evaluation reports available   | PPCH4<br>See above | X         |    |    |

|  |  |                              |   |   |                                       |                    |   |   |  |
|--|--|------------------------------|---|---|---------------------------------------|--------------------|---|---|--|
| 7b2: Promotion of private elephant conservancies                     | 7b2.1 Understand and support implementation of viable conservation compatible enterprise options   | Consultant Meeting Workshop  | 2 | ME, Ministry of Tourism, DCFAP, Chad Tourism Office, relevant stakeholders/ partners, local communities | Number of areas and/projects assessed | PPCH4<br>See above | X | X |  |
|  | 7b2.2 Evaluate the viability of elephant survival in oil field concessions (Moyen Chari, Aouk, Kamkel) and the support of private oil companies in elephant conservation | Consultant Meetings Workshop | 3 | DBCFAP, relevant stakeholders/partners, oil companies operating in Chad                                 | Number of oil fields assessed         | PPCH4<br>See above | X |   |  |
| <b>NEAP Objective 7: Total Funding Required (US \$)</b>              |  |                              |   |   |                                       | <b>\$8,514,580</b> |   |   |  |
| <b>Project Proposals: Total Funding Required for 3 years (US\$)*</b> |  |                              |   |   |                                       | <b>\$8,514,580</b> |   |   |  |

\*See RMP&B

| Objective 8: The National Elephant Action Plan (NEAP) is effectively implemented by 2027  |   |                |          |   |   |   |           |    |    |
|---|---|----------------|----------|---|---|---|-----------|----|----|
| Target 8a. A well-coordinated and managed framework for supporting decision makers and stakeholders is effectively implement by 2019  |   |                |          |   |   |   |           |    |    |
| Action  | Activity  | Method         | Priority | Responsibility                                    | Verification (Progress)   | Funding (\$US)  | Timeframe |    |    |
|   |   |                |          |   |   |   | Y1        | Y2 | Y3 |
| 8a1 Design of a NEAP governance framework and implementation plan<br><br><b>Project Proposal CH5<br/>Title: Strengthening coordination and management to effectively implement the NEAP</b> | 8a1.1 Establish Central, Regional and Local Elephant Management Teams operating from a generally accepted ToR   | Act/Decree ToR | 1        | ME<br>DCFAP<br>NGOs                               | Act/Decree of creation available, work as per ToR, reports available                              | <b>PP CH5</b><br><br><b>3 years:</b><br><b>\$1,723,572</b><br><br><b>5 years:</b><br><b>\$2,590,623</b> | X         |    |    |
|   | 8a1.2 Coordinate and produce elephant status reports annually   | Drafting       | 1        | DCFAP<br>NEPC                                     | Report produced and circulated to decision making partners  | <b>PPCH5</b><br><b>See above</b>  | X         | X  | X  |
|   | 8a1.3 Coordinate transparent and targeted technical support reports to donors and stakeholders  | Coordination   | 3        | DCFAP<br>CNEPC                                    | Proposals and reports reviewed by EMC and disseminated to relevant stakeholders                   | <b>PPCH5</b><br><b>See above</b>  | X         | X  | X  |
|   | 8a1.4 Implement reporting for all components of the NEAP  | Communication  | 4        | DCFAP,<br>CNEPC                                   | Reports of implemented activities   | <b>PPCH5</b><br><b>See above</b>  | X         | X  | X  |
|   | 8a1.5 Monitor and ensure regular actualization of the NEAP  | Consultation   | 4        | DCFAP   | Actualized document available to all stakeholders   | <b>PPCH5</b><br><b>See above</b>  | X         | X  | X  |
|   |   |                |          |   |   |   |           |    |    |
| 8a2 Development and implementation of Resource Mobilization and Investment Strategy.  | 8a2.1 Develop annual work plan for implementation at the start of financial year (including budget, actions and responsibilities) and reviewed by the EMC | Planning       | 2        | DCFAP,<br>EMC,<br>NGOs<br>COMMUNITIES<br>PRIVATES | Annual work-plan including budget produced and circulated to decision-making framework and donors | <b>PPCH5</b><br><b>See above</b>  | X         | X  | X  |

