Ethiopian Elephant Action Plan

2015-2025

Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority

Foreword

Elephants are a keystone umbrella species, ranging over large and ecologically diverse areas. They are ecosystem engineers as they impact and shape their ecosystem: whilst areas without elephants will continue to exist, those ecosystems will not continue to function in the same way without the presence of elephants. Elephants are also charismatic ambassadors for wildlife conservation globally: their intelligence, longevity and social and emotional complexity ensure they stand apart from many other wildlife species. There are many parallels between humans and elephant societies: we know they suffer significantly if one of their family members dies.

Ethiopian elephants, although not numerous, are however very special. Ethiopia is home to the most northern elephant population on the continent, on the border with Eritrea and is also a haven for the last of the Somali race elephant species found in Babille Elephant Sanctuary. It would be tragic to lose these remnant populations. Sadly, Ethiopia has not been immune from the wave of illegal killing of elephants that has swept across the African continent in the last few years. Ethiopia is a significant transit hotspot in East Africa; ivory trafficking through Ethiopia has increased in recent years with the Bole International Airport a major transit route.

Whilst Ethiopia has made progress in the last few years to combat poaching of elephants and ivory trafficking through collaborative work with local communities as well as various conservation partners on law enforcement, much more is required to reverse the ever-increasing illegal trade and ensure the long-term survival of this iconic species in Ethiopia. The priorities identified in this Action Plan will guide our work for the coming ten years [2015-2025]. We must work to put in place effective field law enforcement operations and we must also work to maintain sufficient habitat for elephants, the largest of our mammals.

It is, therefore, our belief that the protection of Ethiopia's special elephant populations and their natural habitat, which is our joint heritage, is possible when we combine our passion and our efforts for the betterments of its conservation and protection. Finally, I would like to express my great appreciation and deliver my heartfelt thanks for those of our conservation partners, as well as stakeholders, who have already been standing with us in providing financial, material and technical support and call upon all national and international agencies, regional and intergovernmental organizations, conservation partners and donors to join hands in supporting the implementation of this Elephant Action Plan to make it fruitful in achieving its strategic objectives.

Therefore, on behalf of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and myself, it is with great pleasure and a strong belief that I endorse the next ten years [2015-2025] Ethiopia Elephant Action Plan.

Together we can bring changes!

With Regards,

Haile Mariam Desalegn, Prime Minister of the Federal Republic of Ethiopia

Contents

List of Abbreviations

AEAP	African Elephant Action Plan
APN	African Parks Network
BES	Babille Elephants Sanctuary
BFF	Born Free Foundation
BIA	Bole International Airport
CCNP	Chebera Churchura National Park
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
EEAP	Ethiopian Elephant Action Plan
EPI	Elephant Protection Initiative
EWCA	Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority
EWB	Elephants Without Boarders
FZS	Frankfurt Zoological Society
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GeNP	Geralle National Park
GNP	Gambella National Park
GoE	Government of Ethiopia
HEC	Human Elephant Conflict
HoAREC - AAU	Horn of Africa Regional Environmental Centre – Addis Ababa University
KSNP	Kafta-Sheraro National Park
LATF	Lusaka Agreement Task Force
LE	Law Enforcement
MNP	Mago National Park
NEAP	National Elephant Action Plan
NEST	National Environmental Security Task Force
NIAP	National Ivory Action Plan
NISS	National Information and Security Service
NP	National Park
NRS	National Regional State
ONP	Omo National Park
PA	Protected Area
RBM	Ranger Based Monitoring
SDPASE	Sustainable Development of the Protected Area System of Ethiopia
SNNPNRS	Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples National Regional State
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNEP	United Nations Environment Program
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Executive Summary

The Ethiopian Elephant Action Plan collates the current knowledge on the status of Ethiopia's elephant populations, the ivory trade through Ethiopia and the threats to the Ethiopian elephant population. The Plan outlines the priority actions required to safeguard Ethiopia's elephants for the next decade.

Against a backdrop of loss of habitat due to agricultural expansion, illegal settlement, overgrazing pressure, human-elephant conflict and poaching for ivory, the population of Ethiopian elephants has declined by around 90% since the 1980s, with extirpation of the species from at least 6 of the 16 range sites reported in the early 1990s. Currently around 1,631 – 2,121 elephants still occur in the country in up to 10 populations, of which 5 occur partially trans-boundary. Ethiopia harbours some unique populations: the most northerly population on the continent in Kafta-Sheraro National Park on the border with Eritrea and the remnants of the Somali elephant race in Babille Elephant Sanctuary.

Viable populations are found in Gambella, Kafta-Sheraro, Omo, Mago, Chebera-Churchura National Parks and the Babille Elephant Sanctuary, with remnant populations still occurring in Geralle National Park, Alitash National Park, Mizan Teferi, the Dabus Valley, Mao-Komo and Bejimez areas of the country.

Poaching for ivory is the most severe immediate threat facing all these populations. Mago, Omo, Chebera-Churchura, Gambella, Babille and Kafta-Sharero have all had elephants poached in 2014/2015 and in the preceding years. Thus, these areas must be the focus for immediate action to strengthen law enforcement, including intelligence systems. The threat of poaching does however hang over the other populations and could essentially extirpate all populations in the next 10 years if not reversed from now onwards.

Habitat loss continues to be the cause of the long-term decline of all of Ethiopia's elephant populations. Land conversion due to illegal settlement, incompatible agricultural expansion and resource use conflict among various entities, combined with severe overgrazing, has continued to destroy and degrade the elephant range habitat and corridors. Immediate action is required to maintain existing ranges and connectivity in most of the afore-mentioned areas by reducing or hopefully reversing the effects of existing anthropogenic pressures. The reduction of settlement and overgrazing by pastoralists inside some protected areas; namely: Babille, Omo and Mago, is also critical to ensuring that current elephant population declines are halted.

Ethiopia, particularly Bole International Airport, has been identified as a transit hub for ivory trafficking from Africa to the Far East. Ivory from Ethiopia's elephants and possibly also from bordering countries (South Sudan, Sudan, Kenya, Djibouti and Somalia) is being smuggled overland through Ethiopia and across its land borders. Successful efforts to combat trafficking at BIA have increased the detection of ivory carried by passengers at BIA. Priorities now are to put in place training of custom officers, a wildlife detection dog unit and additional scanners to increase ivory detection in cargo and at land borders, particularly in Moyale, Metema, Humera, Kurmuk, Ayisha-Dawale Moreover, local community engagement, multi-sectoral integration and awareness-raising must be carried out to decrease demand and involvement in the illegal trade, both as consumer and transit of ivory in Ethiopia. Working with police and judiciary to increase prosecution rates and revising related

legislation including the Penal Code of the country to ensure that it provides sufficient deterrent to trafficking is critical.

This Ethiopian Elephant Action Plan is ambitious in its strategic breadth and thus cannot be funded by the Government budget alone, given the very limited financial capacity and resources constraint, which is inadequate to deliver the necessary priority activities. Therefore, significant support from donors is required to fund the implementation of this Action Plan: priorities for investment in the implementation of this NEAP are outlined below and within Annexes.

Summary: Priority Actions for Elephant Conservation in Ethiopia

1) **Improve site-based law enforcement efforts, including intelligence systems, across the country but focussing initially on Mago, Omo, Babille, Chebera Churchura, Gambella and Kafta-Sheraro National parks and immediately adjacent areas.**

   a) Establish technology-based law enforcement systems: provide materials, training and operational funds

   b) Ensure strong leadership at warden and head scout level in all areas

   c) Set up security committees with local administration and communities at each site and engage military and police forces wherever required and as appropriate

   d) Work with local government and security committees to improve general security, to reduce resource use conflicts and other anthropogenic pressures at these key sites

   e) Assess capacity and equipment needs at each priority site and provide relevant training, equipment and operational funds to scouts and protected area Head Quarters.

   f) Establish a central elephant protection task force at all levels that could be deployed, as and where necessary, to support site-based efforts

2) **Establish co-operation with Federal and Regional Institutions (e.g. Investment commissions and agencies, land administration and environmental protection bureaus and private investors) to sustainably manage and mitigate possible impacts of incompatible land use systems, focussing on present ranges (the Omo-Mago complex, Kafta-Sheraro, Gambella, Chebera-Churchura, Babille and Mizan Teferi)**

   a) Maintain the elephant habitats in Kafta Sheraro and open an elephant corridor through irrigation schemes along the Tekeze River basin

   b) Develop regular consultation forum with stakeholders, such as investment companies, concerned Federal and Regional government institutions to mitigate the effects of agricultural expansion, lack of coordination among different sectors on development plans and associated infrastructure development, including settlement programmes in the Omo and Mago National Parks complex.

3) **Improve detection, prevention and deterrents for ivory trafficking at Bole International Airport and land border outlets**

   a) Analyze current systems, equipment and capacity gaps and provide recommendations for improved detection mechanisms including scanner supply.

   b) Increase the use of improved technologies in detecting and preventing ivory trafficking

   c) Increase awareness of baggage handlers, overland cargo freighters and customs officials with on-going program

   d) Establish wildlife detection dog unit in collaboration with Federal police commission at BIA and equip the unit with the necessary materials

e) Conduct targeted public awareness campaigns for expatriate citizens and travellers of trade countries on illicit wildlife trafficking by using media, art and other communication strategies

4) Ensure the timely destruction of ivory stockpiles while strengthening the security of the on-going - stock management

a) Establish database and efficient communication among concerned bodies
b) Set up Standard Operating Procedures for confiscation and storage system with regular ivory destruction
c) Organise ivory destruction ceremony and PR events when the need arises

5) Improve awareness of and support to site-level communities' livelihood programs and key target groups in Ethiopia for elephant conservation and law enforcement

a) Design messaging campaign for target groups and sites, using international and national experts and artists in communication.
b) Implement campaigns targeting buyers, sellers and traffickers,
c) Raise awareness and improve attitudes to elephant conservation in communities at target sites and border areas, establishing elephant conservation clubs in schools at selected areas to mobilize students and school communities in the campaign
d) Work with local and national media on the elephant poaching crisis by signing an MOU to purchase air-time for transmission of various programs, sponsoring events, and producing documentary films
e) Conduct training to create awareness for journalists and communicators across all target sites
f) Support livelihood programs at site level.

SECTION A: INTRODUCTION

A.1 Background

Ethiopia's elephants are in a precarious situation. Overhunting for the ivory trade in the 19th and early 20th century decimated Ethiopia's elephants, reflected by a peak of 66 tonnes of ivory passing through Djibouti in 1910 (Demeke 2009). The effect of hunting on Ethiopia's elephants has been compounded by decades of habitat losses, rising human populations and expansion of their agriculture and livestock. Each of Ethiopia's elephant populations have gradually reduced in size and range, so that today, only around 1,631 – 2,121 elephants continue to persist in just ten areas, with five of these abutting international boundaries. Very small remnant populations remain in four areas and most elephant populations are islands in a sea of humanity. Connectivity remains between Omo and Mago and possibly Chebera-Churchura. Even within current ranges, habitat fragmentation is occurring and corridors through which elephants can move are being squeezed over time.

Moreover, a tsunami of elephant poaching for ivory has again swept across the African continent. Globally, poaching and trafficking in ivory is at the highest level in 25 years due to a huge increase in demand from the Far East with an increase in the price of ivory from $5/kg in 1989 to $2100/kg in 2013 (Vigne & Martin, 2014).

This tsunami has not spared Ethiopia and elephant poaching for ivory is impacting several key populations. At least 103 elephants are thought to have been killed in the last 7 years in the Babille Elephant Sanctuary and there is currently an upswing in poaching in the southwest, with Omo and Mago National Parks particularly highly vulnerable. Only Ethiopia's relatively good national security and the relatively small size, and remoteness of some of its populations have protected Ethiopia's elephants from additional devastation. That said, insecurity in the wider region, particularly in the Horn of Africa presents a constant and increasing threat to the species.

Ethiopia also faces significant challenges in combating illegal ivory trafficking with ivory transiting the country by land and air. Addis Ababa's Bole International Airport (BIA) has been identified as one of the three major aerial trafficking hubs, along with Nairobi's Jomo Kenyatta International Airport and Johannesburg Airport. The thriving national airline transits passengers and goods from across Africa to the Far East. In recent years impounding of ivory at BIA and has risen sharply to 204 incidences in 2011 (Table 5), and there have been also a number of seizures of ivory domestically (See Table 4) even though coordinated efforts with different stakeholders in recent years has borne fruit in minimising the previous situation.

Action is required urgently to reverse the ever-increasing challenges associated with conservation of Ethiopia's remaining elephants and time is running out. In addition to the existing anthropogenic pressures, if demand and prices for ivory remain high; there will be continual pressure to poach the elephants of Ethiopia. Ethiopia therefore, took a brave step to underwrite the commitments of the declaration at the London Conference on Illegal Wildlife Trade in London in February 2014. Ethiopia also became a founder member of the Elephant Protection Initiative (EPI) and announced its intention to destroy its ivory stockpile at the London Conference on Illegal wildlife Trade in February 2014. The stockpile of about 6.1 tonnes ivory was officially destroyed on 20th of March 2015 in an historical and

transparent manner to show zero tolerance to poaching and a strong commitment to elephant conservation in the country

Ethiopia needs further assistance to fulfil its commitments to elephant conservation. The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia's Wildlife Conservation Authority (EWCA) and the concerned regional authorities, lack the required finance, skilled human resources, equipment, modern technology and technical capacity to effectively conserve its remaining elephants and stop ivory trafficking by overcoming the poaching crisis.

This Ethiopian Elephant Action Plan (EEAP) has been developed to lay out the steps and priorities for elephant conservation and the curtailment of the ivory trade in Ethiopia. As such this EEAP provides a clear framework within which financial, material and technical support can be sought and provided for elephant conservation and management and for a reduction in the ivory trade and trafficking. It is now up to the international community to rise to support this plan and reverse the challenges that Ethiopia's elephant populations are facing to assist her to fulfil her vision of saving and conserving the remaining elephants.

A.2. Ethiopian Elephant Action Plan: Function, Structure and Development Process

A.2.1: Function

The development of a National Elephant Action Plan (NEAP) is a tool for implementing the African Elephant Action Plan at the national level through:

- Helping elephant range states articulate their national vision for elephants;
- Identifying and prioritising the objectives and actions that need to be taken to protect elephants;
- Providing a basis for requests for funding support by outlining priorities.

A NEAP is now a requirement for each African Elephant Range State as well as Elephant Protection Initiative member states in order to obtain further international support.

Ethiopia, as a country of *secondary importance* for international ivory trafficking, was also requested by CITES to develop a short term National Ivory Action Plan (NIAP) in 2014. The Ethiopian NIAP (EWCA, 2014) was extracted from this EEAP as it identifies all anti-trafficking and law enforcement priorities and includes milestones for implementation. NIAP objectives are cross-referenced in this EEAP.

A.2.2. Structure

In addition to IUCN guidelines on Species Action Plans, it is recommended that all NEAPs should also:

a) Align with the African Elephant Action Plan (AEAP);
b) Cover at least a 10-year period;
c) Identify immediate actions for urgent funding;
d) Identify longer term actions;
e) Contain SMART (i.e. Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic, and Time-bound) objectives /targets;

NEAPs can also contain budgeted proposals that include details for priority strategic actions as additional Annexes. In many cases targets can only be met in Ethiopia if significant external funding can be found.

The Ethiopian Elephant Action Plan thus contains a series of elements as follows:

Section A: Introduction and background information.

Section B: Status, Trends and Threats for each elephant range site. It also summarises an exercise during the stakeholders' consultative planning workshop that attempted to provide guidance on which populations require most urgent action, based on their biological importance and threat level.

Section C: A summary of background information on ivory trafficking through Ethiopia.

Section D: The vision and goal for this Ethiopian Elephant Action Plan along with the overall objectives and actions that are required to achieve these goals.

Section E: Site-specific objectives and specific actions are listed with both urgent and long-term actions identified.

Appendices include: Detailed activities and milestones for Objective 1 (1); EEAP log frame with indicators (2); People involved in EEAP preparation (3&4); Literature cited (5); Summary of stakeholders in Ethiopia (6); Recent developments (7); Funding proposals (8); Implementation Plan (9); and Resource Mobilization Plan and Budget (10).

As this EEAP is a living document, it should be reviewed at least annually, with new high-priority funding proposals added.

A.2.3. Ethiopia's Elephant Action Plan Development

This NEAP was developed from a stakeholder consultative workshop in June 2014 to which site level staff and other stakeholders participated (See Appendix 3), followed by individual consultations and meetings of a working group on ivory trafficking. Drafts were reviewed by EWCA field and HQ staff, SNNPRS and other stakeholders. Site level information on population status, threats and urgent actions that was obtained collaboratively by partners and EWCA was also checked by key partners at site level (e.g. Gambella: HoA-REC -AAU and African Parks Network; BFF: Babille ES).

Figure. 1: Participants at EEAP planning workshop, June 2014

SECTION B: ETHIOPIA'S ELEPHANT STATUS AND THREATS

B.1 Historical notes

There is no adequate historical information on elephants for Ethiopia before the 1960s. However, elephants were mentioned in early explorers' reports and hunting became fashionable amongst the earlier rulers of the 19th century. As hunting for ivory escalated in the mid to late 19th century, elephant numbers dwindled, until the time Emperor Menelik banned elephant hunting around 1900, except by his special permission. A detailed account of the historical ivory trade and elephants in Ethiopia is available in Demeke (2009).

Unsystematic reports of elephant sightings around the turn of the 19th Century from visiting hunters and naturalists indicated that elephants had a more widespread range in Ethiopia than that of today, with reports from Borana (the Italian Prince Ruspoli was killed by an elephant close to the place where the endemic Prince Ruspoli Turaco can be found today), the Central Rift Valley, including Awash and Northern areas including Bahir Dar and the Axum area (Demeke 2010). However, these populations were extirpated by the 1940s, with the last records from Awash around 1942.

In the early 1960s, a UNESCO mission, requested by Emperor Haile Selassie, identified potential protected areas. The only specific elephant protected area was Babille, then thought by John Blower to be holding not more than 100 elephants, remnants of the once numerous Somali race. In the 1970s, the status of elephants became clearer and it emerged that most of Ethiopia's elephants actually occurred in areas not previously described including the south-west from Mizan Teferi and Gura Ferda to the lowlands of Gambella. Numbers estimated in the 1970/80s vary from 6000 to 10,000, with trophy hunting yielding excellent tusks up to 160 pounds until the early 1990s. When the Derg regime fell, a countrywide wave of slaughtering of wildlife resulted, including elephants. The large herds of elephants in Gambella have also been decimated by the various armed groups, which supplied itself with wildlife products including ivory. This continued into the new millennium, and was only brought to an end by the peace in South Sudan in 2003-2004. At the time of writing the instability in this area is again a serious threat to Gambella's elephants. Overall it is estimated that Ethiopia has lost about 90% of its elephants since the 1980s, with elephants being extirpated from at least 6 of 16 sites reported in the early 1990s (EWCO, 1991).

B.2 Summary of Current Elephant Status in Ethiopia

The conservation situation in Ethiopia has now stabilised with the consolidation of the new Government and the formation of regional and Federal wildlife management institutions. In very recent years elephant numbers may have begun to increase in a few areas, within the limits of the gradual erosion of habitat and connectivity and the most recent upsurge of ivory poaching.
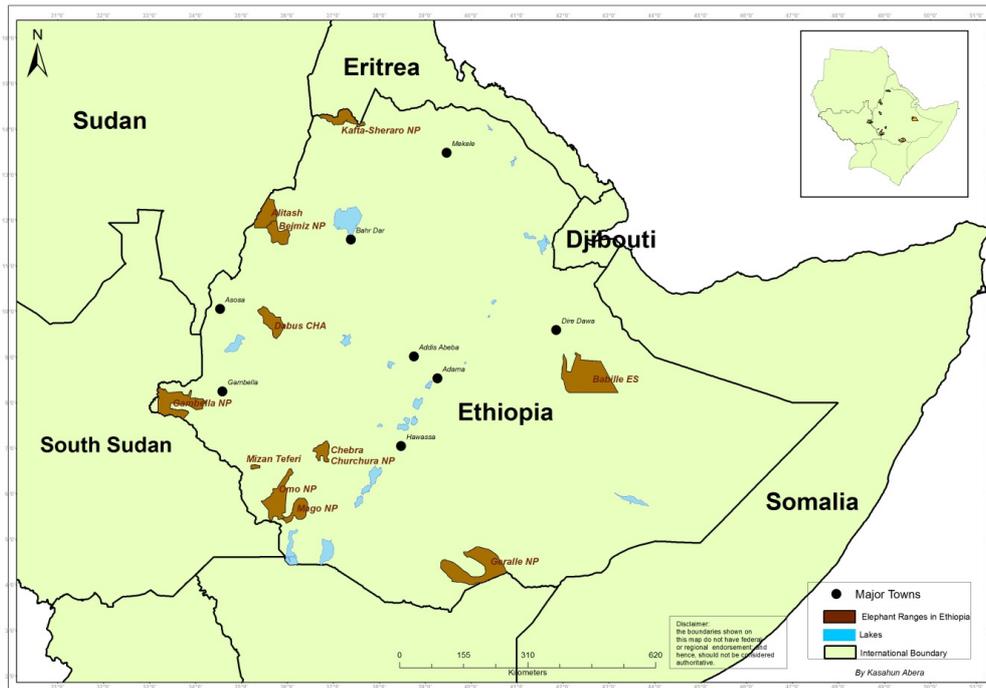
Figure 2: Map of elephant populations in Ethiopia

The total Ethiopian elephant population is estimated at between 1631 - 2121 occurring in 6 main populations of Omo, Mago, Gambella, Kafta-Sheraro, Chebera-Churchura National Parks and the Babille Elephant Sanctuary. In addition, elephant signs (footprints and dung) have been reported by conservation managers in the Alitash National Park, the newly proposed Bejimez National Park and Mizan Teferi area in southwest Ethiopia. Communities have reported observing elephants in the Geralle National Park area in southern Ethiopia and in the Dabus valley, at the confluence of the Abay and Dabus Rivers in the north-western regional state of Benishangul-Gumuz. Formal estimates of the size of these 4 small populations are not available (see Table 1).

Table 1: Summary of the size of elephant populations in Ethiopia

Population of PA's	Estimated Population Size	Reference
Potential Omo-Mago-Chebera-Churchura-Gambella Complex		
Omo	411	Aerial Survey (Chase et al., 2014)
Mago	80	Informed Guess (EWB, 2014; AESR 2016)
Mizan Teferi Area	20	Informed Guess (M. Ademasu, 2015)
Chebera Churchura	420	Ground Count (CCNP 2012-2014)
Gambella	550	Aerial Total Count (Mònico & Schapira, 2015)
Other Populations		
Babille	250	Ground Count (EWCA, 2014; AESR 2016)
Kafta- Sheraro	300	Informed Guess (EWCA, 2013)
Alitash/Bejimez	20	Informed Guess (A. Mariye, 2014)
Dabus Valley	20	Informed Guess (C Enawgaw, 2015)
Geralle	50	Informed Guess (M. Aychew, 2015)
Total	**1631 (min) – 2121 (max)**	**(Maximum estimate includes informed guesses)**

Key information on elephant status and threats in the major populations is detailed below and was obtained by site level staff, from published and internal reports after consultation with key partners. Several populations move across international boundaries (Gambella, Kafta-Sheraro, Alitash, Omo and probably Geralle) and so care must be taken when estimating the total African elephant population to ensure that these areas are not double-counted.

B.3 Site Based Status and Threats

B-3.1. Babille Elephant Sanctuary (BES)

Population Size: *250*, estimated from ground counts in 2014, with a 25% decrease over 4 years. Two main groups: the larger Gobele group and the smaller Erer group. After their extirpation in Northern Somalia in the 1920's, these are the last survivors of the Somali race.

PA Size: 6,982 km^2

Habitat: Thick woodlands in hilly areas and open valleys. Main areas: Move north and south along the Erer and Gobele Valleys in the west and also occasionally into the Dakata Valley in the middle of BES. Range outside the sanctuary.

Management Authority: EWCA, straddles boundary between Oromia and the Ethiopian Somale NRS.
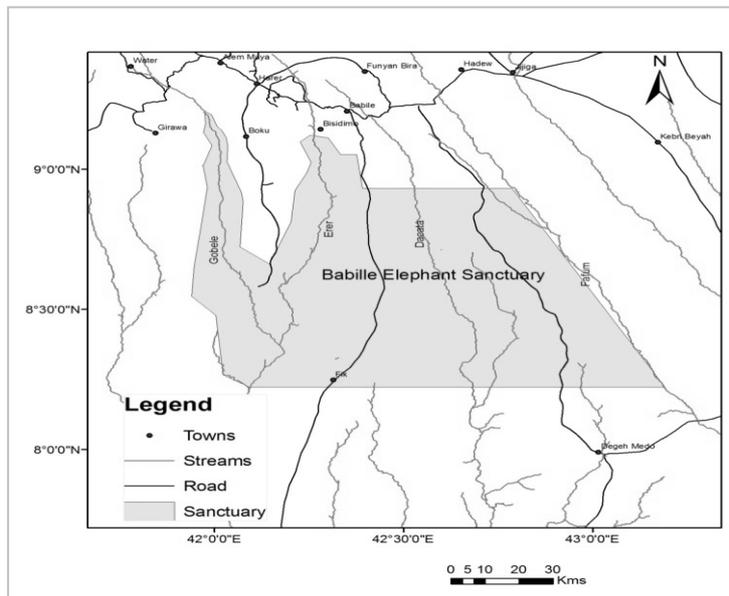
Major Threats:

a) **Illegal killing for ivory:** Major threat and cause of recent population decrease. 11 known to have been killed in 2014/2015. Easy access and proximity to trade routes through Somalia and Djibouti are key drivers, with low human, technical and financial capacity for law enforcement within BES being key contributing factors. **RANK SEVERE.**

Elephant Carcasses in BES (2011-2014)

Estimate of Elephant Population in Babille Elephant Sanctuary (2010-2014)
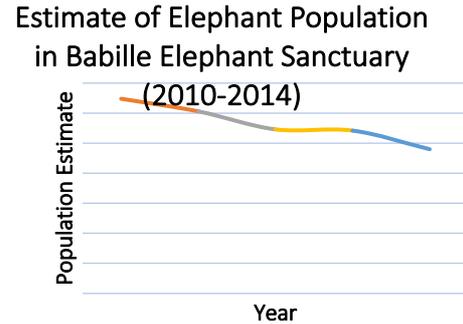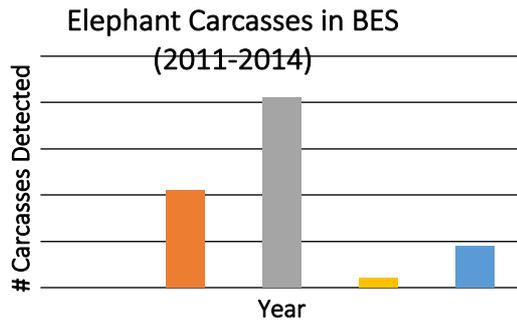
a) **Settlement and agricultural expansion:** There is considerable illegal settlement and agricultural practices including dry season irrigation based agriculture of communities in the two prime areas of elephant habitat in the Erer Valley and Gobele. This is also a primary source of human elephant conflict (HEC). **RANK HIGH.**

b) **Overgrazing and disturbance by livestock:** Large areas of the BES are used by pastoralists and settlers for grazing livestock causing habitat degradation and destruction. Large livestock herds, rapid human population growth in and around sanctuary, climate instability and seasonal drought are key drivers with weak support from local administration of both national regional states except a few woredas who try to support the sanctuary to reverse the existing situation, a major contributing factor. **RANK HIGH.**

c) **Charcoal making and firewood collection:** The illegal activity of making charcoal is occurring in many areas of the BES and causing habitat degradation as Acacia trees are removed. **RANK MEDIUM.**

d) **HEC:** Between 1997 and 2014, 16 human deaths and 3 injuries occurred, half of these in 2007. In 2014 one elephant was killed due to HEC. Conflict and crop raiding mainly results from the illegal settlement within the BES as 50-90% of incidents are within the sanctuary along both sides of the Gobele Valley and the upper part of the Erer Valley. Crop raiding mainly occurs at night and during July and August when crops are growing. **RANK MEDIUM** as a direct threat to elephants but note that it is a significant problem to BES staff and could lead to decreased support for elephant conservation and a scale up of poaching as a result.

e) **Invasive species:** invasion by the shrub *Lantana camara* is a problem on disturbed land. **RANK LOW.**

Generally, resource use conflict for grazing and agricultural land expansion between the surrounding communities of the two regions at adjacent boundaries is making law enforcement operations very difficult. Moreover, the limited budget, field equipment, and less skilled manpower at EWCA HQ to deliver support to the Sanctuary and engage the community through awareness creation prevents effective conservation management in BES. However, recent funding from Save the Elephants through the Born Free Foundation under the Elephant Crisis Fund has led to a slight improvement in law enforcement activities with the involvement of a few Woreda police officers and prosecutors, which has facilitated a decrease in poaching.

Elephant Population: *411* animals (EWB/EWCA Aerial survey April 2014) with movement to Mago National Park around the south of Tama Wildlife Reserve and southwest into the Illemi triangle with South Sudan and Kenya. Other potential ranging routes are westwards to South Sudan.

PA Size: Omo National Park, which is 900km away from Addis Ababa, has a total area of 2,936 km^2 when it was gazetted by SNNPNRS. A new re-demarcation process is underway by EWCA in collaboration with key stakeholders, local community and the support of other partners. Elephants have historically ranged for much of the year outside the park, but are now more range restricted.

However, recently, satellite collared animals have been tracked entering the Illemi Triangle.

About eight different ethnic groups live around ONP and still predominantly follow traditional lifestyles, which can bring challenges to the wildlife and their habitats.

Habitat: Savannah, riparian associations and deciduous woodland

Management Authority: EWCA
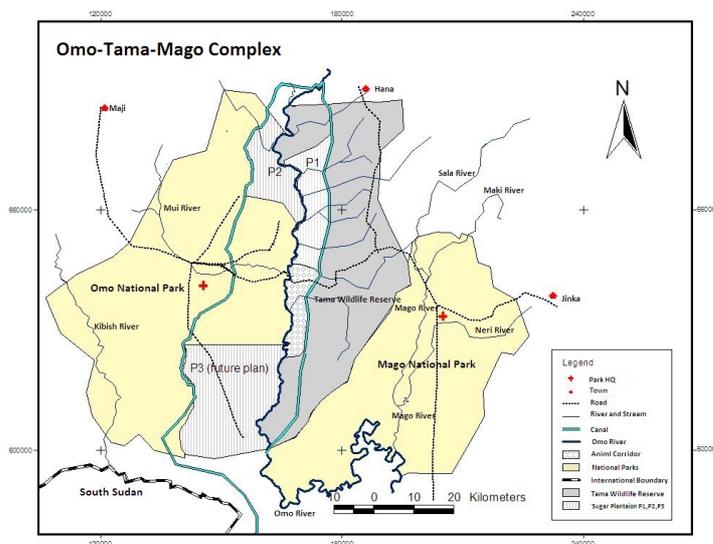
Major threats:

a) **Overgrazing and disturbance:** Pastoralism and incursion into ONP causes overgrazing, disturbance and habitat loss particularly in the Nyangatom area and may ultimately cause the loss of the southern group if not sustainably reversed very soon. Connectivity to the west and towards the international boundary is also being reduced as the pastoralists settlements increase. **RANK SEVERE.**

b) **Agricultural expansion and associated activities:** In the Omo Valley it has driven the demarcation process of the park and reduced the habitat available for elephants as well as movement corridors. The influx of workers from other areas will cause stress on the natural environment available to elephants. Discussions between the wildlife authorities and other stakeholders have ensured that a wildlife corridor was left between Omo and Mago National Parks through a portion of the Tama Wildlife Reserve (Enawgaw, 2013) and further negotiations must mitigate the planned activities in the southern area of the park. Additionally, resource use conflict issues such as crop damage and illegal settlement expansion are likely to rise. **RANK SEVERE.**

c) **Illegal killing**: Few data on elephant poaching are available, but it is likely some is occurring and there is high potential for a considerable increase in poaching in the coming years if the existing situation continues as it is. The reports from the park indicate that some 27 elephants

were killed between 2012 and 2015. The risk is exacerbated by resource use conflict in the area and the presence of illegal firearms amongst surrounding pastoral communities. **RANK HIGH.**

d) **Resource use** conflict is historically common in the area, and has hampered park management activities. Generally there is limited budget, equipment and human capacity constraints both at EWCA HQ and Omo National Park, which prevents effective conservation and management. **RANK HIGH**

B-3.3. Mago National Park (MNP)

Elephant Population: Roughly *80* animals with movement between Mago and Omo National Park where the two parks directly connect, south of Tama Wildlife Reserve.

PA Size: 1,942 km^2

Habitat: Open savannah, riverine associations

Management Authority: Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Regional State, Bureau of Culture and Tourism

Major threats (See also Omo-Tama-Mago Complex map and Omo threats under ONP):

a) **Overgrazing and disturbance:** Pastoralism and incursion into MNP cause disturbance and habitat degradation and loss within the park. The elephant range of MNP has decreased by more than 52% since the 1980s (Yirmed & Bekele 2000). **RANK SEVERE.**

b) **Illegal killing:** Poaching for ivory is a serious problem due to illegal firearms possession by some members of the local communities. In 2013/14, at least 13 elephants were killed. In April 2014, 2 carcasses were observed during an aerial survey and another 6 poached later in 2014. Similarly, in 2015 a significant number of elephants was reported being killed yet the exact number has not been recorded due to the difficulty of accessing the Park. Threat increasing. **RANK SEVERE.**

c) **Agriculture expansion:** Connectivity to Omo NP is under threat from farming in adjacent areas. Discussions with various concerned stakeholders are essential so that mitigation measures are put in place to ensure connectivity between the southern part of MNP and ONP, including the southernmost ranging areas. **RANK HIGH.**

d) **Settlement:** The establishment of permanent settlement inside Mago Park is emerging from Hamer and Mursi communities within the main habitat and elephant corridor, causing habitat degradation and fragmentation, and further putting elephant security at risk. **RANK MEDIUM.**

e) **Traditional practice**: Dowry gift is high for the bridegroom who kills an elephant. Hammer communities offer 40 cattle and one Kalashnikov gun to the bridegroom who has killed an elephant, while Mursi communities present 10 cattle and one Kalashnikov gun to the same. **RANK LOW.**

Generally there is limited budget and human capacity constraints within SNNPRBoCT, which prevents effective conservation management.

B-3.4. Kafta-Sheraro National Park (KSNP)

Population Size: Approximately *300* animals, with some movement to Gash Barka in Eritrea. Most northerly elephant population in Africa

PA Size: 2,176 km^2 although elephant range is larger.

Habitat: *Acacia-Commiphora* woodlands with hilly areas and open valleys along the Takazze River, which forms the international boundary.

Management Authority: EWCA
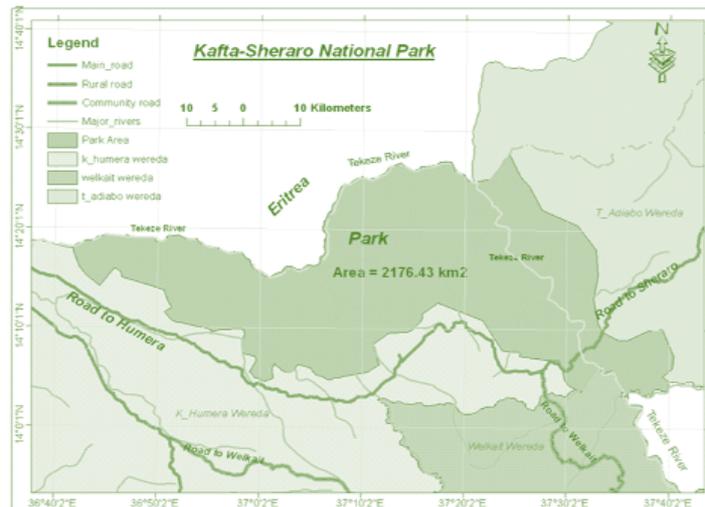
Major threats:

a) **Habitat loss and corridor obstruction from illegal settlement and agriculture:** Elephants used to range to the south and southwest of the current park, even into Sudan, but with increasing settlement this ranging is now restricted. Land along the Takazze River was developed for irrigation agriculture before KSNP gazettement and is now in one of the prime corridors. **RANK HIGH.**

b) **Illegal killing:** Security is generally good in the area However, some elephant deaths have occurred due to shooting or poisoning in recent years on both sides of the border (8 reported in 2014/2015). **RANK HIGH.**

c) **Overgrazing and disturbance by livestock:** Large areas of the Park are used by adjacent communities and also highlanders for grazing livestock, which is causing habitat degradation and destruction. **RANK MEDIUM.**

d) **HEC:** This is occurring on the irrigated land in the park, with elephants being chased and some equipment destruction by elephants**. RANK LOW** as a direct threat to elephants but note that it is a significant problem in KSNP and could lead to decreased support for elephant conservation and a scale up of poaching as a result.

e) **Fire, gold mining:** Both were identified as threats to habitat quality inside the Park. **RANK LOW.**

Generally there is limited budget and human resources within EWCA, which prevents effective conservation and management of the park in general and sound conservation of the existing elephant population in particular.

B-3.5. Chebera-Churchura National Park (CCNP)

Population Size: *420* animals estimated between 2012 and 2014. Elephants mainly use the northern/northwest of the park, but also move through the central river area and to the eastern and southern areas of the park.

PA Size: 1,190 km²

Habitat: Dense *Combretum -Terminalia* woodland. Riverine forests provide good habitat for elephants.

Description: The Park is located about 120 km south of Jimma and 460km from Addis Ababa. There are numerous rivers and streams and some small crater lakes (Keriballa, Shasho, Koka), which are one reason for the rich wildlife of the area. The Zigina River rises from the north east highlands and joins the Shoshuma River to eventually feed the Omo River. CCNP has undulating landscapes with high hills, rolling plains with incised rivers and perennial streams, valleys and gorges.
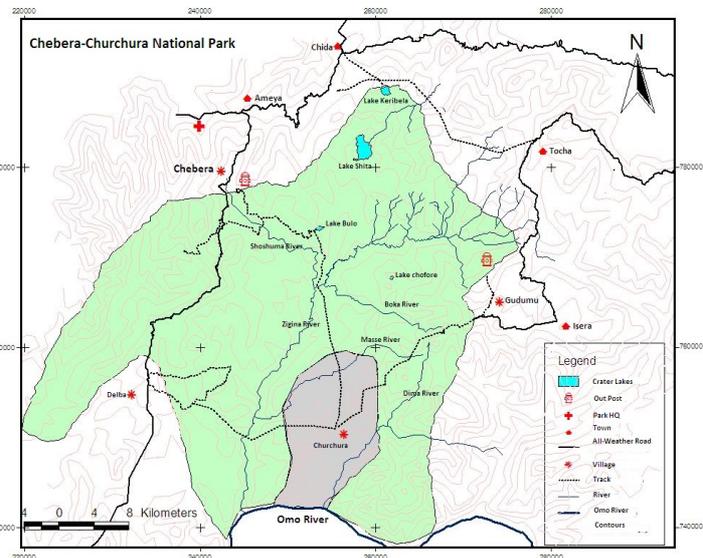
Management Authority: Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples RS (SNNPRS) Bureau of Culture and Tourism.

Major Threats:

a) **Illegal killing:** 17 elephants were killed between 2013 and 2015 with pressure coming from the southern area of the Park. Although the Park was established at the initiation of the local administration in 2012, the community have received only limited benefits from employment. Since tourism is not well developed, this may be one reason for the failure to engage the local community to end poaching, which at this time continues to increase. **RANK SEVERE.**

b) **Agriculture:** 50 farmers have fields adjacent to the northwest boundary of the CCNP (the main elephant range) and fields are being created close to the CCNP boundary itself. This increases the potential for HEC. **RANK LOW.**

c) **Human-elephant conflict (HEC):** Attractive crops outside the boundary (bananas, sugar cane, cassava, additional secondary vegetation and the relative security near villages are attractive to elephants in the NW boundary. Some HEC occurs at a low rate along the NW and N boundary and is generally being mitigated, but is increasing**. RANK LOW** but level of conflict is increasing.

d) **Disease**: 3 elephants were found dead from an unknown disease from 2013 to 2015**. RANK LOW.**

Generally there is limited budget and human capacity within SNNP RS BoCT, which hampers effective conservation and management of the existing population.

B-3.6.Gambella National Park (GNP)

Population Size: *550* in three large (400, 50 and 100) groups counted by aerial survey in GNP in 2015. Monitoring efforts have confirmed that the elephants in GNP also move between Ethiopia and the Republic of South Sudan along the lower Akobo basin (see map). Elephants were mainly observed during the surveys in the western area of the Park, particularly the lower Gilo basin. Almost half of the home range of satellite-collared elephants is outside of both Boma and Gambella National Parks.

PA Size: 4,575 km$^{2.}$. Gambella National Park was under significant pressure through agricultural encroachment. After assessments on the ground revealed the biological importance of the area and recommendations were made on mitigating the negative impacts of the human activities, EWCA was able to negotiate the return of 25,000 ha of land in Gambella National Park from the agriculturalists. The boundaries were re-demarcated and important elephant habitat to the west and south of the old Park included.
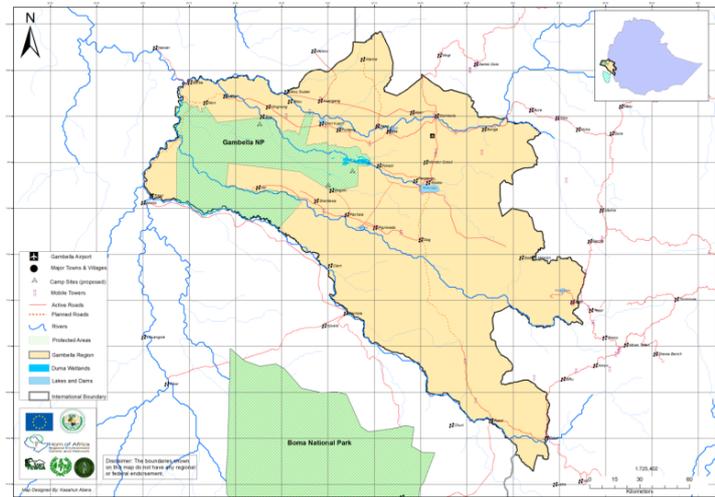
Habitat: Wetlands, open savannah. A number of large river systems flow through the Gambella NP. The major rivers from south to north are the Akobo, the Gilo, the Alwero, and the Baro. All these rivers eventually flow into the Sobat River system before entering the White Nile at Malakal. During the rainy season the rivers flood to form the extensive inundated flood plains in and outside of the Park. The new Gambella National Park (GNP) boundary encompasses the low, flat savannah grasslands to the west of the region and some adjacent open woodlands to the east.

Management Authority: EWCA

Major Threats

a) **Illegal killing:** Ivory from 7 elephants found in 2001; and 7 elephants were killed in 2015 on the same day in the same place. However threat is severe due to the instability in South Sudan, which is causing an influx of refugees and firearms and 30% of satellite-collared elephants in South Sudan have been killed in the last 2 years (WCS, 2013). Groups of heavily armed men from South Sudanese regularly traverse GNP (200 men seen 1km from a big elephant herd in 2013, L. Siege *pers. comm*.) and could potentially wipe out the Gambella-Boma elephant population in a short time. Moreover there are reports of Gambella being a trafficking route for ivory from South Sudan. **RANK SEVERE.**

Expansion of agricultural farming: Efforts are on-going to make sure that future expansion of agriculture does not infringe on the park and corridors. However, land-use is not yet secure and this threat remains. **RANK MEDIUM.**

Livestock influx. Illegal incursions into GNP and overgrazing of elephant migration corridors are already causing habitat degradation, particularly to the south of GNP. The Falata and or Murulle livestock encroachment is expanding southwards to the elephant home range. **RANK MEDIUM.**

Settlement and land conversion in migration corridors: Illegal settlement is occurring in corridors to south and west of GNP and needs careful planning and control. In addition oil exploration and exploitation could potentially impact on migration corridors. **RANK LOW.**

Generally there is limited budget and human capacity constraints within EWCA and GNP which prevents effective conservation management, although support from the EU- funded IGAD BMP Project through HoA-REC-AAU and Africa Parks Network, as an implementing partner with EWCA collaboration, is now in place.

B-3.7. Alitash and the proposed Bejimez National Parks (BNP)

Population size: Little is known about the elephant population in the Alitash and Bejimez area as only signs in the form of tracks and dung has been observed in both National Parks. A small population of approximately *20* animals are considered to be present and probably move trans boundary to Sudan: the Ramsar Information Sheet of the adjacent Dinder NP in Sudan mentions that elephants migrate into the area during the wet season, but not from where.

PA size: 2,666 km^2 (Alitash), 1,816 km^2 (Bejimez)

Description: The Alitash NP borders with the Dinder NP in Sudan. It is densely wooded with *Acacia* but inside the Park there are no permanent watercourses apart from the Ayma (Dinder) River on the southern boundary. Bejimez Proposed National Park is located to the south of Alitash and has permanent water amongst its rolling *Acacia-Commiphora* woodland and south-eastern hills. It is currently being gazetted regionally.