|  | 8a2.2 Identify funding required for all essential activities for the year is available from the start of the financial year  | Resource strategy                         | 1        | ME<br>DCFAP,<br>EMC,<br>NGOs<br>COMMUNITIES<br>PRIVATES                                      | Funding agreements available                               | PPCH5<br>See above | X         | X  | X  |
|--|--|---|----------|--|--|--------------------|-----------|----|----|
|  | 8a2.3 Develop and implement a communication and information sharing strategy to stakeholders   | Communication Strategy                    | 2        | ME<br>DCFAP<br>ALL NGO   | Communication strategy available and implemented           | PPCH5<br>See above |           |    |    |
| <b>Target 8b: Elephant conservation integrated in multi-sectorial planning by 2022</b>                     |  |   |          |  |  |                    |           |    |    |
| Action   | Activity   | Method                                    | Priority | Responsibility   | Verification (Progress)                                    | Funding (\$US)     | Timeframe |    |    |
|  |  |   |          |  |  |                    | Y1        | Y2 | Y3 |
| 8b1: Integration of the needs of elephant conservation and management into national priorities and agendas | 8b1.1 Conduct technical and policy exchanges of information within and across sectors and amongst all stakeholders (local communities to high-level decision makers) | Consultant Meetings<br>Workshop           | 2        | ME,<br>DCFAP   | Reports available  | PPCH5<br>See above | X         | X  |    |
|  | 8b1.2 Facilitate exchanges to promote development and land-use planning relevant to elephant conservation and management   | Consultant Meetings<br>Workshop<br>Medias | 3        | ME, DCFAP, Home Land Management Ministry, relevant stakeholders/ partners, local communities | Number and Nature of exchanges realized, Reports available | PPCH5<br>See above | X         | X  | X  |
|  | 8b1.3 Organize inter-sector meetings (including high-level decision makers) on the conservation and managements of elephants   | Consultant Meetings<br>Workshop<br>Medias | 4        | ME, DCFAP, Partners and relevant NGOs  | Meeting reports available                                  | PPCH5<br>See above | X         | X  | X  |
|  | 8b1.4 Establish bi-sectorial or multi-sectorial agreements to support the management of the various zones, especially buffer zones and corridors                     | Consultant Meetings<br>Workshop<br>Medias | 3        | ME, DCFAP, Home Land Management Ministry, relevant stakeholders/ partners, local communities | MoUs and agreements available                              | PPCH5<br>See above | X         | X  |    |
|  | 8b1.5 Ensure that all elephant conservation issues are firmly integrated into sectorial development policies, including those of the relevant territories.           | Consultant Meetings<br>Workshop<br>Medias | 2        | ME, DCFAP, Home Land Management Ministry, relevant stakeholders/ partners, local             | Reports available  | PPCH5<br>See above | X         | X  | X  |
| <b>NEAP Objective 8: Total Funding Required (US \$)</b>  |  |   |          |  |  | <b>\$1,723,572</b> |           |    |    |

|  |                     |  |  |  |
|--|---------------------|--|--|--|
| <b>Project Proposals: Total Funding Required for 3 years (US\$)*</b> | <b>\$1,723,572</b>  |  |  |  |
|  |                     |  |  |  |
| Chad NEAP Objective 1: Total Funding Required                        | \$26,107,048        |  |  |  |
| Chad NEAP Objective 2: Total Funding Required                        | \$ 276,400          |  |  |  |
| Chad NEAP Objective 3: Total Funding Required                        | \$ 6,617,823        |  |  |  |
| Chad NEAP Objective 4: Total Funding Required                        | \$ 764,015          |  |  |  |
| Chad NEAP Objective 5: Total Funding Required                        | \$ 474,600          |  |  |  |
| Chad NEAP Objective 6: Total Funding Required                        | \$ 784,046          |  |  |  |
| Chad NEAP Objective 7: Total Funding Required                        | \$ 8,514,580        |  |  |  |
| Chad NEAP Objective 8: Total Funding Required                        | \$ 1,723,572        |  |  |  |
|  |                     |  |  |  |
| <b>Chad NEAP Total Requested (8 Objectives; 3 years)</b>             | <b>\$45,262,084</b> |  |  |  |