Management authority: Alitash: EWCA; Bejimez Proposed National Park: Benishangul-Gumuz NRS

Threats: The elephant population is clearly at risk of poaching for ivory, although there are no reports of illegal killing. There is no settlement, but seasonal livestock encroachment by pastoralists (Felata) is high. Additionally, bush meat hunting occurs in the area. The role of fire in the maintenance of elephant habitat is unknown but was identified as a potential factor affecting the size of the elephant population in the long term.
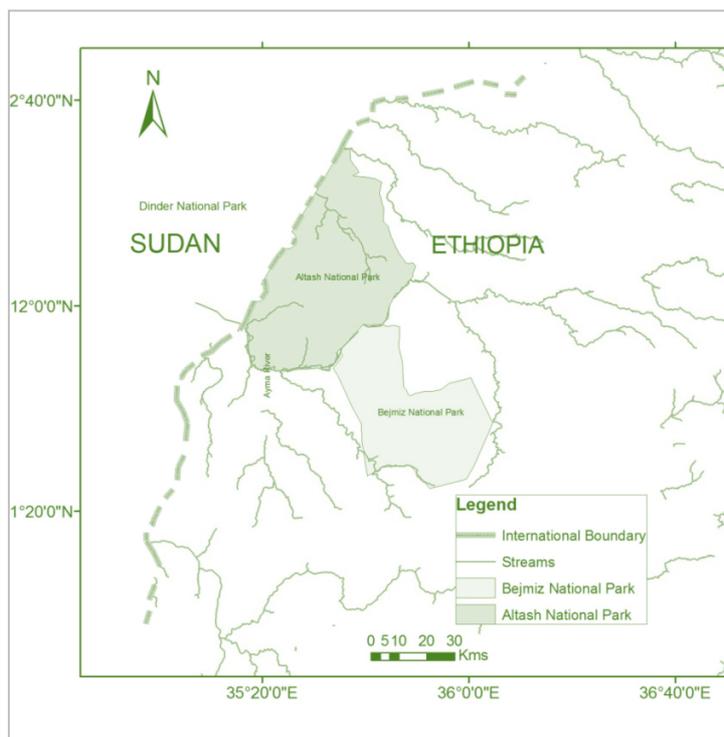
B-3.8. Geralle National Park

Population size: Unknown, but a group of approximately *50* animals were reported to EWCA by local community members in the north-western Dawa Valley in February 2015. Elephants are thought to move along the Dawa Valley and potentially into northern Kenya.

Size: ~ 4,000 km^2 but likely smaller when boundary agreed.

Habitat: Flat, open woodland and grassy plains, bordered by the Dawa River in the north and east.

Management authority: EWCA

Threats: Reports of human-elephant conflict on farm land to the west and north of the park where pastoralists have now settled in the Dawa Valley. A group of 13-15 animals were reported.

Overgrazing and disturbance by livestock are thought to be key threats, as is illegal killing given the proximity to the borders.
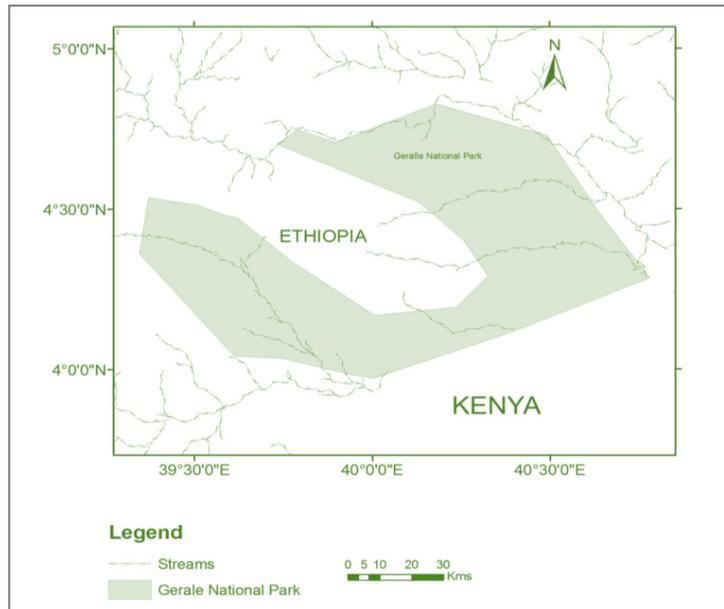
Generally there is limited budget and human capacity constraints within EWCA and Somali NRS which prevents effective conservation management.

B-3.9. Dabus Valley

A very small population still occurs in the Dabus Valley at the confluence of the Abay and Dabus Rivers within the boundary of the now abandoned Dabus Controlled Hunting Area.

Population Size: Unknown but possibly fewer than *20* animals. Elephant presence has been reported as recently as 2012 by local communities, but efforts to survey the area in 2012 had to be aborted after a serious helicopter crash.

Area: Unknown

Habitat: *Acacia-Commiphora* woodland.

Management Authority: No formal protection, but under Benishangul-Gumuz NRS.

Threats: Unknown but likely to include illegal killing and habitat loss to settlement and agriculture.

B-3.10. Mizan Teferi Area

A very small population still occurs in the southernmost part of the old Mizan Teferi Controlled Hunting Area near Gura Ferda, west of Mizan Teferi.

Population Size: Unknown but probably fewer than *20* animals. Elephant presence has been reported as recently as October 2014 by the zonal authorities and both dung and footprints were observed by SNNP wildlife experts in 2012.

Area: ~600 km^2

Habitat: Relic patch of thick woodland with some grassland patches

Management Authority: No formal protection but under Southern Nations NRS. SNNP BoCT is trying to set up a protected area.

Threats:

Illegal killing is considered a problem in the north. **RANK SEVERE**

Coffee plantations have been considered to impact on the elephant habitat. **RANK HIGH**

B.4 Threats to Ethiopia's Elephant Populations: Overall severity and scope

The overall scope and severity of threats to Ethiopia's elephant populations are laid out in Table 2. Whilst poaching for ivory is currently the most severe and immediate threat in most of Ethiopia's elephant populations, livestock use and agricultural expansion have gradually eroded elephant habitat in Ethiopia and removed connectivity between populations within the country and across international boundaries. Thus habitat loss is the primary underlying cause of the decline in Ethiopia's elephant population. Thus whilst every effort should be made to improve law enforcement to stop poaching, at the same time substantial efforts should be made to stem this habitat loss and destruction through lobbying and land use planning and working with pastoralists to limit livestock grazing.

Table 2. Matrix of threats and their severity for the 7 main elephant populations in Ethiopia.

HEC = Human elephant conflict. Threat Levels: 4 = Severe (Potential >75% decline in population over 10 years), 3 = High (Potential 50-75% decline), 2 = Medium (Potential 25-50% decline), 1 = Low (<25% decline). Little information is available for Alitash/Bejimez, Dabus Valley and Geralle and thus they are not included in the table.

Population	Illegal killing: Ivory	Livestock use	Settlement / subsistence agricultural expansion	Agricultural expansion	Fire	Illegal killing: HEC	Other human activities	Invasive Species	Other
Babille	4	3	3			2	2	1	2 Charcoal and firewood
Gambella	4	1	1	3			1		1 Road
Omo	3	4	2	4	1		3		3 Resource use conflict
Kafta Sheraro	3	2	3	2	1	1	1		2 Gold mining; small-scale irrigation
Mago	4	4	2	3	1		1		2 resource use conflict/dowry price
Chebera Churchura	4		1		1	1	2	1 Disease?	2 infrastructure
Mizan Teferi	4		3	3					

B.5 Prioritising Elephant Populations for Action:

Estimating relative value and degree of threat

Resources for elephant conservation are limited in Ethiopia and thus priority setting is critical to ensure that any resources are effectively and efficiently allocated for maximum short and long term impact. Ethiopian elephant populations were prioritised for action based on their intrinsic value and degree of threat. Population value was based on population size and thus potential viability, as well as other factors such as genetic uniqueness and co-benefits in securing habitat for the conservation of other biodiversity. Participants then assessed the severity of the threat of illegal killing and the risk of loss of habitat and connectivity over the next ten years from various sources, based on site-based information.

Table 3 Estimated population size, value and threats and priority for action for Ethiopia's elephants.

Population	Estimated Population Size	Other factors affecting value	Overall value score for population	Degree of threat from illegal killing	Risk of habitat & corridor loss	Overall priority for action score
Babille	250	Somali race	2+1	4	4	**11**
Omo	411		3	4	4	**11**
Gambella	550	Kob migration	3+1	4	3	**11**
Mago	80		2	4	4	**10**
Kafta- Sheraro	300	Northern-most in Africa	3+1	3	2	**9**
Chebera Churchura	420		3	4	2	**9**
Mizan Teferi	20		1	3	3	**7**
Dabus Valley	20		1	?2	?3	**?6**
Alitash/ Bejimez	20		1	2	1	**4**
Geralle	50		1	2	1	**4**

Value scores: (3=>300 elephants, 2=120-300 elephants, 1=<100 elephants, +1 for additional factors).

Threat Levels:
4 = Severe (Potential >75% decline in population over 10 years)
3 = High (Potential 50-75% decline)
2 = Medium (Potential 25-50% decline)
1 = Low (<25% decline)
If threat level only is considered, then priority sites for actions would be Babille, Omo-Mago, and Gambella, but considering also the relative value of the different populations, then Kafta-Sheraro and Chebera-Churchura should also be prioritised for intervention.

SECTION C: IVORY TRAFFICKING IN ETHIOPIA

Ethiopia is a source country, albeit minor, for the illegal ivory trade, with poaching a particular concern currently in Babille ES, Omo, Mago, Gambella, Chebera-Churchura and Kafta-Sheraro National Parks. However, Ethiopia has a major role in the ivory trade as a significant transit country. International ivory trafficking is primarily occurring through the national airline carrier hub at the Bole International Airport (BIA) in Addis Ababa, linking source countries to the demand countries. In addition, ivory is being brought into Ethiopia overland from Kenya, South Sudan and Sudan and then smuggled out through Bole IA, or overland through the porous land borders. The routes through Djibouti and potentially Somali and then to the Middle and Far East are of particular concern (see

Figure 3). The insecurity along these borders, instability in neighbouring countries and strong community and clan-based systems of allegiance that occur trans boundary means that even if border controls are strengthened, trafficking will continue unless the support of these communities is gained. Thus a multi-pronged approach must be taken to close these trafficking routes.
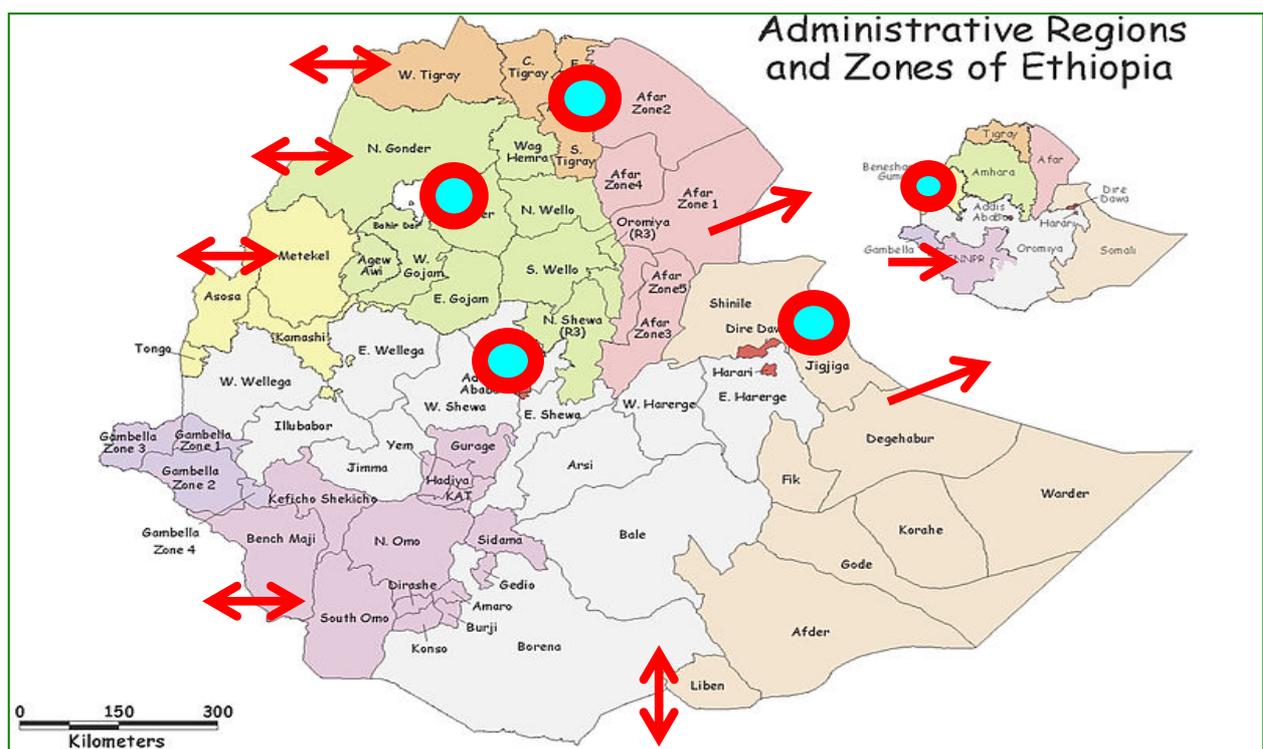
Figure 3 Known trafficking hubs and routes in Ethiopia

Although ivory was openly sold in Addis Ababa outlets over a decade ago (10,000 pieces recorded from 54 shops in 1999 (Martin and Stiles, 2000)), law enforcement efforts by the Ethiopian authorities at ivory outlets in the mid-2000s led to an eight-fold reduction of outlets and a decline of 98% in the total ivory items available in one year alone (Milledge and Abdi, 2005).

In the last few years, the Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority (EWCA) has continued to work in close cooperation with national law enforcement agencies such as the Ethiopian Revenue and Customs Authority, Federal and Regional Police Commissions, National Army, the Ministry of Justice and the National Information and Security Service (NISS) to improve awareness and detection rates of wildlife and ivory trafficking.

EWCA has also worked with international partners and donors such as Interpol, UNEP, IFAW, LATF and CITES African Elephant Fund, to fund and implement these collaborative efforts. Significant progress had been made in intercepting ivory at Bole International Airport and also in the overland trade from the south (Kenya) and west (Sudan/South Sudan).

A summary of arrests for wildlife trafficking is outlined in Table 4, but trends are difficult to discern given the effect of increased awareness and detection rates by customs officials (e.g. the sharp increase from 2010 to 2011 as EWCA started training customs and NISS officers), and also potential changes in trafficking levels as deterrents and awareness increase, yet demand and potential profits rise. The data also demonstrate how the ivory trade at BIA is linked to the demand countries with over 80% of all arrests being from south-east Asia.

Table 4. Summary of arrests for wildlife trafficking in Ethiopia 2010-2015.

Year	# arrests overall	Arrest details			Value of fines (in ETB)	Nationality of offender Ethiopians: Foreigners
		Departure	Transit	Overland		
2010	109	-	-	109	500,000	109 : 0
2011	204	57	147	0	2.9 million	2 : 202
2012	120	10	110	0	1.5 million	1 : 119
2013	162	4	149	9	110,000	10 : 152
2014	112	8	94	10	>500,000	10 : 102
2015	118	10	96	12	>450,000	13 : 105

The five years (2011-2015) arrest data indicate that citizens of seventeen different countries have been arrested for ivory possession, including Ethiopians. Chinese citizens account for the largest percentage (83.3%) of offenders.

Analysis of the source country of flights from which ivory was detected at BIA in Ethiopia (Table 5) shows that flights from Nigeria and Angola (20.3% and 18% of arrests respectively) present the greatest challenge, followed by DR Congo (8.9%), Equatorial Guinea (8.7%), Ghana (5.9%) and Congo Brazzaville (5.4%). The origin of the ivory is not known and therefore subject to speculation. EWCA participated in the CITES project 'Determination of Age and Geographical Origin of African Elephant Ivory' run by the German Authority for Nature Conservation (BfN) by providing ivory samples for the calibration.

Table 5. Country of flight origin of 572 transit passengers arrested at Bole International Airport in connection to ivory trafficking, 2011 to 2015

Country	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total	%
Nigeria	15	17	21	36	27	116	**20.3**
Angola	7	23	34	18	21	103	**18**
DR Congo	26	6	11	4	4	51	**8.9**
Equatorial Guinea	21	5	10	6	8	50	**8.7**
Congo Brazzaville	15	2	7	4	3	31	**5.4**
Ghana (Accra)	5	7	11	3	8	34	**5.9**
Mozambique	10	3	5	--	--	18	**3.1**
South Sudan	3	4	5	2	--	14	**2.4**
Zimbabwe	9	2	1	1	--	13	**2.3**
Togo (Lome)	6	6	--	--	--	12	**2.1**
Rwanda	1	7	2	2	1	13	**2.3**
Cameroon	4	3	3	--	--	10	**1.7**
Mali	3	3	3	--	1	10	**1.7**
Gabon	1	--	3	5	2	11	**1.9**
Zambia	2	3	--	2	1	8	**1.4**
Benin	1	1	3	2	2	9	**1.6**
Burkina Faso	1	4	--	1	--	6	**1.04**
Chad	2	1	1	2	1	7	**1.2**
Malawi	1	--	4	1	2	8	**1.4**
Cote d'Ivoire	1	2	--	3	--	6	**1.04**
India	1	4	--	--	--	5	**0.8**
Burundi	2	1	2	--	--	5	**0.8**
Senegal	--	1	1	2	4	8	**1.4**
Liberia	--	3	1	--	--	4	**0.7**
South Africa	1	--	--	1	--	2	**0.3**
Niger	--	1		1	--	2	**0.3**
Kenya	--	--	1	1	--	2	**0.3**
Guinea Bissau	1	--	--	--	--	1	**0.2**
Uganda	1	--	--	--	--	1	**0.2**
Dubai	1	--	--	--	--	1	**0.2**
Sierra Leone	--	--	1	--	--	1	**0.2**
Italy	-	-	-	1	1	2	**0.3**
Somaliland	--	--	--	--	1	1	**0.2**
Sudan	--	--	--	--	7	7	**1.2**
						572	100

SECTION D: ETHIOPIAN ELEPHANT ACTION PLAN

D.1. Vision

Ethiopia's elephant population persists, is secure and continues to play a role as an ecological driver in functioning ecosystems throughout its current range. Co-existing with humans, elephants will be a flagship species that contributes to Ethiopia's economy by attracting tourists and support for the conservation of Ethiopia's natural heritage.

D.2. Goal

Within 10 years elephant poaching and ivory trafficking are no longer of concern in Ethiopia, and elephant populations are increasing to carrying capacity. With good landuse planning and implementation, connectivity and migration routes between subpopulations and across international boundaries will be maintained with minimal conflict with humans.

D.3. Strategic Objectives

This goal will be achieved through the realisation of 5 Strategic Objectives. Whilst Objective 1 that addresses ivory trafficking will mainly be coordinated by EWCA HQ in Addis Ababa, the remaining 4 Objectives must be predominantly implemented at site level. Thus Objective 1 builds on recent success and experience and provides considerable detail on the actions and activities that must be implemented to achieve the objective. Whilst priority actions and milestones that can be achieved with current funding are outlined in the National Ivory Action Plan (2014) according to the CITES format, further actions are described here and prioritised for funding and thus implementation.

In this section Objectives 2-5 and associated actions are described in general terms, but the specific short and long term priorities for each elephant area are outlined by site in Section E.

VISION
Ethiopia's elephant population persists is secure and continues to play role as an ecological driver in functioning ecosystems throughout its current range. Co-existing with humans, elephants will be a flagship species that contributes to Ethiopia's economy by attracting tourists and support for the conservation of Ethiopia's natural heritage.

GOAL
Within 10 years, elephant poaching and ivory trafficking are no longer of concern in Ethiopia and elephant populations are increasing to carrying capacity. With good land use planning and implementation, connectivity and migration routes between subpopulations and across international boundaries will be maintained with minimal conflict with humans.

Strategic Objectives

SO 1: Ivory trafficking within and through Ethiopia significantly minimized by 2025	SO 2: Site-based law enforcement efforts, including intelligence systems, strengthened so that illegal killing is prevented by 2025	SO 3: Habitat extent and connectivity maintained at current levels and habitat quality improved by 2025 for all populations	SO 4: HEC reduced by 2025 with no injury or loss of human or elephant life and property destruction reduced to 25% of baseline	SO 5: Elephant conservation and adaptive management decisions based on sound knowledge and quality monitoring data by 2020
Actions **1.1. Build awareness** **1.2. Improve legal framework** **1.3. Improve prosecution rates** **1.4. Improve detection of land trafficking routes** **1.5. Improve detection at country's IA** **1.6. Improve ivory management** **1.7. Improve monitoring and data management** **1.8. Improve forensic support** **1.9. -1.10 Strengthen national and international cooperation** **1.11 Reduce illegal domestic sale and trade** **1.12.Build EWCA and regional anti-trafficking capacity**	*Actions* *2.1. Strengthen legal framework and interagency cooperation at sites* *2.2. Build human resources for field operations* *2.3. Build site level intelligence systems* *2.4. Provide infrastructure* *2.5. Support field patrolling* *2.6. Investigate feasibility of a central rapid reaction force* *2.7. Develop and implement RBM systems* *2.8. Implement strategies to ensure local community support*	*Actions* *3.1. With Investment Bureaux to mitigate land conversion* *3.2. Work with adjacent companies to create integration and collaborative systems* *3.2. Work with land use planning and infrastructure development agencies* *3.3. Voluntary relocate settlers and agricultural land* *3.4. Implement strategies to reduce illegal grazing* *3.5. Strengthen trans - boundary cooperation* *3.6. Work with development actors on alternative livelihoods.*	*Actions* *4.1. Assess extent of HEC at each site and set up monitoring system* *4.2. Establish participatory approaches for HEC mitigation* *4.3. Train and equip wildlife officers and communities* *4.4. Undertake local land use planning*	*Actions* *5.1. Establish size and dynamics of all populations* *5.2. Establish ranging patterns particularly internationally and outside PAs* *5.3. Assess and monitor current and future threats* *5.4. Set up site level and central databases and reporting systems* *5.5. Assess and monitor habitat suitability and dynamics*

Objective 1: Ivory trafficking within and through Ethiopia reduced to minimum case reports by 2025

With Ethiopia both an ivory source country and a key trade hub, the cessation of ivory trafficking within Ethiopia, across its international land boundaries and through International Airports is a critical priority for this EEAP. Whilst demand from some south-east Asian countries remains high, it will be impossible to completely stop attempts at trafficking, thus a range of strategies must still be adopted to intercept ivory being trafficked and thus increase the deterrent for involvement in trafficking.

This objective also forms the key component of a National Ivory Action Plan for Ethiopia (NIAP). At the CITES CoP16, three countries were identified as of primary concern whilst a further eight, including Ethiopia, were identified as "Countries of Secondary Concern". To comply with a request from CITES, Ethiopia has therefore developed a 3-year National Ivory Action Plan (EWCA 2014), which was extracted from the most urgent and achievable priorities under current funding in this 10-year Elephant Action Plan.

Reducing ivory trafficking in Ethiopia will incorporate 3 main strategies

Increasing awareness: Ensure all sellers, buyers and dealers are aware of the illegality, the severity of deterrents and the consequences for elephant populations of ivory trafficking. It is hoped that a deeper understanding will, at least to some extent for some people, offset the incentives for participation. Moreover, by also focussing on increasing awareness in the communities and general public along trafficking routes and at key border or poaching sites, this strategy should also lay a foundation for setting up and using intelligence networks and good cooperation with all customs and security agencies. Whilst this strategy is clearly necessary it will never be enough, alone, to stop participation in illegal ivory trafficking.

Maximising deterrents: Strengthen intelligence work, the legal framework and penalties, and increase the chance of detecting and prosecuting ivory traffickers or elephant poachers, thereby tipping the cost-benefit ratio against individual participation in the illegal ivory trade.

Ivory and information management: Ensuring safe and efficient handling of data and confiscated ivory to support anti-trafficking strategies, fulfil international commitments and obtain funding support.

The capacity building of the EWCA's trafficking directorate, other security and customs agencies and the regional authorities underpins all actions to implement this objective as well as the wider EEAP. Detailed Activities for each action, along with milestones and funding requirements are listed in Appendix 1.

Objective 1: Strategic Actions

Action 1.1 Build awareness amongst key target groups on ivory trafficking, souvenir shops, tourists, foreign residents and general public Activities to increase awareness and understanding on topics around ivory trafficking must be focused on key target groups and have clear objectives. The messages for each group must be clearly articulated and then a range of methods used to ensure

those messages are received. During the planning process, a number of target groups were identified (Table 6).

EWCA's experience has shown that there is now good awareness amongst ivory traders in Ethiopia, due to previous campaigns and that all now know that trade in ivory is illegal. Thus the domestic market is all underground. This is also generally true of communities living at site level. However it is felt that knowledge of the impact of the ivory trade on elephant populations and the level of penalties is not so widespread amongst some groups and it can be assumed that additional knowledge and understanding could provide additional deterrents for involvement in trade.

Table 6. Awareness Raising Activities to Reduce Ivory Trafficking: Target groups, objectives, key messages and potential methods.

Target Group	Objective	Message	Methods
General public: focusing on AA and site level	To discourage them from buying ivory/ participating in trade or poaching and increase probability of feeding information to authorities	Importance of Ethiopia's elephants, their key characteristics and points of empathy with humans Scale of deterrent Illegality of ivory/wildlife trade and penalties Consequences for elephants and people (scouts, poachers)	Mass media, including TV, radio, text messaging, social media Ivory destruction event EEAP launch Elephant /ivory monument Site level campaigns: Community meetings, community radio, and other media
Souvenir shops, tourists, foreign residents and general public	To discourage participation in trade, increase probability of feeding information to authorities and disposal by amnesty of all stocks	Illegality of ivory/wildlife trade Scale of deterrents Consequences for elephants and people (scouts, poachers)	Individual visits to shops Training scheme Roadshow event
Foreign Residents (particularly south-east Asians)	To stop them buying ivory	Illegality of ivory/wildlife trade Scale of deterrents Consequences for elephants and people (scouts, poachers)	Airport/Airlines: Messages on airlines, particularly flights from south-east Asia Banners and pamphlets on arrival and departure Embassies: outreach, visits, roadshow, pamphlets etc.
Security, Judiciary, Customs (land and airport): Federal and site level	To improve motivation, knowledge and skills for detecting ivory/wildlife in trade	Illegality of ivory/wildlife trade Detection methods Prosecution systems Standardization of penalties across courts	Dissemination of PR materials: film/DVD, pamphlets, posters Specific training at site level, border and other customs points Training at colleges

Action 1.2. Improve the legal framework on wildlife crime, with a focus on increasing deterrents and use of technology (NIAP A1&2)

Currently the penalties for any person committing an act of illegal wildlife hunting or trade or found in the possession of wildlife or wildlife products without a permit is 5000-30,000 Ethiopian Birr ($250-1500) or 1-5 years in prison (Proclamation 541/2007). With ivory trading at some $2000 per kg, and huge profits available to poachers and middlemen, this is little deterrent and penalties should be increased as soon as possible to demonstrate that the Government of Ethiopia is serious about combating ivory trafficking. Unfortunately, as these fines are listed in the proclamation rather than regulations or directives, a relatively lengthy process is required for their revision. Some National Regional States have their own legislation (if not, then federal legislation applies) and in some cases this is stronger than the federal legislation. Penalties across all Regions should thus also be brought into line.

Action 1.3. Increase prosecution rates for ivory trafficking (NIAP B1 and C4)

This action focuses on ensuring that those detected illegally trading in ivory are successfully prosecuted with the maximum possible sentencing and that these prosecutions are publicised to provide a deterrent in the future. Currently traffickers arrested regionally are processed by police through Woreda courts near the site of detection, whereas those caught in Addis Ababa or BIA are processed through the federal courts by the criminal investigation officers of the FCI and then the federal police investigations section. All officers in these chains in both federal and local regional systems must be trained so that they understand the severity of ivory trafficking for elephant populations, the links with international criminal networks and the scale of penalties that can be applied. Again the high turnover of staff presents a constant challenge and thus training events must be regularly repeated and training colleges targeted. In additional SOPs for prosecuting ivory traffickers should be developed, assimilated into training materials and used to train appropriate staff at key sites. This should decrease the probability of prosecutions failing due to poor collection of evidence or the wrong procedures being followed.

Action 1.4. Improve ivory trafficking detection rates at international land borders and along trafficking routes (NIAP B2 and C1)

EWCA has made significant progress in improving detection rates at border crossing points in recent years, as a series of awareness raising and training events (covering ivory/wildlife identification skills, trafficking methods, legal framework and prosecution methods) have taken place targeting customs officers, police and other security officers along the trade hubs such as Harar and Dire Dawa and at key border points such as Moyale (Kenya), Djibouti, Tagach Wuchale (Somaliland) and Metema (Sudan). EWCA have developed appropriate programmes and are able to roll these out as funds permit.

However the high turnover of staff in these areas presents a constant challenge and training events must be regularly repeated. In addition and in order to improve both sustainability and reach, training efforts are also being increasingly focused on police and customs training colleges as hundreds of officers can be trained in one event, as well as lobbying for wildlife trafficking training to be fully integrated into curricula in the future. Moreover with an upswing of poaching within the

country, particularly the southwest, further efforts must be made under this and Action 1.7 to work with regional authorities at site level and along known internal routes.

Officers at border posts also need to be regularly motivated to ensure they actively look for wildlife products and then follow through to arrest when items are found. This can be achieved by regular EWCA visits, refresher training and good communications and follow up.

Improved collaboration between security agencies locally is a priority: local security task forces should be set up to improve communications, cooperation and motivation of staff. These would provide the basis for joint law enforcement operations in and around border points and a focus for coordinating intelligence networks.

As the probability of detection at customs points increases, it is likely that ivory traffickers will simply use other routes over porous borders and around regular border points to smuggle ivory. There must therefore be an increasing emphasis on increasing cooperation with local communities (Action 1.1) and setting up intelligence networks. These have proven to be the most powerful method of seizing ivory both at protected area level (see also Objective 2) and at trafficking hubs. An intelligence network in Harar would be a clear priority as ivory from Babille transits through that city onwards to Somalia and Djibouti; in the past intelligence after poaching events has resulted in seizures and arrests.

Action 1.5. Improve detection, prevention and deterrents for ivory trafficking at Bole International Airport (BIA) and other international airports (Mekelle, Bahir Dar, Dire Dawa) (NIAP B2)

In recent years, efforts by EWCA and partners have significantly improved the detection rates of ivory and other wildlife products being trafficked through the passenger sections of Bole International Airport and a good relationship has been developed with BIA staff. However, follow up is constantly required due to the high turnover of customs and security officers and thus quarterly training should be provided, if funds permit.

Scanners are now present for transit luggage, but many shipments do get through the airport. (e.g. Shipment of 29 kg from Angola to Hong Kong in June/July 2014). Currently the major detection weakness lies in the cargo operations and many consignments are too big to scan. Moreover there is limited customs manpower in the cargo section and capacity to conduct detection procedures. An assessment of systems and challenges is initially required to lay out needs and actions. Whilst little data on cargo trafficking is available it is likely that the same source countries are involved as for trafficking by passenger and thus flights and cargo from those countries in Table 5 (Angola, Nigeria, DR Congo, Equatorial Guinea) should be targeted for scanning or other detection efforts such as the use of a wildlife detection dog unit which would be particularly valuable for larger cargo and other transit luggage.

There are also a small number of international flights passing through Bahir Dar and Mekelle airports and associated customs and security staff require training. In addition liaison with the National Heritage Authority could pay great and cost-effective dividends by using their staff and interventions with customs officers.

Action 1.6. Strengthen ivory confiscation and stockpile management (NIAP C2)

Ethiopia's raw and worked ivory stockpile was marked and catalogued in December 2013 and Ethiopia's intention to destroy it was announced in February 2014. The destruction was done in a public event in March 2015. Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for the handling and storage of new ivory seizures must be developed and implemented to ensure both regular stocktaking and destruction and good records kept for efficient reporting to CITES and Interpol (see also 1.12). Guidance could also be obtained after a technical visit from CITES, that could also feed into Action 1.11.

Action 1.7. Improve the illegal trade monitoring and data management (NIAP C2)

Ethiopia has a number of reporting commitments both nationally and internationally, for example to ETIS as part of CITES, MIKE/PIKE and to Parliament. However, the system to feed through information on poaching in the Protected Areas or data on ivory and wildlife trafficking is poor. Thus information on illegal activities, arrests, prosecutions, and trade routes is being lost and is not used to coordinate anti-ivory trafficking or anti-poaching activities.

Currently responsibility for reporting to CITES, Interpol, and internally to Minsters is split between directorates within EWCA and information from Protected Areas is not always efficiently reported up and across directorates in a timely fashion. Moreover there is a gap between data obtained by the regions and that obtained by EWCA and thus it is likely that underreporting occurs. All commitments and indicators should be reviewed and a communications and data management system set up, with clear reporting roles and responsibilities assigned to EWCA staff. PA wardens should be trained on data collection and reporting systems and within EWCA an efficient horizontal as well as vertical information sharing system must be implemented. This will assist with more accurate and efficient data retrieval, monitoring of the impact of EEAP implementation and ensuring that EWCA meets all reporting commitments in a timely fashion.

Action 1.8. Improve forensic support for the detection of ivory origin/trafficking routes and prosecutions (NIAP C3)

Ethiopia will have its seized ivory tested with the CITES project to determine provenance and in selected cases, age. The results will provide the international organs, networks and task forces with information on origin and traffic flows of ivory passing through, or confiscated in Ethiopia. EWCA participated in the CITES calibration project by providing ivory samples for the calibration, but has yet to send samples from the ivory stock for testing. Moreover in some countries forensic information can be helpful in securing prosecutions and best practice and the feasibility of this approach should be assessed and appropriate actions developed if necessary.

Action 1.9. Strengthen cooperation to combat ivory trafficking nationally (NIAP C1&2)

Improved cooperation between all national security agencies, customs and federal and regional wildlife authorities is critical in reducing ivory trafficking. The creation of a national wildlife trafficking task force is a first step, as a subsection of the federal wildlife task force, but clear TOR and operational funds are required and sustainability built. Local task forces should be established at key border points or protected areas.

Improved communication is required from site to central level and within different levels of government in order to reduce ivory trafficking and respond to elephant poaching. Currently the regional wildlife authorities are not well integrated with federal efforts, but efforts by EWCA to increase the regional wildlife authority's capacity could be very effective in ensuring quick and coordinated responses to poaching incidents. For example if notice of a poaching incident is provided to regional customs authorities around the site in question and along trade routes, increased efforts can be made for interception. This occurred in 2011 when an elephant was killed in Chebera-Churchura and 6-7kg of ivory was detected rapidly in a consignment of old shoes. Moreover, Protected Area staff, whether from EWCA or regional parks (e.g. Geralle, Omo, Mago), could be rapidly deployed to assist with customs or control duties when critical information was obtained, thus extending the reach of operations. Moreover training of trainers within the regional authorities could be hugely effective. Funding is required both to set up and manage these communication and integration systems and for operations.

Intelligence networks are a critical means to detect trafficking offences. A national task force on wildlife trafficking should be formed from key stakeholders, including the Federal Crime Investigations (FCI). The FCI have their own intelligence officers (focusing on terrorism, money laundering etc.) and have staff and informers around the country. Thus close cooperation with this bureau has and would pay significant dividends and be very cost effective. However some seizures are lost currently due to lack of interest by FCI and customs intelligence officers, and at times also corruption. EWCA would like to improve the connections with the FCI and continue to motivate FCI and customs staff to work to combat ivory/wildlife trafficking. EWCA should also explore whether it would be cost-effective to place its own officers at a few key border points where wildlife trafficking is most common principally Moyale (Kenya), Djibouti, Tagach Wuchale (Somaliland) Metema (Sudan). A constant presence might help to motivate customs, police and judiciary after training events and ensure operations are conducted. Over time, as intelligence was gathered and analysed, detection and prosecution rates could increase.

At EWCA level, finance is required to ensure that it can act on information received nationally or internationally (e.g. From KWS on ivory transiting at Moyale), that informers are rewarded and that staff are trained to effectively position and handle informers whether within Addis Ababa (BIA, Mercato) and at the site/border point level.

Action 1.10. Improve international cooperation to combat ivory trafficking through neighbouring countries and with organised crime networks (NIAP D3)

Information sharing networks need to be kept current through good communication and interaction. It is critical that EWCA keep in touch with appropriate authorities in Kenya, Djibouti, Somalia, Somaliland, South Sudan and Sudan and that joint training activities are conducted on managing communications, intelligence, and other aspects of detecting and prosecuting ivory trafficking. Integrating and taking additional advantage of Interpol. NCB connections should be explored in order to build on an already good relationship.

Action 1.11. Reduce illegal domestic sales and domestic involvement in ivory trade (NIAP E1)

EWCA's efforts over the last 5 years have converted what was an open trade in ivory in Addis Ababa to a clandestine trade, which is much reduced. The owners of curio stalls are apparently now generally aware that ivory trafficking is illegal and are more circumspect in offering products. However on going work is required to continue to detect clandestine trade and ensure that all arrests and prosecutions receive maximum publicity. Tracing the origin of domestic ivory seizures will also help focus these awareness raising activities.

Action 1.12. Build Federal and regional anti-trafficking teams capacity and equipment for efficient operations and NIAP implementation

Aside from operational funds, there are capacity and equipment needs in the EWCA trafficking team. Most urgently, a dedicated vehicle and driver is required both for day to day operations in Addis Ababa, including interventions at BIA, liaison with security partners etc. When training schemes are being conducted, travel outside Addis is required and when there are significant seizures these must also be collected rapidly. An assessment of capacity and equipment gaps for priority needs is required and then procurement and training action plan drawn up and implemented.

Objective 2: Site-based law enforcement efforts, including intelligence systems, strengthened with an initial focus on Babille, Mago and Omo populations and then Gambella, Chebera-Churchura and Kafta-Sheraro, so that illegal killing is prevented by 2025.

Site-based law enforcement must form the cornerstone of efforts to reduce illegal killing of elephants in Ethiopia and yet federal and regional wildlife management authorities are struggling to provide effective protection to elephants at site level. In almost all Ethiopian protected areas and ecosystems, field law enforcement including patrolling and other scout operations is not effective or efficient, not least because key requirements such as institutional systems, infrastructure, equipment, well-trained and motivated personnel and intelligence networks are not in place. Thus a comprehensive suite of actions is required to build institutional and individual capacity at both EWCA HQ and site level.

Whilst core field protection operations are essential, they will be insufficient to bring ivory poaching under control unless local communities also support these efforts and intelligence networks augment site based patrolling efforts. Many of the areas harbouring elephants in Ethiopia are also generally insecure or subject to seasonal conflict over natural resource use or due to instability in some neighbouring countries. Intelligence networks have proved extremely effective in other countries in detecting and detaining ivory poachers and ivory and must be rolled out in Ethiopia by first gaining community support for elephant conservation.

Action 2.1. Strengthen the legal framework and interagency cooperation for law enforcement at site level

A secure legal basis for law enforcement is clearly essential for the rule of law to be applied. As such, a number of Protected Areas in Ethiopia are still not legally gazetted. However, even with the often current accepted boundaries, an essential step, that already has paid dividends for example in BES, is for park wardens to increase awareness in local government and strengthen relationships with a variety of relevant agencies at the site level through the following activities.

Finalise demarcation of boundaries of BES and ONP.

Set up local security committees/task force with local government administration, communities and other key stakeholders at each site, including military personnel where appropriate.

Work with site-level police and judiciary and other security agencies to ensure they are aware of legal framework. Initial focus on BES, ONP, MNP, GNP, CCNP and KSNP.

Work with local government and security committees to improve general security and reduce seasonal resource use conflict at key sites of MNP, ONP and BES.

Action 2.2. Build human resources for strong leadership and field operations

Law enforcement is impossible without strong leadership at Protected Area level and yet is one of the most challenging elements of effective law enforcement to put in place. This is particularly when institutional systems and the culture of law enforcement is weak after decades of underinvestment. Staff selection is critical, followed by a system of training and on-going refresher training at all levels.

Put in place highest calibre leadership at warden and head scout level in key PAs by deploying best staff from across the PA network and sister agencies to BES, ONP, GNP, KSNP, MNP and CCNP.

Develop and implement improved recruitment procedures for scouts that select for key performance attributes.

Review staffing structures in EWCA to ensure that law enforcement responsibilities are clearly defined and allocated at HQ and site level.

Provide initial training and other capacity building for scouts, as per capacity gap analysis, including development and implementation of regular system of refresher training.

Provide initial and on-going leadership training for park wardens, head scouts and relevant HQ staff.

Action 2.3. Build and operate site level intelligence systems and networks

Elsewhere in Africa, strengthened intelligence systems have been crucial in obtaining arrests for elephant poaching and ivory possession/trafficking. Many commentators regard the development of intelligence systems as the key investment at site level, once a basic scout force is in place. However, to operate systems safely and protect the identity of all involved, good training is required.

Provide initial training on intelligence networks set up, management, SOPs, operations.

Design and implement on-going mentorship and training scheme for site level staff on intelligence gathering network.

Provide operational funds and equipment.

Action 2.4. Provide infrastructure at each site to support field operations

Effective field operations and protected area management depend on ensuring that some basic infrastructure is in place, although of course alone, infrastructure does not deliver effective field operations. For example good housing is required to maintain a motivated scout force that are employed with reasonable conditions, and access from tracks and outposts are required to support foot patrolling in remote areas.

Undertake needs assessment of staff housing, roads, bridges, outposts etc. that are required for effective and efficient field patrolling, other law enforcement operations and community relations.

Develop budgets for infrastructure needs and source funding from Government or donors as appropriate.

Action 2.5. Support field patrolling operations

Systems, procedures, equipment and rations are all essential components of field patrolling and when combined with good leadership, scout training and basic infrastructure, can deliver effective law enforcement. In Ethiopia, budgets cannot currently provide these elements and field patrolling is infrequent in many areas. Standard operating procedures have not been developed at either HQ or site level and after decades of underinvestment, patrolling systems and practices are rudimentary at some sites.

Assess equipment needs at each priority site and provide state-of-the-art LE equipment as required.

Develop Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for all LE activities and responsibilities.

Provide operating funds for field patrolling in key Protected Areas.

Pilot the application of drone and other technologies to facilitate effective patrolling activities.

Action 2.6. Establish a central rapid reaction elephant protection/security force

A 'surge' or specialist security force might be a useful adjunct to combat high level of illegal killing and has proved valuable in other countries. This could be deployed as necessary for a period rotation at different sites to provide support to site scouts and mentorship in delivering the highest standards of field operations. The unit could be formed by selecting the highest performing scouts during the comprehensive programme of scouts training that must be rolled out and could be potentially augmented by members of other security forces in Ethiopia such as the military or police.

Action 2.7. Develop and implement Ranger Based Monitoring (RBM) systems

Ethiopia has 2 MIKE (Monitoring the Illegal Killing of Elephants) sites, Babille and Kafta-Sheraro. With the low frequency of killing, ranger based monitoring combined with opportunistic reporting is probably the most effective and efficient method of gathering information that is required under

CITES MIKE, but that also feeds back into PA management. EWCA must investigate whether the standardised 'SMART' ranger-based monitoring system that is currently being rolled out worldwide, should be deployed in Ethiopia and then develop and implement the system accordingly as resources allow, with elephant PAs seen as a priority.

Investigate suitability of 'SMART' for RBM in Ethiopia.

Source technical and financial support for implementation.

Pilot implementation at initial site and then scale up.

Pilot implementation of drone technology to facilitate RBM.

Action 2.8. Improve support from local communities towards effective law enforcement

Improving support from local communities is an important strategy for law enforcement, particularly for the development and effectiveness of intelligence networks, to ensure negotiated strategies to reduce livestock grazing in PAs and to improve mitigation and tolerance of HEC. This requires improved awareness and understanding of the issues and a process of dialogue and community level meetings with different community sectors (elders, women, youth, pastoralist groups *etc.)* as well as with formal local government institutions. In some communities, traditional institutions such as the clan structure in Somali areas are still very strong and these may be used to assist with elephant conservation at the site level. For example, there may be the potential for elephants to be accepted into the Somali clan structure around BES, which could ensure broad support for the species and provide incentives for improved protection and intelligence.

Raise awareness in communities at target sites and border areas of the conservation and economic importance of elephants, the pressures and illegality of the ivory trade and the impact of illegal killing.

Investigate feasibility of working with local communities at site and in border areas to incorporate elephants into indigenous community structures such as clans or idir groups and implement where appropriate.

Develop and discuss grazing reduction strategies with local (agro)/pastoralist communities to ensure phasing out of illegal grazing.

Objective 3. Habitat extent and connectivity maintained at current levels and habitat quality improved by 2025 for all populations.