ANNEX 7: Resource Mobilization Plan & Budget [Medium & Long Term]

| Chad NEAP – Resource Mobilization Plan and Budget (Medium Term: 3 years)   |  |   |   |              |                     |                   |           |           |             |            |
|--|--|---|---|--------------|---------------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|------------|
| Activity   | Project #/Name   | Target(s)   | Actions   | Lead Partner | Source of Financing | Budget US\$ (Yr.) |           |           | Total 3 yrs | Shortfall  |
|  |  |   |   |              |                     | 1                 | 2         | 3         |             |            |
| Objective 1: The illegal killing of elephants and the illegal trade in their products are reduced to acceptable levels by 2023 |  |   |   |              |                     |                   |           |           |             |            |
| <b>Activities</b>  |  |   |   |              |                     |                   |           |           |             |            |
| 1a1.2 – 1a2.7  | Project Proposal CH1: Strengthening law enforcement in Chad                        | 1.a: The Proportion of Illegally Killed Elephants (PIKE) is <0.5 by 2023  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 1a1: Reinforcement of the National Elephant Protection Center (NEPC)</li> <li>▪ 1a2: Intensification of anti-poaching patrols</li> </ul>   | CGFF DCFAP   | External            | 15,638,064        | 2,664,479 | 2,664,479 | 20,967,022  | 20,967,022 |
| 1b1.1 – 1b3.3  | Project Proposal CH2: Strengthening the National Ivory Stockpile Management System | 1.b: The illegal trade in ivory is reduced to an acceptable level by 2026 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 1b1: Strengthening legislation</li> <li>▪ 1b2: Management and monitoring of the national Ivory Stockpile</li> <li>▪ 1b3: Closure of domestic ivory markets and ban on private ivory holds</li> </ul> | CNPE         | External            | 1,518,362         | 1,224,532 | 1,224,532 | 3,967,426   | 3,967,426  |
| #  |  |   |   |              |                     | 00.00             | 00.00     | 00.00     | 00.00       | 00.00      |

|  |  |  |  |                 |          |                   |                  |                  |                   |                   |
|--|--|--|--|-----------------|----------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
|  |  |  |  |                 |          |                   |                  |                  |                   |                   |
| <b>Objective 1: Total 3 years</b>  |  |  |  |                 |          | <b>17,156,426</b> | <b>3,889,011</b> | <b>3,889,011</b> | <b>24,934,448</b> | <b>24,934,448</b> |
| <b>Objective 2: Insert</b>   |  |  |  |                 |          |                   |                  |                  |                   |                   |
| <b>Activity</b>  |  |  |  |                 |          |                   |                  |                  |                   |                   |
| #  |  |  |  |                 |          | 00.00             | 00.00            | 00.00            | 00.00             | 00.00             |
| <b>Objective 2: Total</b>  |  |  |  |                 |          | <b>00.00</b>      | <b>00.00</b>     | <b>00.00</b>     | <b>00.00</b>      | <b>00.00</b>      |
| <b>Objective 3: The Human-Elephant Conflict is reduced to an acceptable level with zero human fatalities by 2026</b> |  |  |  |                 |          |                   |                  |                  |                   |                   |
| <b>Activities</b>  |  |  |  |                 |          |                   |                  |                  |                   |                   |
| 3a1.1 – 3b2.3  | Project Proposal CH3: Strengthening HEC Management | 3a: HEC status reviewed, documented and monitored<br><br>3b: HEC reduced to acceptable levels with zero human fatalities by 2026 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 3a1: HEC review</li> <li>▪ 3a2: HEC monitoring</li> <li>▪ 3b1: Enhance the capacity of the national wildlife services and local communities on HEC mitigation</li> <li>▪ 3b2: Development and implementation of a National Action Plan on HEC Mitigation</li> </ul> | CGFF DCFAP CNPE | External | 2,934,730         | 1,841,546        | 1,841,547        | 6,617,823         | 6,617,823         |
| #  |  |  |  |                 |          | 00.00             | 00.00            | 00.00            | 00.00             | 00.00             |
| <b>Objective 3: Total 3 years</b>  |  |  |  |                 |          | <b>2,934,730</b>  | <b>1,841,546</b> | <b>1,841,547</b> | <b>6,617,823</b>  | <b>6,617,823</b>  |
| <b>Objective 4: Insert</b>   |  |  |  |                 |          |                   |                  |                  |                   |                   |
| <b>Activity</b>  |  |  |  |                 |          |                   |                  |                  |                   |                   |

|  |   |  |   |  |               |          |           |           |           |           |           |
|--|---|--|---|--|---------------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| #  |   | ▪  | ▪   |  |               | 00.00    | 00.00     | 00.00     | 00.00     | 00.00     |           |
| <b>Objective 4: Total</b>  |   |  |   |  |               | 00.00    | 00.00     | 00.00     | 00.00     | 00.00     |           |
| <b>Objective 5: Insert</b>   |   |  |   |  |               |          |           |           |           |           |           |
| <b>Activity</b>  |   |  |   |  |               |          |           |           |           |           |           |
| #  |   | ▪  | ▪   |  |               | 00.00    | 00.00     | 00.00     | 00.00     | 00.00     |           |
| <b>Objective 5: Total</b>  |   |  |   |  |               | 00.00    | 00.00     | 00.00     | 00.00     | 00.00     |           |
| <b>Objective 6: Insert</b>   |   |  |   |  |               |          |           |           |           |           |           |
| <b>Activity</b>  |   |  |   |  |               |          |           |           |           |           |           |
| #  |   | ▪  | ▪   |  |               | 00.00    | 00.00     | 00.00     | 00.00     | 00.00     |           |
| <b>Objective 6: Total</b>  |   |  |   |  |               | 00.00    | 00.00     | 00.00     | 00.00     | 00.00     |           |
| <b>Objective 7: Improved cooperation with local communities on elephant conservation</b> |   |  |   |  |               |          |           |           |           |           |           |
| <b>Activities</b>  |   |  |   |  |               |          |           |           |           |           |           |
| 7a1.1<br>7b2.2   | - | Project<br>Proposal CH4:<br>Establishing<br>Community<br>Based Elephant<br>conservancies | 7a. Multiple<br>land-use<br>models<br>developed<br>and<br>initiated by<br>2023<br><br>7b:<br>Community<br>and private<br>conservation<br>of<br>elephants<br>strengthened<br>by 2023 | ▪ 7a1: Elephant<br>conservation<br>strengthened<br>by adoption of<br>concerted<br>management<br>models<br>▪ 7b1:<br>Promotion of<br>community<br>conservancies<br>and<br>ecotourism<br>▪ 7b2:<br>Promotion of<br>private | DCFAP<br>CGFF | External | 3,805,008 | 2,354,786 | 2,354,786 | 8,514,580 | 8,514,580 |

|   |   |  |  |            |          |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |
|---|---|--|--|------------|----------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
|   |   |  | elephant conservancies   |            |          |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |
| #   |   |  |  |            |          | 00.00            | 00.00            | 00.00            | 00.00            | 00.00            |
| #   |   |  |  |            |          | 00.00            | 00.00            | 00.00            | 00.00            | 00.00            |
| <b>Objective 7: Total 3 years</b>   |   |  |  |            |          | <b>3,805,008</b> | <b>2,354,786</b> | <b>2,354,786</b> | <b>8,514,580</b> | <b>8,514,580</b> |
| <b>Objective 8: The National Elephant Action Plan (NEAP) is effectively implemented by 2026</b> |   |  |  |            |          |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |
| <b>Activities</b>   |   |  |  |            |          |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |
| 8a1.1 – 8b1.5   | Project Proposal CH5: Strengthening coordination and management to effectively implement the NEAP | 8a: A well-coordinated management framework for supporting decision makers and stakeholders is effectively implemented by 2020<br><br>8b: Elephant conservation integrated in multi-sectorial planning by 2022 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 8a1: Design of a NEAP governance framework and implementation plan</li> <li>▪ 8a2: Resource mobilization and investment strategy</li> <li>▪ 8b1: Integrate of the needs of elephant conservation and management into national priorities and agendas</li> </ul> | DCFAP CGFF | External | 678,041          | 522,766          | 522,765          | 1,723,572        | 1,723,572        |
| #   |   |  |  |            |          | 00.00            | 00.00            | 00.00            | 00.00            | 00.00            |
| <b>Objective 8: Total 3 years</b>   |   |  |  |            |          | <b>678,041</b>   | <b>522,766</b>   | <b>522,765</b>   | <b>1,723,572</b> | <b>1,723,572</b> |