Habitat loss, degradation and the severance of corridors connecting different elephant populations have underpinned the decline in elephants in Ethiopia over the last 100 years. Currently loss of habitat and movement corridors is being caused by illegal settlement and agricultural expansion inside and outside Protected Areas, habitat degradation from overgrazing, and movement is being prevented by disturbance from livestock and various development activities inside Protected Areas. Habitat destruction and fragmentation due to agricultural development is an important issue in Omo, Mago and Gambella National Parks. If this threat is not managed properly, it will cut migration routes for elephants between Protected Areas and across international boundaries within the next 10 years.

As such, more effort must be made to engage with regional authorities and concerned bureaus as well as relevant stakeholders to mitigate and overcome this problem. Whilst some mitigation measures or concessions have been gained in Gambella and Omo, it has often been too little and too late and on-going efforts must be made to engage more proactively on land use planning.

Although specific issues are detailed by site (Section B), habitat loss due to settlement and subsistence agriculture is a particular problem for Babille ES, Omo, Mago, Gambella and Kafta-Sheraro National Parks and also reducing connectivity between habitat patches. Moreover as pastoralists are generally using these protected areas with little form of control, elephants are continually being directly squeezed by disturbance into smaller areas and onto farmland and thus creating human elephant conflict. Moreover, in the long term, as underlying habitat quality degrades due to livestock overgrazing, the carrying capacity for elephants will decline.

Objective 3: Strategic Actions

Action 3.1. Engage and work with line institutions at federal and regional levels to identify future planned activities and mitigate associated threats

Plans to use PA and wildlife habitats for different purposes have been rarely shared with EWCA or other environmental protection agencies and as a consequence EWCA has had to retrospectively attempt to mitigate the effects or renegotiate concessions or put forward cases based on environmental impact assessments. EWCA must proactively and regularly engage with federal and regional institutions and stakeholders to obtain advance consultation of different plans and thus be in a position to have more power to influence decisions, including potential leasing of land for wildlife.

Allocate clear responsibility to HQ and site level.

Visit relevant IB quarterly to determine plans and ensure good relations and communications.

Design follow-up activities as required.

Action 3.2. Engage and work with land use planning and infrastructure agencies at federal, regional and local level

At site level, staff will work with regional and local Environmental Protection and Land Use Bureau to develop Woreda and Kebele land use plans that strive to ensure that corridors of natural habitat are maintained along elephant movements routes and that these are as far from settlements as possible (see also O4.3 for local/Kebele planning to reduce HEC). Based on experience from current initiatives in Gambella, additional funding will be required to support land use planning at all levels and GIS support for the necessary land use mapping will be required.

Action 3.3. Voluntary relocate settlements and agriculture areas from Protected Areas with initial priority for Kafta-Sheraro and Babille

Work with regional and local government to develop an action plan that identifies alternative land, assesses compensation payments, obtains community consent and provides support to households during and after resettlement.

Lobby government for financial allocation for compensation payments.

Support land allocation for households voluntarily resettling.

Support local government and households during resettlement process and ensure all national and international guidelines are used.

Rehabilitate areas of settlement or agriculture once vacated.

Action 3.4. Ensure illegal grazing reduction strategies developed and implemented

Illegal grazing is a serious problem in many elephant Protected Areas particularly Omo, Mago, Kafta-Sheraro, Babille. Whilst improved law enforcement is required at site level to address both settlement and overgrazing in the Protected Areas (covered in Objective 1) a dialogue process with local communities and government must also be established. However some specific strategic actions are required to meet this objective. Action relevance is detailed at the site level context.

Engage with community groups and local government to discuss situation and potential solutions and cooperation for law enforcement.

Jointly develop plans to reduce illegal grazing.

Action 3.5. Strengthen trans boundary cooperation for management of populations and corridors

Develop joint programmes and agreements to manage trans-boundary populations and habitats.

Conduct cross-border planning exercises to develop and implement consistent land use policies for elephant-friendly landscapes.

Action 3.6. Work with development actors to develop alternative livelihoods for pastoralist communities, promote sustainable rangeland use and provide family planning support

In many situations, human population growth with an increase in livestock herds, combined with restriction of land due to commercial or subsistence agricultural expansion are the root cause of much of the overgrazing of pastoral land and encroachment into Protected Areas. Current livestock herds simply cannot be sustained on current grazing lands and (agro) pastoralism can no longer provide a reasonable living to local communities. This is a problem throughout much of Ethiopia and is an issue that the Government and other development actors are struggling to solve. Conservation managers must therefore lobby and engage with other actors around PAs to prioritise interventions in these areas to develop alternative livelihoods, reduce livestock herds and ensure sustainable rangeland use and also work to fill unmet demands for family planning.

Objective 4. Human-elephant conflict in Ethiopia reduced by 2025 with no injury or loss of human or elephant life and property destruction is reduced to 25% of current baseline

Although HEC is a major problem in many African range states, in Ethiopia this was not highlighted as a significant problem at most sites, nor was it regarded to be a major threat to elephants. That said, HEC was reported to occur to varying degrees in all areas and is a particular issue in Babille and

Kafta-Sheraro. In Babille, between 1997 and 2014, 16 human deaths and 3 injuries occurred, a large number of these in 2007 (Demeke 2009). Conflict and crop raiding mainly results from the illegal settlement within the BES as 50-90% of incidents are within the Park along both sides of the Gobele Valley and the upper part of the Erer Valley. Crop raiding mainly occurs at night and during July and August when crops are growing. As a consequence, retaliatory killings of elephants have occurred in Babille with one reported in 2014. Reports of HEC are also increasing around Geralle NP and CCNP.

Moreover HEC generates antagonism towards elephants and may play a factor in whether poaching occurs. Whilst HEC can never be completely removed, it must be managed and losses to crops be minimised and human safety be secured. The following strategic actions should be implemented where relevant at the site level.

Objective 4: Strategic Actions

Action 4.1. Assess type, scale, location, cause and impact of HEC at each site and establish databases for on-going monitoring

As a first step, a more detailed assessment of HEC should take place for all sites in Ethiopia, as data is only current available for BES (Demeke 2009). This should be the responsibility of ecologists at each site managed by EWCA or SNNP BoCT.

Action 4.2. Establish participatory approaches to mitigate HEC at the site level, using known best practice

Approaches to HEC mitigation are fairly standard across range states and entail good land use planning combined with direct mitigation efforts at the field level. Government PA management staff must be trained in latest participatory approaches and work with local farmers and communities to put these into practices. Budget will be required for a trainer of trainers and then site level awareness raising and implementation.

Action 4.3. Train and equip and support operations of wildlife officers and local communities to collaboratively mitigate HEC

Wildlife officers will need some standard equipment to provide direct and indirect support to local communities. Depending on the site context this might include a vehicle for rapid response in emergency situations, running costs and perhaps basic deterrent equipment for community use.

Action 4.4. Undertake local level participatory land use planning and with appropriate inter-sectoral collaboration (see also O3.2)

Good land use planning underpins all efforts to mitigate HEC. Crops favoured by elephants must be sited as far as possible from elephant habitat, with less desirable crops and if possible chilli plants, providing a buffer zone.

Objective 5. Elephant conservation and adaptive management decisions in Ethiopia are based on sound knowledge and quality monitoring data by 2025

It was apparent during the planning process that knowledge of the status of Ethiopia's elephant populations is relatively low. Babille is the only population where any research has been conducted (Yirmed 2009) and recently a small number of satellite collars have been put on elephants in BES (1) and Omo-Mago (3) and Gambella (8). These collars will give baseline information on population status in these areas and are already providing interesting information on ranging patterns and thus on priority areas for actions to maintain habitat quality and connectivity.

Estimations of the Ethiopia's elephant population are currently based on aerial population surveys in Omo, Mago and Gambella National Parks and ground counts or estimates elsewhere. However, due to the nature of the terrain and dense habitat of many of the elephant sites in Ethiopia (Babille, Chebera-Churchura, Mizan Teferi), aerial surveys have not and never will provide accurate data on population status and trends and other standardised methods must be developed. For example the aerial survey in BES in 2014, conducted by EWB, generated significant undercounts, when measured against ground survey methods. The subsequent attempted survey of Chebera-Churchura was abandoned after initial flights due to the terrain and habitat density. The trans boundary nature of other populations (Gambella, Kafta-Sheraro, Alitash, Geralle) means that parallel surveys must be conducted on either side of national boundaries to avoid over or underestimations.

Research and monitoring priorities for effective and efficient management must focus on the following actions.

Objective 5: Strategic Actions

Action 5.1. Establish the size and dynamics of elephant populations at each site using affordable, repeatable and accurate site-specific methods

Currently it is a priority to establish the size and range of the Mizan Teferi, Geralle, Alitash/Bejimez and Dabus Valley populations, the last three of which could be surveyed aerially. It is likely that thereafter more accurate estimates of the Chebera-Churchura population are required as estimates vary from 300-480 animals. For all ground counts, standard protocols should be developed so that repeat surveys can be completed for direct comparison and on-going monitoring.

Action 5.2. Establish elephant ranging patterns, particularly movements outside PAs and across international boundaries for the maintenance of habitat connectivity

An outstanding question is the degree of connectivity between the Omo-Mago population and elephants in Chebera-Churchura and Mizan Teferi in SNNP RS: some observers consider that movements between these populations may still occur and that habitat corridors may still exist despite agricultural conversion. In addition elephants were historically reported to be present along the whole south-western area of Ethiopia in the Omo-Gambella landscape with major migrations between the Omo and Gambella Ecosystems. Whilst these populations are much depleted and major migrations no longer occur, it is possible some elephants may move through the Gura Ferda area near Mizan Teferi to Gambella. A comprehensive satellite-tracking programme is required to answer these questions. Recent research in Omo has shown that elephants are moving south over the international boundary into the disputed Illemi Triangle of Sudan, Uganda and Kenya and

Gambella elephants regularly move between South Sudan and Ethiopia. Moreover the movements of the Geralle populations are unknown and require further investigation.

Action 5.3. Assess and monitor current and future threats (see also O1 RBM systems)

Current threat assessments are based on expert knowledge and some limited data on poaching events. Protocols to monitor threat levels, whether self-standing or using ranger-based monitoring, need to be piloted and established as part of the implementation of site-level ecological threat monitoring and regular data collection.

Action 5.4. Set up site level and central databases and reporting systems nationally and to fulfil international commitments to CITES and MIKE (see also O1).

Whilst information collected at site level is maintained locally, there is no system or central database for managing and monitoring elephant-related data. Systems that feed up from site level and from regional to federal authorities must be developed and databases and reporting standardised so that information flows smoothly to a single focal point.

Action 5.5. Assess and monitor habitat suitability and dynamics across historical and present ranges of elephant populations in Ethiopia

D.4. Institutional Arrangements, Responsibilities and Capacity for Implementation

The Federal Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority is responsible for the management of six of the remaining elephant populations in Ethiopia as they fall within the federally managed Protected Areas of the Babille Elephant Sanctuary and Gambella, Omo, Kafta- Sheraro, Geralle and Alitash National Parks. Southern Nations Nationalities and Peoples Regional State, Bureau of Culture and Tourism oversee the management of Chebera Churchura and Mago National Parks, the Tama Wildlife Reserve and of the Mizan Teferi population. The Dabus Valley population and Bejimez National Park lies under Benishangul-Gumuz RS BoCT.

Instability in the responsibility of wildlife management institutions in Ethiopia as mandates changed back and forth between federal and regional authorities, which resulted in weak and underfunded wildlife management institutions, with low capacity.

The formation of EWCA in 2008 and its subsequent development more recently is slowly beginning to improve the situation and protected areas are now being formally gazetted. Key threats of settlement and overgrazing are a priority for mitigation in most areas. The capacity of SNNPRS BoCT has also developed for conservation management in CCNP and MNP. Generally however, Ethiopian Government budgets for operations such as scout patrolling are still minimal and investment in infrastructure is very limited. Significant investment is urgently required to develop effective and efficient institutions.

In addition, Ethiopia has had little partner or donor support from the international community over the last 20 years. Currently only two of the elephant populations are receiving any partner support (Gambella from BMP PROJECT and Babille Elephant Sanctuary $107,000USD from Save the Elephants through the Elephant Crisis Fund) and whilst recently some small funds (up to $49,124,) have been received from USFWS (Omo), $49,550USD from African Elephant Fund (AEF for: Omo/Mago) and

$11,000USD promised by the International Elephant Fund for (KSNP) are making a difference, additional financial and technical support is urgently required for site and HQ support.

EWCA, in collaboration with Federal and Regional Customs, Police, Security and Judiciary are responsible for combating ivory and other wildlife trafficking. EWCA has had success in working with these agencies and training them in wildlife product recognition and detection with support from Interpol, IFAW and AEF. Good lines of communication have been set up between regional and federal authorities, but with rapid staff turnover, refresher training is regularly required both regionally and at Bole IA. Overall coordination of agencies takes considerable time and effort, but has achieved significant results.

SECTION E: SITE BASED GOALS AND PRIORITIES FOR ACTION

The objectives and actions articulated in Section D can be applied in principle to each of Ethiopia's elephant populations, the appropriateness and urgency of actions varies between sites. This section briefly identifies the priority actions required at each site and in some cases whether these are activities that would be implemented in the short or longer term.

Babille Elephant Sanctuary:

Site Goal: All poaching and retaliatory killing of elephants stopped within 10 years, with habitat extent and quality restored to ensure long-term carrying capacity for at least 300 elephants and to allow a population increase of at least 20% by 2025

In response to the spate of poaching in 2013/14, Save the Elephants and Born Free Foundation have funded EWCA to strengthen law enforcement and provide basic equipment and financing for park operations and scout patrolling. The provision of stronger leadership and intelligence gathering by EWCA has improved the deterrents for poaching and thus few elephants were killed in the last half of 2014 and 2015 with a consequent improvement in law enforcement and patrolling operation. Efforts are being made by EWCA to engage local communities and Ethiopian Somale NRS, recruit staff and improve cooperation.

Urgent Short-term Actions by Objective

Objective 2. Site-based law enforcement efforts, including intelligence systems, strengthened

- Finalise BES boundary agreements with locally appropriate name for BES and ground demarcation
- Build Human Resources
    - Ensure strong leadership at warden and head scout level
    - Recruit scouts from both Ethiopian Somali and Oromo communities
    - Strengthen and enforce code of conduct for scouts and all staff
- Form and support site level security and management task force
- Build improved anti-poaching operational mechanisms at site level Set up intelligence networks and obtain data on trade routes and methods
- Work with local government and security committees to improve general security and reduce seasonal resource use conflict at these key sites
- Assess and provide infrastructure needs
- Support field patrolling operations: Assess capacity, infrastructure and equipment needs and provide relevant training, maps, equipment and operational funds to scouts and protected area HQ
- Hold site-level community meetings regularly and communities participate in local task forces
- Hold awareness creation programme targeting schools, elders, religious leaders, local authorities, youth and women

Objective 4. Human-elephant conflict reduced

- Assess extent and location of HEC in BES

- Develop participatory mitigation techniques with farmers
- Develop EWCA and community capability to respond to incidences of HEC
- Awareness creation for community on conflict management, mitigation and response

Urgent Longer Term Activities by Objective

Objective 2. Site-based law enforcement efforts, including intelligence systems, strengthened

- BES formally gazetted and its legal status regulation developed and approved by the council of ministers.
- Elephants accepted into clan structures (Ethiopian Somali Region), idir and afosha systems of oromo.

Objective 3. Habitat extent, corridors and quality improved with connectivity maintained at current levels

- Illegal settlements inside BES contained and relocated
- Ensure illegal grazing reduction strategies are developed and implemented
- Conduct reforestation activities as appropriate to reverse degradation caused by charcoal burning

Objective 4. Human-elephant conflict reduced

- Support land use planning and its implementation to reduce contact between elephants and agriculture within and around BES

Objective 5. Babille elephants managed adaptively using sound knowledge and quality monitoring data

- Assign clear responsibility for elephant monitoring and data management within BES with a system to feed up information to HQ
- Develop standard protocols for estimating BES population, mortality and fertility rates and conduct surveys annually/as appropriate
- Determine key water points and habitat patches for connectivity and provide feedback to action to ensure connectivity (O3) and mitigate HEC (O4)
- Assess severity of invasive species such as *Lantana* and cactus and develop and implement management plan
- Assess and monitor habitat suitability and dynamics for elephants within and around BES.

Omo National Park:

Site Goal: Degree of poaching significantly minimized within 5 years and within 10 years, core habitat extent and quality restored and corridors to Mago and Sudan maintained in order to ensure long term carrying capacity for 600 elephants in the greater Omo/Mago/Sudan ecosystem.

Omo National Park has not received any donor support since Africa Parks Foundation withdrew in 2008. As a result, although scouts were relatively well trained, the lack of operating funds has limited law enforcement and security in the area has generally declined due to resource use conflict between local pastoralist communities. Whilst some small funds have been received from USFWS and the African Elephant Foundation in 2015, significant donor support and a partner on the ground is desperately required.

Urgent Short-term Actions by Objective

Objective 2. Site-based law enforcement efforts, including intelligence systems, strengthened

- Finalise Omo boundary agreements, demarcation and gazettement
- Ensure strong leadership at warden and head scout level
  - Assess scout capacity needs and provide appropriate training
- Set up security committees with local administration at each site and engage military personnel as appropriate
- Work with local government and security committees to improve general security and reduce resource use/grazing land conflict among local communities
- Set up intelligence networks
- Assess and provide infrastructure needs (e.g. outposts)
- Support field patrolling operations

Objective 3. Habitat extent, corridors and quality maintained

- Engage integrated approach to harmonize various development activities with elephant ecological requirements to mitigate detrimental effects, including infrastructure constructions
- Improve land use planning in corridors and coordinate with regional/local government and other relevant stakeholders
- Work with pastoralist community to put in place participatory and sustainable use of rangelands in and outside Omo NP, prevent rangeland degradation and alleviate wider resource use conflicts
- Review threats to elephant corridors and develop action plan
- Work with development actors to develop and implement alternative livelihoods with livestock owners and reproductive health initiatives

Objective 5. Omo/Mago/South Sudan Ecosystem elephants managed adaptively using sound knowledge and quality monitoring data

- Develop standard protocols for estimating population size, mortality and fertility rates and conduct surveys as per monitoring plan
- Investigate extent of elephant movements into South Sudan and to Mago and potentially Chebera-Churchura and map movement corridors
- Investigate extent of invasive species, monitor and control as necessary
- Develop and implement fire management system in ONP
- Assess and monitor habitat suitability and dynamics for elephants within and around ONP

Mago National Park:

Site Goal: The rate of poaching significantly minimized within 5 years and within 10 years core habitat extent and quality restored with connectivity to Omo maintained so that elephant population increases by ~30% to estimated carrying capacity.

Mago National Park has never received donor support and although SNNP BoCT have some capacity and there is good local government support, the situation in MNP is increasingly critical with regard to illegal hunting. Some small funds were raised from the African Elephant Fund in 2015 but significant donor support and a partner on the ground is desperately required. Solutions are required to the huge grazing pressure from livestock and emerging settlement to maintain movement corridors to Omo NP.

Objective 2. Site-based law enforcement efforts, including intelligence systems, strengthened

- Build Human Resources
  - Ensure strong leadership at warden and head scout level
  - Recruit scouts from local community
  - Strengthen and enforce code of conduct for scouts and all staff
- Form and support site level security and management task force
- Build and operate site level intelligence systems and networks
- Set up intelligence networks
- Work with local government and security committees to improve general security and reduce tribal conflict, availability of firearms
- Assess and provide infrastructure needs for LE
- Support field patrolling operations: Assess capacity and equipment needs and provide relevant training, equipment and operational funds to scouts and Protected Area HQs
- Improve community cooperation
- Increase awareness in local communities and hold regular community meetings
- Work with communities to address land availability issues in the area and other drivers of overgrazing and settlement
- Ensure communities participating in local task forces
- Develop benefit-sharing mechanism for local communities

Objective 3. Habitat extent, corridors and quality improved with connectivity maintained at current levels

- Illegal settlements inside MNP contained and relocated
- Ensure illegal grazing reduction strategies developed and implemented
- Work with local and federal institutions (particularly sugar factory) to solve the fodder shortage problem for livestock
- Work with development actors to develop strategies and support livestock marketing and processing
- Work with development actors to develop and implement alternative livelihoods with livestock owners and reproductive health initiatives.

Objective 4. Human-elephant conflict around MNP reduced

- Increase understanding and awareness of elephant populations and behaviour with local communities
- Assess extent and location of HEC and discuss and implement mitigation techniques with farmers.

Kafta-Sheraro National Park:

Site Goal: All poaching stopped within 5 years and habitat extent and quality restored over 10 years to ensure long term carrying capacity for at least 300 elephants and to allow a population increase of at least 10%

With good leadership, a strong security presence and considerable local government support, the KSNP elephants are relatively secure. Elephants are regularly seen by patrolling scouts and are relatively habituated. With its proximity to Sudan and Eritrea however, ivory trafficking routes are open and any relaxation of security could be devastating. Funding has been sought from IEF for operational activities planned for the relocation of irrigation lands in 2015, but more must be done to overcome risks in Eritrea to maintain corridors and to minimise HEC in Ethiopia.

Objective 2. Site-based law enforcement efforts, including intelligence systems, strengthened

- Ensure strong leadership at warden and head scout level
- Assess scout capacity needs and provide appropriate training
- Set up security committees with local administration at each site and engage military personnel as appropriate

- Work with local government and security committees to improve general security
- Set up intelligence networks for poaching and ivory trading in the area
- Assess and provide infrastructure needs (e.g. outposts)
- Support field patrolling operations
- Improve community cooperation
- Increase awareness of elephant population status, behaviour, ivory trafficking and deterrents in local communities and hold regular community meetings
- Work with communities to address land availability issues in the area and other drivers of overgrazing and settlement
- Communities participating in local task forces
- Develop benefit-sharing mechanism for local communities.

Objective 3. Habitat extent, corridors and quality improved with connectivity maintained at current levels

- Work with local government to implement voluntary relocation plans and compensate legal farmers inside the Park (Adigoshu and Sheraro side)
- Work with local government to find compensation or other land for legal irrigation land owners who are inside the Park following Takazze River.
- Work with local government to relocate settlements which have been built following the irrigation area inside the Park (AdiAser and Takazze villages)
- Ensure illegal grazing reduction strategies developed and implemented and alternative livelihoods developed
- Implement fire management plan if research shows this is a significant threat.

Objective 4. Human-elephant conflict reduced

- Increase understanding and awareness of elephant populations and behaviour with local communities
- Assess extent and location of HEC and discuss and implement mitigation techniques with farmers.

Objective 5. KSNP Ecosystem elephants managed adaptively using sound knowledge and quality monitoring data

- Develop standard protocols for estimating population size, mortality and fertility rates and conduct surveys as per monitoring plan
- Investigate extent of elephant movements into Eritrea and establish key corridors. Investigate extent of invasive species, monitor and control as necessary
- Investigate role of fire in habitat modification in KSNP and develop fire management system
- Assess and monitor habitat suitability and dynamics or elephant population within and around KSNP.

Gambella National Park:

Site Goal: Ecological connectivity nationally and internationally maintained at current levels to the Boma Ecosystem in South Sudan and law enforcement inside GNP improved so that illegal killing ceases by 2020.

Gambella National Park's geographical situation on the boundary of South Sudan and the political instability in that country currently presents huge challenges for conservation management of all species, including elephants. Civil war in South Sudan has led to an influx of refugees into Ethiopia and a proliferation of firearms into what was anyway a fairly insecure trans boundary area where traditional tribal systems still operate and where ethnic conflict is not uncommon. Pastoralists, such as Falata move into the area for at least 3 months each year via the northwest corridors.

Moreover, the park authorities suffer from huge capacity gaps, including infrastructure, equipment and trained manpower and thus are challenged to begin to put in place a law enforcement system with minimum community conflict. Until recently local and federal government commitment was not sufficient to overcome the challenge and land administration systems were not integrated. The vast expansion of agriculture has been a huge challenge and forced re-demarcation of the Park boundary with the loss of some key areas and migration routes. Urgent action is required to keep this ecosystem relatively intact.

Recent efforts by the regional government have made progress on land use planning and additional donor and partner support from the Netherlands Government and the EU funded IGAD /BMP in Bomma-Gambella landscape/ through the Horn of Africa Regional Environmental Centre (HoA-REC) with Africa Parks Network as implementing partner in collaboration with EWCA, are now in place to tackle these challenges. Currently, at their request, the allocation of land to investors has been halted by the regional President until the on-going ILDP process is finalised.

Urgent Short Term Activities by Objective

Objective 2. Site-based law enforcement efforts, including intelligence systems, strengthened

- Assess capacity, equipment and infrastructure needs and provide relevant training, equipment and operational funds to scouts and Protected Area HQs
- Set up intelligence networks within the communities
- Set up security committees with local administrations and engage military personnel as appropriate
- Work with local government and security committees to improve general security and reduce ethnic conflict
- Work with judiciary to improve prosecution rates and sentencing in the 11 Woredas around GNP

Urgent Long-Term Activities

Objective 3. Habitat quality and area improved with connectivity maintained at current levels

- Support current efforts by stakeholders to undertake and implement land use planning at regional, zonal and local level
- Halt the continuous southward encroachment of the park by Fulani livestock through rigorous local community involvement

Objective 4. Gambella's trans-boundary elephants managed adaptively using sound knowledge and quality monitoring data

- Use additional satellite collars to establish trans boundary and regional movement patterns and thus key movement corridors
- Develop standard protocols with the South Sudanese authorities and their partners for estimating the Gambella/Boma population, mortality and fertility rates and conduct surveys as per protocols, including habitat suitability

Chebera Churchura National Park:

Site Goal: Elephant population increased from current levels to carrying capacity within 10 years with tolerance of human elephant conflict in local communities

Objective 2. Site-based law enforcement efforts, including intelligence systems, strengthened

- Assess capacity, equipment and infrastructure needs and provide relevant training, equipment and operational funds to scouts and Protected Area HQs
- Strengthen and enforce scout code of conduct
- Set up intelligence networks within the communities
- Set up security committees with local administration
- Work with judiciary to improve prosecution rates and sentencing in 4 Woredas (Chida, Ameya, Tocha, Isera) around CCNP
- Improve community cooperation
- Increase awareness in local communities
- Set up and support local park–community task forces at village, Kebele and Woreda level
- Develop benefit-sharing mechanism for local communities from Park revenues

Objective 3. Habitat extent, corridors and quality improved with connectivity maintained at current levels

- Work with stakeholders to maintain or open corridors (Kafa-Konta) and maintain buffer zone
- Work with development actors to develop and implement alternative livelihoods such as from non-timber forest products, tourism development and handicrafts
- Work with development actors to improve livestock quality production, but limiting quantity, and to develop reproductive health initiatives

Objective 4. Human-elephant conflict reduced

- Assess extent and location of HEC in northern CCNP and its buffer zone
- Develop mitigation techniques with farmers, including land use planning
- Consider and, if appropriate, implement compensation scheme for crop losses
- Awareness raising for local community on conflict management, mitigation and response

Objective 5. CCNP elephants managed adaptively using sound knowledge and quality monitoring data

- Develop standard protocols for estimating population size, mortality and fertility rates and conduct surveys as per monitoring plan
- Investigate elephant ranging patterns and whether there are key corridors or areas of habitat outside CCNP
- Investigate disease incidents and build SNNRPS capacity for investigation and management
- Assess and monitor habitat suitability and dynamics for the elephant population within and around CCNP

Alitash/Bejimez National Parks:

Site Goal: Elephant population size established and connectivity maintained regionally and trans-boundary

Objective 2. Site-based law enforcement efforts, including intelligence systems, strengthened

- Assess capacity, equipment and infrastructure needs and provide relevant training, equipment and operational funds to scouts and Protected Area HQs
- Set up intelligence networks within the communities
- Set up security committees with local administration
- Improve community cooperation
- Increase awareness in local communities
- Ensure communities participate in local task forces
- Develop benefit-sharing mechanism for local communities

Objective 5. ANP and BNP elephants managed adaptively using sound knowledge and quality monitoring data

- Estimate population size using standard protocols and implement as per monitoring plan
- Investigate elephant ranging patterns and whether there are key corridors or areas of habitat outside ANP/BNP and internationally /Sudan
- Assess and monitor habitat suitability and dynamics for elephant within and around ANP/BNP

Geralle National Park:

Site Goal: Geralle Ecosystem elephant population size established and connectivity maintained regionally and trans-boundary

Objective 2. Site-based law enforcement efforts, including intelligence systems, strengthened

- Assess capacity, equipment and infrastructure needs and provide relevant training, equipment and operational funds to scouts and protected area HQs
- Set up intelligence networks within the communities
- Set up security committees with local administration
- Improve community cooperation
- Increase awareness in local communities
- Ensure communities participate in local task forces
- Develop benefit-sharing mechanism for local communities

Objective 4. Human-elephant conflict reduced

- Assess extent and location of HEC around GNP
- Develop mitigation techniques as required with farmers

Objective 5. Geralle Ecosystem elephants managed adaptively using sound knowledge and quality monitoring data

- Estimate population size using standard protocols and implement as per monitoring plan
- Investigate elephant ranging patterns and whether there are key corridors or areas of habitat outside GNP and internationally to Kenya
- Assess and monitor habitat suitability and dynamics for elephant population within and around Geralle NP

Dabus Valley Areas:

Site Goal: Elephant population size and threats established and mitigated
Objective 5. Dabus Valley elephants managed adaptively using sound knowledge and quality monitoring data

- Estimate population size using standard protocols /aerial survey
- Identify main threats and identify specific actions for threat mitigation
- Develop and implement an action plan for threat mitigation
- Assess and monitor habitat suitability and dynamics for elephants within and around Dabus Valley

Mizan Teferi:

Site Goal: *Elephant population size established, stabilised and remains viable in a secure home range*

Objective 2. Site-based law enforcement efforts, including intelligence systems, strengthened

- Set up intelligence networks within the communities
- Set up security committees with local administration
- Depending on whether formal protection status is achieved, develop, equip and support community and SNNP BoCT scout force
- Improve community cooperation
- Increase awareness in local communities
- Ensure communities participate in local task forces
- Develop benefit-sharing mechanism for local communities

Objective 3. Habitat extent, corridors and quality improved with connectivity maintained at current levels

- Work with stakeholders to harmonize and conversion for investment purposes
- Develop formal protection status for elephant range
- Develop and implement management plan for the area

Objective 4. Human-elephant conflict reduced

- Assess extent and location of HEC around elephant range
- Develop mitigation techniques as required with farmers
- Awareness raising for local community on conflict management, mitigation and response

Objective 5. Mizan Teferi elephants managed adaptively using sound knowledge and quality monitoring data

- Estimate population size using standard protocols and implement as per monitoring plan
- Investigate elephant ranging patterns and whether there are key corridors or areas of habitat connecting with populations in Gambella and Omo.
- Assess and monitor habitat suitability and dynamics for elephants within and around Mizan Teferi/Gura Farda

SECTION F: APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Detailed Actions for Objective 1

Ivory trafficking within and through Ethiopia reduced to zero by 2025

Detailed activities, milestones with current funding and identification of funding gaps

SA	Action/Activity	Priority	Funding requirements	1 Year milestone	2 year milestone
1.1	**Build awareness amongst key target groups (ivory sellers, ivory buyers (Far Eastern expatriates), general public) to meet designated communication objectives**	**1**			
a.	Develop and deliver campaigns targeting Far Eastern residents and visitors to Ethiopia, focussing campaigns on airport arrivals, workers/companies and contacts through the Embassies	i	Full funding required		
b	Develop and deliver campaigns to increase local communities awareness and commitment around border points and key trafficking routes	i	Full funding required		
c	Develop and deliver campaigns to professionals and general public	ii	Limited funds from UK IWT	1 Text messaging campaign	
	Plan and implement mass media campaign for general public, using ivory destruction and EAAP launching events as key elements				
	Develop film, brochures, posters and universal anti-trafficking text messaging with Ethio-Telecom, etc. in appropriate languages and key messages for specified target subgroups nationally and at site level				
d	Develop and deliver campaigns (e.g. using stall visits, leaflets, road-shows) to all potential ivory sellers	ii	Funding required		
e	Ensure all poaching and ivory trafficking prosecutions are associated with strong public relations campaign	ii	Technical assistance and funding required		
1.2	**Improve the legal framework on wildlife crime, with a focus on increasing deterrents (NIAP A1&2)**	**1**	Process supported by SDPASE/GEF project and EWCA		
a	Gather input from stakeholders on revision of wildlife regulations concerning elephant poaching and ivory trafficking			Achieved	

SA	Action/Activity	Priority	Funding requirements	1 Year milestone	2 year milestone
b	Review experience and policy and legal framework/level of fines and prison sentences in other range states			Achieved	
c	Provide input to on-going process in EWCA to redraft legislation as per recommendations from analysis			Legislation drafted	Wildlife act amendment bill presented to government for approval and in place
d	Analyse federal and regional wildlife legislation and provide recommendations to EWCA and NRS for harmonisation and enhancement			Analysed and recommendations provided	At least one harmonized legislation in place and one other drafted
1.3	**Increase prosecution rates for ivory trafficking (NIAP B1 and C4)**	**2**			
a	Develop guidelines for judiciary on sentencing for wildlife crime, including ivory trafficking	I	EWCA plan	Current sentencing guidelines	Guidelines in place with new legislation (1.2)
b	Produce sentencing guidelines materials and disseminate to Woreda judiciary along key trafficking routes and to federal judiciary	I			New Guidelines disseminated
c	Develop wildlife crime training materials for judiciary training colleges and deliver training at colleges and to customs trainers	I	Additional funding required	Training materials developed	Materials disseminated
d	Develop SOPs for wildlife officers and police prosecuting ivory trafficking offences including procedures for arrest, obtaining evidence and charging of suspects	Ii	Technical support required	Drafted	Published
e	Produce prosecution SOPs materials and disseminate, with training to customs, security and police at key trafficking sites (see also 3.2)	Ii	Additional funding required	>2 trainings for 20-30 prosecutors, 10-15 judiciary and 80-100 police	Additional training, funding dependent
1.4	**Increase ivory trafficking detection rates at international land borders and along trafficking routes (NIAP B2 and C1)**	**2**			
a	Work with all key stakeholders (Customs, police, regional wildlife authorities, judiciary etc.) to set up local wildlife security task forces that integrate law enforcement operations around border points	I	Some funds available (UK IWT, AEF), additional required	60 customs staff in SNNP NRS trained	

SA	Action/Activity	Priority	Funding requirements	1 Year milestone	2 year milestone
b	Increase knowledge and awareness of ivory and wildlife identification skills, trafficking methods, and legal framework/prosecutions systems of border customs, police, security and local communities (see also Action 1.4)	ii	Some funds available (UK IWT, AEF), additional required		
c	Run periodic integrated law enforcement operations on border points and trade routes, including joint patrolling	ii	Limited funding available (IFAW) but ongoing funds required		
d	Develop wildlife crime training materials for customs, police and other security forces and provide materials to training colleges/deliver training (see also 1.3c)	iii	Additional funding required	Identification manual distributed 10 routes/sites	
e	Build intelligence networks at border points, key trafficking hubs and at site level and integrate into local operations and task force: *Provide training to on how to set up and management informer networks and intelligence systems, set up systems, provide equipment and operational funds as necessary*	ii	Additional funding required		
1.5	**Improve detection, prevention and deterrents for ivory trafficking at Bole International Airport (BIA) and other international airports (Mekelle, Bahir Dar) (NIAP B2)**	1	Full funding required		
a	Analyse current systems, equipment and capacity gaps at BIA, with a focus on cargo systems and provide recommendations and priorities for improvement	i		Capacity gap assessment and funding obtained	
b	Increase awareness, detection ability and motivation of baggage handlers and customs officials with quarterly training programmes	i	Funding required		
c	Implement marketing campaign for transit, arrival and departure passengers at airport and on airlines regarding illegality of ivory products and at transit searches e.g. announcements and displays on priority flights such as those from Angola, Nigeria etc. to China/Far East through Addis Ababa	i	Limited funding from UK IWT. Additional funding required	Messaging increased on Ethiopian airlines flights	
d	Assess feasibility and develop sniffer dog unit	ii	EWCA and technical support	Protocol and proposals develop	

SA	Action/Activity	Priority	Funding requirements	1 Year milestone	2 year milestone
e	Sensitize all international airlines, transit agents, cargo handlers and couriers on consequences of handling wildlife products	**ii**	Funding required		
f	Review situation at Mekelle and Bahir Dar and provide training to customs and airline staff and include in anti-trafficking marketing campaigns	**ii**	Funding required		
g	Purchase and install additional scanners or other equipment if required as per 7.1	**iii**	Funding required		
1.6	**Strengthen ivory confiscation and stockpile management (NIAP C2)**	**3**			
a	Destroy current ivory stockpile	i	Stop Ivory	Completed	
b	Develop SOPs for the handling and transport of ivory (including data management and communication channels) seized at site level, Addis Ababa or at BIA and distribute to relevant agencies, by reviewing those of other countries and international standards	ii	Technical assistance and funding for distribution	SOPS developed and if funding obtained, distributed	
c	Develop SOPs for ivory storage, inventory maintenance (including data handling) and procedures for regular destruction	ii	Technical assistance	SOPs developed	
d	Implement SOPs including regular stock inventories every 3 months	ii	Technical assistance	Stock inventories taking place	
1.7	**Improve the illegal trade monitoring and data management (NIAP C2)**	**3**	Technical assistance may be required		
a	Review and collate all available data on illegal ivory and wildlife trade in Ethiopia				
b	Clarify indicators and data required for national and international reporting				
c	Devise monitoring formats for appropriate indicators				
d	Develop database and data management system				
e	Ensure clear allocation of responsibilities for database maintenance and reporting				
f	Implement regular monitoring system with data flow from field-national and vice versa				
1.8	**Improve forensic support for prosecutions and the detection of ivory origin (NIAP C3)**	**3**	Funding required		

SA	Action/Activity	Priority	Funding requirements	1 Year milestone	2 year milestone
a	Set up sampling protocols and laboratory contacts to undertake analysis of origin of seized ivory	i	Funding required		
b	Establish and maintain database and map of ivory origin, linking to stockpile database	i	Funding required		
c	Use information on ivory origin to target detection and training activities in regions	i	Funding required		
d	Review systems for obtaining forensic data for poaching and ivory prosecutions in other countries and best practices	ii			Review completed
e	If appropriate, review what support police require to improve forensics for effective prosecutions and develop appropriate activities	ii			Review completed
1.9	**Strengthen cooperation to combat ivory trafficking nationally (NIAP D1&2)**	**2**			
a	Create and support meetings of special federal ivory/wildlife trafficking taskforce consisting of key stakeholders (EWCA, regions, customs, police, judiciary, military and other security agencies), with clear TOR and action plan	i	Some funding available UK IWT	2 meetings held and strategies to improve collaboration identified	
b	Enhance the understanding of national and regional security units on the severity and importance of wildlife crime	i	Funding required for extensive activities		
c	Liaise with Addis Ababa, international airports and transit routes security agencies and establish communication channels, communication SOPs and potentially nationwide database on all intelligence activities, criminal contacts etc.	i		Ongoing liaison and system set up	Ongoing liaison
d	Support development of expertise and structures to address, cooperate and assist with prosecutions for wildlife crime in the wildlife authorities of the National Regional States	ii	Funding required beyond 2 taskforce meetings		
1.10	**Improve international cooperation to combat ivory trafficking through neighbouring countries and with organised crime networks (NIAP D3)**	**2**	**Funding required**		
a	Work with local security forces and intelligence bodies to identify actors and locations of current networks on illegal ivory smuggling local sources into BIA and through land routes to Djibouti, Kenya, Sudan, South Sudan, Somaliland, Somalia etc.			Discussions held and data analysed	Ongoing

SA	Action/Activity	Priority	Funding requirements	1 Year milestone	2 year milestone
b	Participate in and strengthen the Horn of Africa Wildlife Enforcement Network (HAWEN) and identified activities to coordinate training, operations and communications		Funding required		
c	Establish cross border and regional cooperation agreements with sister PAs and Governments			2 transboundary agreements developed	
d	Establish cross border and regional information sharing and network system including current security and contraband systems at for both elephant sites and trafficking routes			At least one meeting conducted	
e	Conduct joint cross border/international meetings for training, experience sharing to improve detection and communication		Funding required		
f	Maintain cooperation, communication and reporting with the INTERPOL Environmental Unit NCB office in Ethiopia and HQ			Ongoing liaison	Ongoing liaison
g	Improve efficiency of CITES reporting e.g. ETIS (Elephant Trade Information System), NRS -EWCA and intra-EWCA communication on other reporting obligations such as MIKE			All reports submitted in a timely fashion	
h	Find finance to pay annual Lusaka Task Force fees and participate in activities with a focus on transboundary operations		Funding required		
1.11	**Reduce illegal domestic sales and domestic involvement in ivory trade (NIAP E1)**	1			
a	Ensure all trafficking or elephant 'events' are associated with strong public relations campaigns (see also 1.1)	i	Funding generally required		
b	Assess state of local ivory markets				
c	Trace origin of the ivory used for the trade to enable action to be taken at source before it reaches market				
d	Conduct covert/surprise operations on suspicious sites, areas, shops etc.		Some operational funds available from IFAW		

SA	Action/Activity	Priority	Funding requirements	1 Year milestone	2 year milestone
1.12	**Build EWCA and regional trafficking directorate team capacity and equipment for efficient operations and NIAP implementation**	**1**			
a	Assess staff needs, skill and competency profiles			Completed	
b	Allocate staff/recruit and train as per needs assessments		Funding required	Staff strategically allocated	
c	Assess equipment needs for efficient operations, develop budget and procure as funds permit eg. vehicle and dedicated driver		Funding required		
d	Lobby and apply for additional operational funding from Ethiopian Government and donors		Technical assistance	3 proposals developed	3 additional proposals developed

Appendix 2: Log Frame for Ethiopian Elephant Action Plan

Goal/ Objective	Desired outcome	Indicator	5 year Target (funding dependant)	Means of Verification	Risks/Assumptions
	Goal: Within 10 years, elephant poaching and ivory trafficking are no longer of concern in Ethiopia and elephant populations are increasing to carrying capacity. With good land-use planning and implementation, connectivity and migration routes between subpopulations and across international boundaries will be maintained with minimal conflict with humans.	# of elephants in Ethiopia # elephant populations	All elephant populations stable or increasing depending on baseline trend.	Population surveys and EWCA reports	
Objective 1	**Ivory trafficking within and through Ethiopia reduced to minimum case report by 2025** All target groups are aware of illegality of ivory trade and severity of issue	LEER (Law Enforcement Effort Ratio), # of arrests per unit effort at BIA and land borders % of those arrested who admit to knowing law and b. % of those arrested who plead guilty	# arrests increases then decreases (as trafficking drops) per unit effort 90%	Customs, EWCA and police reports KAP survey and court records of arrested traffickers. Annual customs, police and EWCA records/reports	International demand for ivory does not increase further. Technical and financial assistance is obtained for Ethiopia
	Legislation revised so that severity of penalties increased and any anomalies between federal and regional legislation removed	Level of penalties in legislation	Penalties published and sufficiently high to be a deterrent	Legislation	
		# discrepancies between federal and regional wildlife provisions for wildlife crime decreased	No discrepancies in legislation	Analysis of Legislation	
	Ivory no longer offered for sale domestically	% of covert operations on potential domestic traders resulting in detection of ivory pieces per year	Decrease from baseline to 0%	EWCA and security agency surveys and reports	

Goal/Objective	Desired outcome	Indicator	5 year Target (funding dependant)	Means of Verification	Risks/Assumptions
Objective 1	Customs and security officers regularly searching and effectively detecting ivory products at land borders and along trafficking routes	% of dummy smuggling events detected at border crossing points	Increase from baseline to 90% detection rates	EWCA and customs authorities surveys and reports	
	Improved prosecutions	Prosecution ratio (proportion of arrests that are successfully submitted to court) increased	Increase from baseline to 90%	Court records	
	Intelligence networks in Ethiopia providing trafficking information and leading to arrests and acting as a deterrent	# and proportion of ivory trafficking incidents per year that arise from intelligence information at federal level	Initial 3 year increase over baseline but then decreased if background trafficking decreases	EWCA and police records	
	Customs and security officers regularly searching and effectively detection of ivory products at BIA and other airports	% of dummy smuggling events detected at BIA	Increase from baseline to 90% detection rates	EWCA and customs authorities surveys and reports	
	Federal LE agencies cooperating with each other and connected to corresponding regional agencies	# of joint operations between Ethiopian security agencies (EWCA, police, judiciary etc.) and operations that include both federal and regional agencies	Increase then stable as long as trafficking levels remain high, but decreasing if background trafficking efforts decline	50% increase above baseline in 3 years	
	Information flowing actively between neighbouring and demand countries and with international agencies	# of joint law enforcement operations between HAWEN countries. # of neighbouring countries with which ET has regular contact (*i.e.* every 3 months).	Increase to 2 ops per year within 3 years. Increase from 1 country to 3 countries within 2 years and 5 within 5 years	EWCA and security agency surveys and reports	
	Ivory stockpile minimised and management system effective	# ivory pieces in store remain un-catalogued when spot checks carried out. All procedures completed and data stored	0 un-catalogued or data stored within 6 months	EWCA records and reports. Potential independent verification	
	Information of ivory trafficking reported nationally and internationally in a timely fashion	% CITES and other international reports submitted on time, EWCA reports	100% within 1 year	CITES and EWCA records	