**Total Budget Chad NEAP Project Proposals 3 years 24,574,205 8,608,109 8,608,109 41,790,423 41,790,423**

**Chad NEAP – Resource Mobilization Plan and Budget (Long Term: 5 years)**

| Activity  | Project #/Name   | Target(s)   | Actions   | Lead Partner | Source of Financing | Budget US\$ (Yr.) |           |           | Total 5 yrs | Shortfall  |
|---|--|---|---|--------------|---------------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|------------|
|   |  |   |   |              |                     | 1                 | 3         | 5         |             |            |
| <b>Objective 1: The illegal killing of elephants and the illegal trade in their products are reduced to acceptable levels by 2023</b> |  |   |   |              |                     |                   |           |           |             |            |
| <b>Activities</b>   |  |   |   |              |                     |                   |           |           |             |            |
| 1a1.2 – 1a2.7   | Project Proposal CH1: Strengthening law enforcement in Chad                        | 1.a: The Proportion of Illegally Killed Elephants (PIKE) is <0.5 by 2023  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 1a1: Reinforcement of the National Elephant Protection Center (NEPC)</li> <li>▪ 1a2: Intensification of anti-poaching patrols</li> </ul>   | CGFF DCFAP   | External            | 15,638,064        | 5,328,958 | 6,345,546 | 27,312,568  | 27,312,568 |
| 1b1.1 – 1b3.3   | Project Proposal CH2: Strengthening the National Ivory Stockpile Management System | 1.b: The illegal trade in ivory is reduced to an acceptable level by 2026 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 1b1: Strengthening legislation</li> <li>▪ 1b2: Management and monitoring of the national Ivory Stockpile</li> <li>▪ 1b3: Closure of domestic ivory markets and ban on private ivory holds</li> </ul> | CNPE         | External            | 1,518,362         | 2,449,064 | 1,908,272 | 5,875,698   | 5,875,698  |
| #   |  |   |   |              |                     | 00.00             | 00.00     | 00.00     | 00.00       | 00.00      |

|  |  |  |  |                 |          |                                   |                   |                  |                  |                   |                   |
|--|--|--|--|-----------------|----------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
|  |  |  |  |                 |          | <b>Objective 1: Total 5 years</b> | <b>17,156,426</b> | <b>7,778,022</b> | <b>8,253,818</b> | <b>33,188,266</b> | <b>33,188,266</b> |
| <b>Objective 2: Insert</b>   |  |  |  |                 |          |                                   |                   |                  |                  |                   |                   |
| <b>Activity</b>  |  |  |  |                 |          |                                   |                   |                  |                  |                   |                   |
| #  |  | ▪  | ▪  |                 |          | 00.00                             | 00.00             | 00.00            | 00.00            | 00.00             |                   |
|  |  |  |  |                 |          | <b>Objective 2: Total</b>         | <b>00.00</b>      | <b>00.00</b>     | <b>00.00</b>     | <b>00.00</b>      | <b>00.00</b>      |
| <b>Objective 3: The Human-Elephant Conflict is reduced to an acceptable level with zero human fatalities by 2026</b> |  |  |  |                 |          |                                   |                   |                  |                  |                   |                   |
| <b>Activities</b>  |  |  |  |                 |          |                                   |                   |                  |                  |                   |                   |
| 3a1.1 – 3b2.3  | Project Proposal CH3: Strengthening HEC Management | 3a: HEC status reviewed, documented and monitored<br><br>3b: HEC reduced to acceptable levels with zero human fatalities by 2026 | ▪ 3a1: HEC review<br>▪ 3a2: HEC monitoring<br>▪ 3b1: Enhance the capacity of the national wildlife services and local communities on HEC mitigation<br>▪ 3b2: Development and implementation of a National Action Plan on HEC Mitigation | CGFF DCFAP CNPE | External | 2,934,730                         | 3,683,093         | 3,683,093        | 10,300,916       | 10,300,916        |                   |
| #  |  | ▪  | ▪  |                 |          | 00.00                             | 00.00             | 00.00            | 00.00            | 00.00             |                   |
|  |  |  |  |                 |          | <b>Objective 3: Total 5 years</b> | <b>2,934,730</b>  | <b>3,683,093</b> | <b>3,683,093</b> | <b>10,300,916</b> | <b>10,300,916</b> |
| <b>Objective 4: Insert</b>   |  |  |  |                 |          |                                   |                   |                  |                  |                   |                   |
| <b>Activity</b>  |  |  |  |                 |          |                                   |                   |                  |                  |                   |                   |
| #  |  | ▪  | ▪  |                 |          | 00.00                             | 00.00             | 00.00            | 00.00            | 00.00             |                   |

|  |   |   |  |  |            |          |           |           |           |            |            |
|--|---|---|--|--|------------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|
|  |   |   | ▪  |  |            |          |           |           |           |            |            |
| <b>Objective 4: Total</b>  |   |   |  |  |            | 00.00    | 00.00     | 00.00     | 00.00     | 00.00      |            |
| <b>Objective 5: Insert</b>   |   |   |  |  |            |          |           |           |           |            |            |
| <b>Activity</b>  |   |   |  |  |            |          |           |           |           |            |            |
| #  |   | ▪   | ▪  |  |            | 00.00    | 00.00     | 00.00     | 00.00     | 00.00      |            |
| <b>Objective 5: Total</b>  |   |   |  |  |            |          |           |           |           |            |            |
| <b>Objective 6: Insert</b>   |   |   |  |  |            |          |           |           |           |            |            |
| <b>Activity</b>  |   |   |  |  |            |          |           |           |           |            |            |
| #  |   | ▪   | ▪  |  |            | 00.00    | 00.00     | 00.00     | 00.00     | 00.00      |            |
| <b>Objective 6: Total</b>  |   |   |  |  |            |          |           |           |           |            |            |
| <b>Objective 7: Improved cooperation with local communities on elephant conservation</b> |   |   |  |  |            |          |           |           |           |            |            |
| <b>Activities</b>  |   |   |  |  |            |          |           |           |           |            |            |
| 7a1.1<br>7b2.2   | - | Project Proposal CH4: Establishing Community Based Elephant conservancies | 7a. Multiple land-use models developed and initiated by 2023<br><br>7b: Community and private conservation of elephants strengthened by 2023 | ▪ 7a1: Elephant conservation strengthened by adoption of concerted management models<br><br>▪ 7b1: Promotion of community conservancies and ecotourism<br><br>▪ 7b2: Promotion of private elephant | DCFAP CGFF | External | 3,805,008 | 4,709,572 | 3,718,121 | 12,232,701 | 12,232,701 |

|   |   |  |  |            |          |                   |                   |                   |                   |                   |
|---|---|--|--|------------|----------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
|   |   |  | conservancies  |            |          |                   |                   |                   |                   |                   |
| #   |   |  |  |            |          | 00.00             | 00.00             | 00.00             | 00.00             | 00.00             |
| #   |   |  |  |            |          | 00.00             | 00.00             | 00.00             | 00.00             | 00.00             |
| <b>Objective 7: Total 5 years</b>   |   |  |  |            |          | <b>3,805,008</b>  | <b>4,709,572</b>  | <b>3,718,121</b>  | <b>12,232,701</b> | <b>12,232,701</b> |
| <b>Objective 8: The National Elephant Action Plan (NEAP) is effectively implemented by 2026</b> |   |  |  |            |          |                   |                   |                   |                   |                   |
| <b>Activities</b>   |   |  |  |            |          |                   |                   |                   |                   |                   |
| 8a1.1 – 8b1.5   | Project Proposal CH5: Strengthening coordination and management to effectively implement the NEAP | 8a: A well-coordinated management framework for supporting decision makers and stakeholders is effectively implemented by 2020<br><br>8b: Elephant conservation integrated in multi-sectorial planning by 2022 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 8a1: Design of a NEAP governance framework and implementation plan</li> <li>▪ 8a2: Resource mobilization and investment strategy</li> <li>▪ 8b1: Integrate of the needs of elephant conservation and management into national priorities and agendas</li> </ul> | DCFAP CGFF | External | 678,041           | 1,045,531         | 867,051           | 2,590,623         | 2,590,623         |
| #   |   |  |  |            |          | 00.00             | 00.00             | 00.00             | 00.00             | 00.00             |
| <b>Objective 8: Total 5 years</b>   |   |  |  |            |          | <b>678,041</b>    | <b>1,045,531</b>  | <b>867,051</b>    | <b>2,590,623</b>  | <b>2,590,623</b>  |
| <b>Total Budget Chad NEAP Project Proposals 5 years</b>   |   |  |  |            |          | <b>24,574,205</b> | <b>17,216,218</b> | <b>16,522,083</b> | <b>58,312,506</b> | <b>58,312,506</b> |