		# elephants killed annually for ivory/site.	0	EWCA records and reports	
Objective 2	**Site-based law enforcement efforts, including intelligence systems, strengthened, with an initial focus on Babille, Mago, Omo, Gambella, Chebera Churchura and Kafta-Sheraro populations, so that illegal killing is prevented by 2025**	LE capacity assessment score increased/maximised at each site and institutionally.	50% increase above baseline	EWCA records and reports	International demand for ivory does not increase further.
		Relevant part of METT score for law enforcement in key PAs (ONP, MNP, CCNP, KSNP, GNP and BES) increased annually until maximised	50% increase above baseline	EWCA records and reports	
	Elephant sites gazetted and security agencies aware of legal frameworks	# new PAs gazetted.	All elephant PAs fully gazetted	Negarit Gazette	Technical and financial assistance is provided to Ethiopia
	Sufficient well trained and able scouts and experts in place at each site for effective protection	Capacity assessments of scouts and experts % staff in place versus documented needs	Capacity increase from baseline and staffing complement full	PA reports	
	Site security task forces operating effectively	# security task force meetings per year/site	4 annually at each site	PA reports	
	Intelligence networks active at site and regional/national level	# of useful information received from intelligence networks per quarter/year. Proportion of arrests arising from intelligence data	Increase above baseline and networks are not violated or management staff put in danger/receiving threats	PA reports	
	Infrastructure in place for efficient LE in all PAs	% of infrastructure and equipment needs met per site	50% of needs filled at key sites	PA reports	
	Effective field patrolling taking place in all PAs	# man-days on patrol/year/site	400% increase from baseline	PA reports	
	RBM system providing information for adaptive management in each PA	# monthly reports being provided to wardens/site, and being used to direct patrolling areas	All sites receiving and processing reports monthly from scout patrolling. Databases being populated each month	PA reports	

	Local communities actively supporting elephant conservation and law enforcement	# arrests from intelligence data? % of community that have positive attitude to PA	Increase above baseline determined by baseline level	KAP surveys at each PA conducted every 3 years	
Objective 3	**Habitat extent and connectivity maintained at current levels and habitat quality improved by 2025 for all populations.**	Total # km^2 used by elephants at each site, # areas connected	No decrease in elephants range at each site. Core migration corridors still permit elephant movement	Remote sensing and ground truthing	Technical and financial assistance is provided to Ethiopia High level political support is provided to continue to find a compromise between land use for development and conservation
	No further elephant habitat allocated to commercial investment	# km^2 allocated to investors/site and in corridors	Decrease to 0 per year within 1 year in core migration corridors	Investment Bureau records on area allocated	
	Settlement and agricultural areas in migration corridors outside gazetted PAs occurs only in areas designated under LUP	% of core corridors settled or farmed	Core corridors defined and no increase in % of area settled or farmed from current levels	Remote sensing and ground truthing	
	Settlement and agricultural areas in gazetted PAs reduced	km^2 under agriculture and # households/site	50% decrease at each site	Remote sensing and ground truthing	
	Illegal grazing in PAs reduced	Seasonal livestock densities/site	50% decrease at each site	Biannual PA monitoring records of livestock	
	Development projects that reduce threats to elephants, increased around each PA	# projects, # Kebeles and $ invested in livelihoods and other projects/year/ site	Active projects in priority communities at each site	PA and local government records	
Objective 4	**Human-elephant conflict reduced by 2025 so that there is no injury or loss of life for humans or elephant in Ethiopia and property destruction is reduced to 25% of current baseline**	# of HEC incidents per site,	Decrease by 25% at each main site	PA reports	Technical and financial assistance is provided to Ethiopia Communities can tolerate some HEC
		# elephants killed annually from HEC,	0	PA reports	
		Estimates # hectares or kg crops lost,	Decrease by 25% at each main site	PA reports	
		# human injuries annually	0	PA reports	

Objective 5	**Elephant conservation and adaptive management decisions in Ethiopia based on sound knowledge and quality monitoring data by 2020**	Population size and range of all populations known, and also habitat suitability and dynamics determined	Complete	Census data, habitat map and annual reports	Technical and financial assistance is provided. Adaptive management feedback loops are used

Appendix 3: Planning Workshop participants June 2014 and others consulted

Names of participant	Organization
Abraham Biru	Oromia TV
Adigo Melese	Mago National Park
Aichew Kasie	Benishangul Gumuz NRS, Culture& Tourism Office
Beka Hamanot	Oromia TV
Biruk Gelechew	Zami FM radio
Bisrat G/Medhin	EWCA
Cherie Enawgaw	EWCA
Daniel Pawlos	EWCA
Dawud Mume Ali	EWCA,Director General
Gatluak Gatkos	Gambella National Park
Genet Garedew yigazu	EWCA
Getahun Asfaw	EWCA
Girma Ayalew	EWCA
Gudaluk Magiok	Gambella
Haimanot Genene	Fana Broadcasting Corporate,
Jilaludin Demsis	EWCA
Karen Laurenson	FZS
Kefyalew Moti	Oromia Bureau of Culture and Tourism
Kumera Wakjira Gemeda	EWCA
Menber Siyoum Beyena	EWCA
Mersha Alemayhu	SNNPR Tourism
Mesfin H/Selassie	EWCA
Mulugeta G/Selassie	Bureau of Agriculture and Rural Development
Nurlign Asefa	Chebera Churchura National Park, Chief Warden
Samuel H/Mariam	Haleta Media
Sena Gashie Hora	Babille Elephant Sanctuary
Simachew Haile	Alitash National Park
Sintayehu Asmamaw	Minister of Justice
Sintayehu Workneh	Haramaya University
Stephen Brend	Born Free Foundation
Umer Mohamed	Haleta Media
Wendmeneh Mekonnen	Babille Elephant Sanctuary
Workneh Hailu	Amhara CTPoDB

Other persons consulted:

Meseret Ademasu (Senior Expert, SNNP NRS, BoCT)
Mezemir Girma (SNNP NRS BoCT)
Fekadu Shifeta (Senior Expert SNNP NRS BoCT)
Girma Timer (Formerly SNNP NRS, BoCT, now EWCA)
Sanne van Aarst (HoAREC-N, Gambella Project office)

Appendix 4: Validation workshop Participants July 2016

Name of participants	Organization
Gatluak Gatkoth	Gambella National Park
Dawud Mume	EWCA
Moges Gorfe	RATSON
Engdazer	RATSON
Kumara Wakjira	EWCA
Melkamu Aychew	Geralle National Park
Birtukan Girma	Ethiopian Revenue & Custom Authority
Sisay Mequanent	Alitash National Park
Zelalem Tefera	Born Free Foundation
Mezgebe Seyoum	EWCA
Degu Tadie	HoAREC&N-Addis Ababa University
Behailu Mekonnen	EWCA
Ganebul Bulmi	Mago National Park
Shibiru Tilahun	EWCA
Tesfu Fekensa	Ethiopian Biodiversity Institute
Muluken Bayih	SNNPRS-Bureau of Culture & Tourism
Adane Tsegaye	Chebera Churchura National Park
Lakew Berhanu	GIZ
Kassa Mengesha	SNNPRS-Bureau of Culture & Tourism
Hailay Gebre-Egzabiher	EWCA
Mequanent Kinfe	EWCA
Getachew Taddesse	EWCA
Desta Gidey	Ethiopian News Agency
Wondimu Ergedo	Prime Minister Office
Meseret Admasu	SNNPR-Bureau of Culture & Tourism
Kasaye Wami	EWCA
Tamrat Chanyalew	EWCA
Amha Haile-Georgis	Ministry of Foreign Affair
Fedilu Abdella	EWCA
Ayelech Gugsa	EWCA
Taye Lemma	EWCA
Habtamu Deribe	Bureau of Agriculture & Natural Resource, Tigray
Jemal Haso	Babille Elephant Sanctuary
Gudeta Hika	EWCA
Mahider Zeleke	SDPASE-GIZ
Solomon Worku	EWCA
Menbere Seyoum	EWCA
Zinash Tesfaye	EWCA
Gidalki Alkami	Omo National Park
Daniel Pawulos	EWCA
Nakachew Birelewu	EWCA

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Appendix 6: Summary of Stakeholders

Concerning implementation of the NEAP, Ethiopia has a complex landscape of stakeholder involvement. As background information, the most relevant stakeholders and their respective and/or potential roles in relation to implementation of the Ethiopian Elephant Action Plan (EEAP) are summarized below (Adapted from: Iori, 2017).

Local Stakeholders	Mandate	Potential Roles Concerning EEAP Implementation
FDRE Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Climate Change (MoEFCC)	MOEFCC was established under proclamation 803/2013 to coordinate and ensure that the environmental objectives provided under the Constitution and the basic principles set out in the environmental policy of Ethiopia are realized. It also ensures participatory environmental management for sustainable development and governs the use of environmental resources by the present and future generations in each sector at each administrative level. It is an agency in the administrative structure of the central government for the planning, promotion, co-ordination and overseeing the implementation of Ethiopia's climate, environmental and forestry policies and programmes. The MoEFCC's mandate includes coordinating national development efforts with the aim of avoiding duplication among stakeholders and promoting sustainable utilization of environmental resources.	The MoEFCC is a newly established Ministry (Since 2014) that merged the environmental protection authority and the Forest wing of the Ministry of Agriculture, overseeing specific large-scale national and regional projects.
FDRE Ministry of Culture & Tourism (MoCT)	The main mission of the ministry is to study, preserve, develop and promote the cultural wealth and the national tourism attractions of the nations, nationalities and peoples of Ethiopia and to build the positive images of Ethiopia with a view to adding a sustainable socio-economic and political values with popular and stakeholder's participation. The Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority comes under this Ministry.	EWCA is (currently) housed in this ministry and thus falls under its mandate. As EWCA is the EEAP's main implementing body, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism should be closely consulted on EEAP related work.
Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority (EWCA)	EWCA is a governmental organization under the Ministry of Culture & Tourism, responsible for conservation and sustainable utilization of wildlife in Ethiopia. EWCA works closely with national and international stakeholders on wildlife conservation and protected area management. EWCA manages and protects Ethiopia's wildlife and its habitat with a network of protected areas in collaboration with the communities and other stakeholders for the ecological, economic and social benefits of present and future generations.	EWCA is the official implementing agency to structure, deliver and monitor all projects associated with the EEAP. Additionally, as the managing body of a number of national Parks included as project sites within the EEAP, EWCA will be vital for development of projects, overseeing partners work and managing progress.
Ministry of Finance & Economic Cooperation; Ministry of Agriculture & Natural	These are other government ministries with responsibilities in different sectors that have some bearing on conservation projects (most pertinently, agriculture – for the large-scale agricultural projects that are being carried out in the vicinity of some protected areas, natural resources and livestock).	Key contacts at these ministries are vital for the EEAP's implementation and should be included as stakeholders in certain consultative forums.

Resources; Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries.		
FDRE of Police Commission (FPC)	The Federal Police Commission was established under proclamation no. 720/2004 based on the principles of non-partisanship, impartial service to society, and commitment to policing ethics, competence and quality of service. The mission of the Federal Police Commission is to contribute to the development and prosperity of the nation by respecting and enforcing respect of the constitution and other laws of the land, preventing crime and criminal threats and ensuring prevalence of peace and security through active participation of the people. It envisages delivery of policing services that match public satisfaction and trust in line with international standards.	The police force is entitled to prevent any crime including environmental crime. The police force will be a prime partner in the implementation of activities to counter IWT and put in place measures to counter trafficking of wildlife and their products/derivatives.
FDRE National Security & Security Service (NISS)	The NISS is the State's intelligence and Investigative agency.	Given the issues of national security and sovereignty that are associated with IWT, the NISS is an essential partner for implementation of the EEAP and core member of the IWT-SC.
Ethiopian Biodiversity Institute (EBI)	The EBI is a government institution under the MoEFCC with the mandate to carry out research on conservation of Ethiopia's Biodiversity and associated indigenous knowledge; establish participatory conservation mechanisms; ensure fair and equitable Access and Benefit Sharing; and promote sustainable utilization of biodiversity for sustainable development.	EBI is the principal government partner in informing Biodiversity related decisions, establishing data and trends. They may be a vital stakeholder in contributing information and advice towards EEAP projects.
Ethiopian Revenue & Customs Authority (ERCA)	The Ethiopian Revenues and Customs Authority (ERCA) is the body responsible for collecting revenue from Customs duties and Domestic taxes. In addition to raising revenue, it is responsible to protect the society from adverse effects of smuggling and contraband. It seizes and takes legal action on the people involved in the act of smuggling, tax evasion and avoidance while it facilitates the legitimate movement of goods and people across the borders.	ERCA is a key partner given their responsibility in countering smuggling and trafficking at Bole International Airport (BIA) and entry and exit ports nation-wide. Also, ERCA is a member of the national steering committee for IWT and an important stakeholder in managing trafficking issues.
1.Southern Nation, Nationality & Peoples' Region Culture and Tourism Bureau 2.Somali Region Culture and Tourism Bureau 3.Tigray Region Culture and Tourism Bureau	The Bureaus work towards preserving and sustainably developing the region's natural, cultural, language, historical heritages and other cultural assets, as well as improving the capacity of tourist service rendering institutions, thereby increasing the sector's contribution in the development of the economy, while ensuring community benefits.	Beneficiaries of most EEAP developments, as well as key partners in the project areas, they will be targeted for capacity development. The Bureaus also have the mandate to approve or disapprove the outputs of the projects (e.g., management plans for regional protected areas etc), and are central to cooperating with the relevant organisations to counter IWT

Other Stakeholders	Mandate	Potential Roles Concerning EEAP Implementation
United Nations Development Program – Global Environmental Facility Project (UNDP-GEF)	The UNDP places a special focus on building the national capacity to integrate environmental considerations into development plans and strategies and provides innovative policy support, creates and builds strong partnerships, particularly for securing resources.	UNDP-GEF has developed the project entitled "Enhanced Management and Enforcement of Ethiopia's Protected Area Estate", which started in 2018. The project's strategic objectives are aligned with those of the EEAP (See Appendix 7). UNDP-GEF is therefore considered to be a key stakeholder and an important partner in the implementation of the EEAP.
KfW Development Bank	KfW supports effective management of important protected areas in the country; it focuses on park management and financing for investment in park infrastructure. In consultation with the government in 2013, it has been agreed that the Bank would broaden its engagement in biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of natural resources.	KfW is a co-financing partner for various bilateral projects in protected areas country-wide and should be consulted in regions in which it is already implementing EEAP related work.
Ethio-German Technical Cooperation Biodiversity Forest Project (GIZ-BFP)	GIZ-BFP focuses on the conservation of biodiversity and sustainable use of natural resources. The program aims to put institutions charged with the management of protected areas in a position to implement strategies, instruments and measures for the protection and sustainable management of biological diversity on a broad scale. The program will work at local, regional and national level in order to strengthen the capacities for managing selected national parks especially in Chebera-Churchara biosphere reserves and some other protected areas. The program will also create benefit-sharing mechanisms for the population; and at regional level, it will strengthen administrative structures that are responsible for the management of nine protected areas (composed of 5 national parks, two biosphere reserves and two national forest priority areas).	The role of this program within the EEAP is to participate in the management and protection of protected areas (sharing lessons, experiences and best practices) and potentially implementing specific EEAP projects in areas in which is it already working.
Frankfurt Zoological Society (FZS)	FZS has been working in Ethiopia in the field of wildlife conservation and supporting protected area management since 2008, mainly focusing on the protection of the Afro-alpine ecosystem in Bale and Simien Mountain National Parks as well as the community conservation areas of Guassa-Menz and Abune Yoseph. Focus has been on capacity building and provision of logistic support for effective management and operations of the protected areas and conducting ecological monitoring of threats in the protected areas.	FZS is a EWCA partner in the area of protected area management.
Born Free Foundation (BFF)	The BFF has been operating in Ethiopia since 2008. BFF manages the Wildlife Rescue, Conservation and Education Centre for rescued animals (usually associated with illegal trade in live animals or animals kept unlawfully). BFF also runs the BFF-BPP, Border Point Project, designed to strengthen law	Two of the BFF projects, the Border Point Project and the Babille Elephant Conservation and Awareness project, are directly in line with the EEAP objectives, both in priority actions. As such, BFF is a

	enforcement and the role of Criminal Justice in IWT, and funded by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs in UK. BFF operates a focal project in the Babille Elephant Sanctuary which aims to halt or significantly reduce elephant poaching and reduce other anthropogenic pressures.	key partner for EEAP implementation.
Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)	WCS has periodically funded and carried out small-scale projects in Ethiopia but does not have a major presence in the country at the moment.	No current information.
African Wildlife Foundation (AWF)	AWF in Ethiopia works in the Simien Mountains National Park on community-based sustainable tourism. AWF has also been involved in supporting work to counter IWT through the request to provide a sniffer dog program at Bole International Aiport, which ended up being abandoned. Nevertheless, it has had a program to assist with the training of law enforcement agencies (including the judiciary and police) and hopes to become more involved in combatting IWT initiatives country-wide.	There are strong synergies with the law enforcement and IWT work that has been carried out by AWF in East Africa. Although their work and plans in Ethiopia are still unclear. As such, further discussions with AWF and their plans could lead to them being a Partner in project implementation in various aspects of the EEAP.
Zone, woreda and kebele level authorities, and local communities	Below the level of the regional governments, there are three administrative levels: the zonal, woreda and kebele authorities. There are law enforcement and judicial functions at these levels – particularly at the zonal and woreda levels – as well as key leadership and administration among local communities.	Because of the judicial and administrative functions of the zonal and woreda authorities, these stakeholders are important for all law enforcement activities of the EEAP and to coordinate activities with local communities. EWCA's project actors at a local level will engage and coordinate all the activities with these authorities.
Federal and Regional Protected areas Authorities	The protected area system in Ethiopia operates Through federally- and regionally-managed protected areas. There are offices at the federal and regional levels that oversee the day-to-day management and activities carried out by staff on the ground led by the Warden.	Good relations and discussions with the protected areas federal and regional authorities is important for EEAP implementation.
Indigenous communities	Many of the people living in the vicinity of the protected areas targeted by the EEAP site projects fall under the definition of "indigenous peoples" – most particularly in (but not limited to) the vicinity of the Omo and Mago National Parks.	Working with these indigenous communities is a key part of the EEAP's overall successful implementation.

Appendix 7: Recent Developments

Next to government institutions and other local parties relevant to implementation of the EEAP, there are currently 3 stakeholders actively involved with various aspects of elephant conservation and management as well as IWT, predominantly priority activities outlined in the EEAP, namely UNDP-GEF 6, GIZ, and BFF.

United Nations Development Program – Global Environment Facility (UNDP-GEF)

Project Title: 'Enhanced Management and Enforcement of Ethiopia's Protected Area Estate'

Project Timeline: 2018 – 2023 (72 months)

Project Funds: US$ 7,294,495 for 6 years, with UNDP track resources of US$ 200,000.

Implementing Partner: *Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (*MOEFCC)

Project scope: The project's objective will be achieved through the implementation of three project components which fully align with the EEAP (See outline below).

Synergies with the EEAP: The project is planning to make a significant contribution to the implementation of the EEAP (See outline below).

Project Sites: The project will work in i) the Omo-Mago-Chebera Churchurra NPs, ii) the Babille Elephant Sanctuary and iii) the Kaft Shiraro NP. It should be noted that the selected pilot sites cover the majority of the elephant range in the country and only one protected area has not been included: this is Gambella National Park. It was not included on the basis that HoAREC and potentially African Parks/WCS may be investing in the area, but if not, the project will support some parallel activities in Gambella NP as well.

Project Structure: Under the overall leadership of the MOEFCC, EWCA will oversee the implementation of the protected areas and anti-trafficking components and the Ethiopian Biodiversity Institute (EBI) the implementation of the habitat component. For specific project application, a competitive selection process for responsible parties will be implemented. The bids for specific projects will be evaluated on the basis of a number of criteria, including (but not limited to): the proposed composition of the team that will comprise the Project Management Unit (PMU), the relevance of the organization's experience to working in the sector and on similar projects, the relevance of the organization's experience to working in the context of Ethiopia, and a micro-capacity assessment of the bidding organizations. Implementing partners work under the guidance and oversight of the UNDP and the Project Board (which is currently made up of the following stakeholders - FDRE Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Climate Change MoEFCC (with the Minister of State as the Chairman of the PB), EWCA and the protected areas, EBI, UNDP, NISS, Federal Serious Crime Unit, ERCA, a representative from the judiciary,

representatives from the Regional governments (SNNPR), a representative from the donor community (KfW), BFF, GIZ, and African Parks.

The Ethiopian Elephant Action Plan Strategic Objectives and the proposed project outcomes and outputs of GEF 6 project that make a contribution to the achievement of those strategic objectives.

EEAP strategic objectives and activities	Project outcomes and outputs
1. *Ivory trafficking within and through Ethiopia stopped by 2025*	
1.1. Build awareness	Output 2.9 (Information campaign)
1.2. Improve legal framework	Output 2.5 (As necessary based on assessment carried out under Output 2.4)
1.3. Improve prosecution rates 1.4. Improve detection on land trafficking routes 1.8. Improve forensic support 1.11. Stop domestic sales/trade 1.5. Improve detection at BIA 1.12. Build EWCA and regional anti-trafficking capacity	Outputs 2.6 (Establishment of an Environmental Crime Unit, ECU, with intelligence and investigative capacity)
1.6. Strengthen ivory management	Output 2.7 (Management system for wildlife products – including ivory)
1.7. Improve monitoring and data management	M&E framework of project including aerials surveys for elephants at project start up and at EOP
1.9. Strengthen national cooperation	Outputs 2.2 and 2.3 (national and regional cooperation)
1.10. Strengthen international cooperation	Output 2.1 (International Cooperation and agreements)
2. *Site-based law enforcement efforts including intelligence systems strengthened so that illegal killing is prevented by 2025*	
2.1. Strengthen legal framework and interagency cooperation at sites	Outputs 1.3 and 2.5 (Site level law enforcement and improving law enforcement legislation, as necessary)
2.2. Build human resources for field operations	Output 1.3 (Site level law enforcement)
2.3. Build site level intelligence systems	Output 1.3 coupled with Output 2.6 (Establishment of ECU)
2.4. Provide infrastructure	Output 1.1 (PA management plan implementation)
2.5. Support field patrolling	Output 1.3 (Site level law enforcement)
2.6. Investigate feasibility of a central rapid reaction force	Output 2.6 (Establishment of ECU)
2.7. Develop and implement RBM systems	Output 1.2 (Management systems)
2.8. Implement strategies to ensure local community Support	Outputs 2.9, 3.1 and 3.2 (Information campaign, ILM plans and CBNRM agreements)
3. *Habitat extent and connectivity maintained at current levels and habitat quality improved by 2025 for all populations*	
3.2. Work with land use planning and infrastructure development agencies	Output 3.1 (Integrated landscape management plans)

3.4. Implement strategies to reduce illegal grazing	Output 3.2 (CBNRM agreements)
3.6. Work with development actors on alternative livelihoods for pastoralists, rangeland use and family planning	Output 3.2. 3.3, 3.4 (CBNRM agreements, value chain analysis, microcredit schemes)
4. *HEC reduced by 2025 with no injury or loss of human or elephant life and property destruction reduced to 25% of baseline*	
4.2. Establish participatory approaches for HEC mitigation	Output 3.4 (microcredit schemes)
4.4. Undertake local land use planning	Output 3.1 (Integrated landscape management plans)
5. *Elephant conservation and adaptive management decisions based on sound knowledge and quality monitoring data by 2020*	
5.1. Establish size and dynamics of all populations	M&E framework of project including aerials surveys for elephants at project start up and at EOP
5.4. Set up site level and central databases and reporting systems	Output 1.2 (Management systems)

Outcome One: Improved protected area management effectiveness delivers enhanced protection in the targeted protected areas

<u>**Output 1.1. PA management plans are developed and supported for initial implementation**</u>

The formulation of management plans for the **five** selected pilot PAs (Omo, Mago, Chebera Chuchura and Kafta Shiraro National Park and Babille Elephant Sanctuary) will be supported[1]. Ideally, these would use a planning framework similar to the following: CDC PAPF Planning Unit (2007). The management plans will include appropriate capacity development - based on detailed training needs assessments, and human and financial resource, infrastructure and equipment needs.

Detailed analysis of needs for human and financial resources, infrastructure and equipment (including, for example, vehicles, solar equipment, communications equipment, etc.). The analysis will demonstrate why any given piece of infrastructure or equipment is needed and how the resources, infrastructure and equipment will lead directly to achieving a targeted result and improvement of management. The linkage should be demonstrable.

An integral part of the plans will be the formation of a protected area management committee[2] with a clearly defined mandate. Where pertinent, the management plans will include i) business and/or sustainable financing plans, ii) tourism development plans, iii) infrastructure development plans, iv) disease management plans, and v) monitoring plans.

An action plan will be developed for their implementation and are linked to actions that lead to improvements in the METT scores.

Where pertinent, management plans will include discussions with local communities regarding access and use natural resources within PAs. Where possible, these discussions will lead to agreements with local communities being formulated, negotiated, agreed, signed and implemented.

The management plans will be submitted for approval by relevant authorities. Once approved, initial implementation of the MPs will be supported by the project.

<u>**Output 1.2. Tools and systems for PA management developed and initial operationalization supported**</u>

At the site level, management systems developed and their initial implementation will be supported. A manual of standard operating procedures (SOPs) will be developed (with the participation of protected area managers) that will describe the different management systems that will guide the day-to-day work of protected area managers and their members of staff. The manual will include sections on: i) human

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resource systems (including appraisals and performance evaluations, professional development), ii) the maintenance of infrastructure, capital assets and equipment, iii) the use of equipment and tools, iv) patrolling plans (areas to be covered, frequency of patrolling, patrol data management, adaptive planning of patrolling), v) dealing with infringements (reporting, arresting procedures, gathering evidence and carrying out investigations, taking statements, developing cases for presentation in court, case presentation, monitoring cases), vi) intelligence systems (covert and overt operations, data analysis and interpretation, strategic decision making on case management), vii) data management and reporting, and viii) financial management.

The manual will be designed such that it is adaptive (both by site and through time) and can be amended and updated on a regular basis

Training will be initially provided for protected area staff (EOP target > 150 personnel) in the five selected pilot PAs on the use and implementation of the manual but by the EOP, the manual will be disseminated to all PAs in the country and training provided to a further 20 key personnel across the PA estate (who can then provide training to all PA staff).

The project will facilitate the operationalization of the management and reporting systems; once operationalized, the resulting reports will be submitted to the relevant authorities.

Output 1.3 Site level law enforcement initiatives are supported

At each of the five selected pilot PAs, the project will work to develop MOU and action plan among all LE agencies with the aim of improving collaboration and cooperation among the LE agencies (including the police, the judiciary and the NISS) (EOP target: five inter-agency agreements on anti-poaching and law enforcement). There will be a strong and demonstrable linkage between the site level LE agencies (including EWCA scouts and police) and the ECU that will be established with the support of the project (see Output 2.6 below).

Quarterly meetings among local level LE agencies to plan and review activities

Biannual meetings among regional level LE agencies to plan and review activities

Demonstrated collaboration and cooperation on a case by case basis

raining and awareness raising of law enforcement staff within the five selected pilot protected areas (including aspects covered within the PA management systems manual, see Output 1.2); training also for police, prosecutors, magistrates and other relevant authorities (at a site level for each of the five pilot PAs) in laws and legal space; training includes use of legal manual (see Output 2.4). At least 150 people will be trained in total.

An analysis of the resources and equipment that is necessary to facilitate law enforcement in the five selected pilot PAs will be carried out. This will include: vehicles, field equipment and tools that will make law enforcement more efficient and effective. There are various technologies (e.g., the use of CAT phones using Cybertracker linking to SMART – to name but one) that have been developed over the past few years; the analysis will analyse all the options available and determine i) which is most applicable to the Ethiopian context, ii) which is most adaptable to the language demands within Ethiopia, iii) which is most appropriate for the *law enforcement results* that are being targeted by the project and by the protected area system of the country[3]. On the basis of the analysis, a law enforcement system will be procured and implemented in the five selected pilot PAs (and with the partner law enforcement agencies that work with these PAs). There will be funding in the budget to *adapt* the selected software system to ensure that the law enforcement requirements are optimised[4]. In summary, the project will support the development and testing of IT solutions law enforcement for the Ethiopian context (in the five selected pilot PAs). The system will also work within the GSM network to automatically build databases both within the PA HQs and the HQ of EWCA and the ECU.

A database for all law enforcement activities will be built, presented to the government agencies and linked through either the internet or GSM to a central database at EWCA HQ in Addis Ababa.

PA law enforcement staff will be trained in the five selected pilot PAs and project staff will continue to mentor them through the project's life to ensure that all law enforcement systems are fully operational, efficient and effective by the EOP.

Outcome Two: Strengthened national and local capacity for conservation of endangered fauna and flora through implementation of anti-trafficking measures

Output 2.1 International cooperation on IWT control is supported

Contacts will be made among relevant law enforcement agencies and partners in adjacent countries (particularly Kenya, Somaliland, South Sudan, Sudan and Djibouti) with the aim of developing at least **four** agreements to share information, cooperate and collaborate as and when necessary and mutually beneficial. The project will facilitate this process by covering the costs of holding meetings among the relevant representatives from the different countries such that agreements can be developed. The project will also support bringing together the appropriate decision makers once the draft agreements are finalised and ready for signing.

Output 2.2 Proposals to strengthen the (existing) National IWT Steering Committee are developed

The continuation and strengthening of the existing coordination mechanisms for combatting IWT – the National IWT Steering Committee – will be supported. This is in recognition that combatting IWT requires the coordination, collaboration and cooperation of a number of different government agencies – with their non-state actors. The Steering Committee brings together the actors (including the EWCA, the Federal Serious Crimes Unit, the Customs Authorities, the NISS and non-state partners) (see Figure 3). As such, the project is not creating a new institution but, rather, it will work to harmonize and strengthen this existing institution while ensuring coordination and collaboration among them.

The TOR and mandate for the IWT SC will be redefined (including descriptions of the roles and responsibilities of each of the members). Membership and structure will be reviewed and international partners will be considered (e.g., US and UK Government representatives based in Addis Ababa). These proposals will be submitted to the government for approval and implementation.

The IWT SC will be chaired by an independent Commissioner (who functions as an independent National Rapporteur on IWT). The Commissioner or National Rapporteur is a mechanism to assess trends in wildlife crime – including trafficking, and it will monitor and measure the anti-trafficking activities of actors, gather statistics and report findings. Through the project's CTA and through linkages with other GWP projects, the IWT SC's capacity will be increased as they are exposed to the scale of the issues and the different mechanisms and tools that are being used to overcome the threat of IWT.

Quarterly meetings of IWT SC ensuring synergies, collaboration and cooperation of all key stakeholders will be held

Regions included, by invitation, in federal IWT SC as deemed necessary and pertinent

Demonstrate collaboration and cooperation overall and on a case by case basis

Output 2.3 Establishment of IWT Task Forces in pilot regions is supported

In order to similarly ensure coordination and collaboration at the regional (i.e., sub-national) level, **two** Regional IWT Task Forces (IWT RTF) will be established (Fig.3). These will simply mirror the federal structure (see Output 2.2 above) and be established along similar lines, with a similar mandate and structure. As such, the TOR and mandate for the two IWT RTF (for the SNNPR and the Somali Region) will be defined, including mechanisms for its functionality but it is envisaged that the roles and responsibilities will include (but not be limited to): i) a mechanism for bringing together key actors at a regional level, ii) a mechanism to monitor trends in wildlife crime at a regional level as well as monitoring and measuring the anti-trafficking activities of the actors. The documents will be submitted to Government for approval and official establishment of regional IWT TFs.

Once established, quarterly meetings of the pilot regional IWT RTFs ensuring collaboration and cooperation of all key organisations (including – but not limited to – the following organisations: the regional equivalent of EWCA, the regional police, the NISS, the judiciary) will be held. Through the project's CTA and through linkages with other GWP projects, the IWT SC's capacity will be increased as they are exposed to the scale of the issues and the different mechanisms and tools that are being used to overcome the threat of IWT.

Demonstrated collaboration and cooperation overall and on a case by case basis

Output 2.5 Proposals for improving law enforcement and IWT legislation (as necessary) are developed

Following on from the above analysis, any gaps, in consistencies or other issues in the laws will be noted and recommendations for how the gaps can be filled will be put forward, including drafting amendments to the laws, as required, and submitted to the government. Because the *number* of laws that will need to be amended depends on the analysis (as described above), it is impossible to say how many this will be.

If there is anything that the project can do to support the approval of the resulting drafted legislation (including facilitating discussions and editing the draft legislations), it will do so. This will be treated on a case-by-case and as needed basis.

Output 2.6 Establishment and functionality of an Environmental Crime Unit within the Federal Serious Crime Unit is supported

During the PPG stage, political support for the establishment of an Environmental Crime Unit was secured. Indeed, when the discussion was held with the existing IWT SC for the establishment of a Wildlife Crime Unit, the response from the partners was that the establishment of an Environmental Crime Unit was preferred – such that its mandate would cover the whole gamut on environmental crimes. However, the project will focus specifically on IWT. Thus, with support from IWT SC and to build on existing knowledge elsewhere, study tours (e.g., to Tanzania, Kenya and/or Mozambique) will be organised. For this, key people (including, for example, the Head of the Federal Police, the Head of the Customs Authority, the Head of the NISS and the ED of EWCA) will be identified. The study tour will be organised, in cooperation with partner organisations in other countries, such that wildlife crime units that have been established (or are in the process of being established) will be demonstrated to the participants of the study tour. The participants will focus on the set up of the wildlife crime units, the mandates that they have, the composition of the teams, the tools that they are using and the successes that they are having – all with the aim of bringing these lessons to Ethiopia as the Environmental Crime Unit is established.

Develop the institutional structure and mandate for the ECU (intelligence, investigations, detection, analysis and enforcement capacity), including the resources (human, canid and financial) and equipment (and technological solutions) that will be required to allow it to function effectively and efficiently and the partnerships through which it will function. The resulting documents will be submitted to the government for approval to establish the ECU (and given that the process to develop the documents will be done in a participatory way, it is expected that there will be no barriers to approval).

The project will facilitate the signing of MOUs with partners specifying roles and responsibilities. As has been already agreed (during the PPG stage), the ECU will be established by the GOE within the Federal Serious Crime Unit with support from other agencies (including NISS, Customs authorities, border police) (Fig. 3).

The project will support i) the recruitment of personnel for ECU (ideally through secondments from existing agencies), ii) the procurement of equipment and technological solutions; and iii) additional training for personnel. A key part of the structure of the ECU will be covert (usually through informers and investigative and other intelligence operations) and overt (usually through patrols and other overt functions such as making arrests) operations and having sufficient analytical capacity in the form of analysts. Other positions within the ECU will include a briefing officer whose responsibilities include maintaining linkages between overt and covert operations. The ECU will also need data entry clerk(s). The Head of the ECU will have the responsibility to lead the ECU, including providing briefings to relevant authorities (e.g., Minister of EFCC, ED of EWCA and the leadership within NISS and the Federal Police). The ECU will probably have at least 15 people[5] (not including covert and overt operatives).

The project will support the development of the ECU strategy and action plan, with budgets, indicators and targets. The project will also make suggestions to ensure implementation of the strategy and action plans. The project will support initial implementation but all proposals will be submitted to the government for approval, allocation of resources and implementation.

On the basis of intelligence gained from the ECU, building detection capacity in key points of exit (both land border points and international airports) will be supported.

It is expected that the ECU will build solid cases through the collection of information (through intelligence gathering and covert operations) and through arrests and collection of evidence (through overt operations) – such that when the arrested parties are taken to court, by the end of the project, at least 95% will be convicted and given with appropriate sentences.

Output 2.7 Management system for wildlife products and live animals that are confiscated, seized and/or collecting in the field is developed

Based on an assessment of best practice for the establishment of secure storage facilities for and for the management of such products, a proposal for the development of a management system for wildlife products and live animals that are confiscated, seized and/or collected in the field will be developed. The management system will include the provision for a biennial audit by an independent audit company. The proposal will be developed in a participatory manner with key stakeholders and submitted to the government for approval and implementation.

Once approved (Intermediate Outcome 2.6), the project will support the process of putting the systems into place, with secure storage facilities being built in strategic locations around the country. The project will start the process (and demonstrate success) in the five selected pilot sites and at the central level in Addis Ababa. Thereafter, the project will make efforts to replicate the system throughout the rest of the country. It is expected that the system will be linked to *existing* staff (e.g., in regional police centres) such that no additional staff will be recruited – only existing staff will be trained. There will be linkages with the PAs – such that, by the end of the project, the system (including associated infrastructure) will not only be in place but at least 25 people will be trained to manage the system.

Output 2.9 An information campaign to increase public knowledge and responsiveness regarding wildlife and wildlife crime is implemented

Information dissemination in mass media including publications, social media, TV, radio – Using the NTV Wild and the work of Wildlife Direct in Kenya as a model.

The campaign will be designed to target a number of different audiences, including (but not limited to): the decision makers in the government and parliament; the civil servants across all branches of government; the general public. It is estimated that in excess of 10,000 people will be impacted by the campaign. One of the key objectives of the information sharing will be to *demonstrate* the value of conservation (and wildlife and agrobiodiversity in particular) to a variety of targeted local, sub-national and national audiences, and to build confidence in the value of long-term planning – using the project's successes as examples. The success of the awareness campaign will be measured using an adapted KAP survey among the different target groups.

Outcome Three: Improved conservation of forest and agro-biodiversity resources through a landscape approach based on community-based natural resource management.

Output 3.1 Integrated Landscape Management (ILM) plans are developed

The project will support detailed mapping of forests and agro-biodiversity in **two** of the pilot areas (most especially the Omo-Chebera Chuchura landscape but also the Babille Elephant Sanctuary). **Two** integrated Landscape Management plans will be developed (with appropriate participation from local communities and stakeholders) on the basis of this mapping process. The plans will be discussed and agreed among the key stakeholders and submitted to the appropriate authorities for approval.

Initial implementation of the IML plans will be supported by the project.

Output 3.2. Stakeholder agreements on access to and use of natural resources within and surrounding each selected PA developed

The project will facilitate negotiation and development of agreements with local communities that includes access to and use of natural resources within the landscape (including piloting the use of and access to resources within protected areas). The project will support the implementation of the agreements, including the development of the capacity of local communities.

The project will use the well-established Participatory Forest Management (PFM) methodology as a basis for the natural resource agreements[6].

In total, the project will target a **maximum of three communities** with which to develop PFM-based natural resource management agreements. These will be the communities around Omo and Chebera Chuchura National Parks and the Babille Elephant Sanctuary. According to the PFM methodology, the agreements will regulate access to and use of natural resources, how the natural resources will be managed, and the M&E processes to ensure that use is sustainable. The project will focus on developing the capacity of the communities and the PA staff and other local administrations to ensure that use is sustainable.

Output 3.3 Value chains for forestry and agro-biodiversity products are developed and presented to the local communities for implementation

The project will support the following studies:

- Study to determine the economic viability for local communities to grow different varieties of crops
- Study to examine value chains (mechanisms to provide sustainable income, including growing, marketing, and selling production) for selected crops and their products, and the viability for local communities in the vicinity of selected PAs growing those crops and products
- Study to examine value chains for NTF products (e.g., spices) and the economic viability for local communities to harvest them on a sustainable basis

The aim of these studies is to determine the potential economic value of different varieties of crop – including in different climate change scenarios – for local communities. The studies will, therefore, determine how the local communities can maximize their benefits (both economic as well as resilience to shocks) from growing, marketing and selling those crops and livestock that are species or varietals endemic to Ethiopia. This has the further aim of persuading local communities in sustainable production, harvesting, value-added processing, marketing and certification of forest and agro-forestry products.

The project will support piloting the implementation of the findings of the study including sustainable production, harvesting, value-added processing, marketing and certification of forest and agro-biodiversity products; as such it is difficult to estimate how many value-chains will be developed but it is likely that it will be for between three – five.

Output 3.4 Microcredit schemes for local communities are developed and implemented

Household surveys will be conducted to estimate the number of households in the vicinity of the selected PAs, and to collect other socio-economic data: i) the current access to and use of natural resources, and ii) levels of income.

Microcredit line offered to households wishing to develop products on the basis of the value chain studies (see Output 3.3) and the microcredit schemes will focus on two areas: i) those schemes requiring investments to promote the use of agro-biodiversity, ii) applicable livelihood strategies that are aligned with the conservation objectives of the project, and/or iii) those schemes that demonstrably reduce the incidence of HWC. Microcredit facilities are a well-established and well-known mechanism for catalysing change in Ethiopia. The project will partner with a non-state actor to implement the microcredit facility – selected through a tendering process. One of the criteria for selecting the microcredit facility implementer will be their history (and successes) of implementing similar schemes in the country. Moreover, the project is designed on the assumption that the microcredit facility will be taken up by people; this assumption appears to be justified when considering that microcredit schemes have a *higher* take up rate than the majority of other countries (for example, see the review Tarozzi, A. et al (2015) The Impacts of Microcredit: Evidence from Ethiopia. American Economic Journal, 7(1), 54-89).

The microcredit grants will adhere to UNDP-GEF's microcredit grant policy. A total of USD 150,000 will be budgeted for microcredit loans, with a minimum of USD 2,000 and a maximum of USD 20,000 for any single loan. Stakeholders will be brought together to determine the criteria for the microcredit facility and the modus operandi (thus, it will be developed in a participatory way). The facility will be implemented in the same areas mentioned above (Outputs 3.2, 3.3) such that there is synergy and they will be developed on a sound foundation of knowledge.

The Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH (GIZ)

GIZ has been working in Ethiopia on behalf of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) since 1964. With around 90 international and 550 national staff, it has one of GIZ's largest in-country teams worldwide.

GIZ – International Services:

This branch of GIZ is not associated with the bilateral GIZ offices which co-finance and implement projects within EWCA and the broader Ethiopian development strategy; instead their role is to provide international clients tailored solutions in implementation of projects within the country. They provide services on a contractual basis, ranging from drafting concepts for projects, rolling out implementation, devising financial settlements and evaluation (usually large scale projects).

Ethio-German Technical Cooperation Biodiversity Forest Project (GIZ-BFP):

This GIZ program has already made progress in strengthening law enforcement, infrastructure (communication, solar power), value chain development and other activities in a number of sites, but with a focus on the Chebera-Churchura NPs, and Kaffa, the former being a EEAP priority site. A study on the issues of Human-Elephant Conflict (HEC) in Chebera-Churchura NP has been completed, with a plan to mitigate these issues underway. Additionally, the executive team is also focusing priorities on the development of further projects, hiring of consultants and trajectories in line with EWCA's needs.

Born Free Foundation (BFF) Ethiopia

BFF Ethiopia was officially established in 2008 under FDRE Charities and Societies Agency Registration No. 0686 to support the conservation and welfare of wildlife in Ethiopia. BFF Ethiopia has been working on two projects fully aligned with the EEAP, these are the "Babille Elephants Sanctuary Conservation and Awareness Creation Project" (BESCACP) and the "Border Point Project" (BFF-BPP).

Appendix 8: Project Proposals for EEAP Implementation

Project proposal: Ivory Detection (ET1)

Country: **Ethiopia**

Lead Institution: **EWCA**

Duration of project: **3 years, January 2019 – January 2022**

NEAP Objective & Action: **Objective 1, Action 1.5**

Project Title: Strengthening the detection of ivory in transit and cargo at Bole International Airport, Ethiopia.

1. **Statement of Need:** With Ethiopian Airlines, a major African airline carrier, Bole International Airport (BIA) in Ethiopia is one of the 3 most important airports hubs in Africa. Ivory is trafficked from a range of African countries, particularly west and south-western Africa to the markets in the Far East. Whilst detection of pieces carried by passengers has improved due to training by EWCA and partners of customs staff and national security personnel, currently there are no means to examine the luggage of transit passengers or of cargo pieces. The project will put in place three key elements to detect ivory in transit at BIA, increase arrest rates and thus ultimately increase deterrents for future illegal ivory trafficking.

2. **Project Objective:** To increase the detection of ivory in transit and in cargo at Bole International Airport (BIA), Ethiopia, through the deployment of a detection dog unit based at the Federal Police Dog Unit in Addis Ababa, installation of a scanner and training of customs detection and prosecution officers.

3. **Activities:**

   Training and capacity building:
   a. Training of trainers by international expert for 3 EWCA staff on the procedures for ivory detection and prosecution,
   b. Provide bi-annual training/refresher courses to 120 customs, security and police officers at BIA for 3 years. Training will be provided in identification and search procedures for ivory and wildlife products for customs, security and police officers at BIA. With 6-monthly rotation of officers, this training need to be conducted regularly to ensure all new officers have the skills and knowledge of procedures for ivory detection and prosecutions, irrespective of turnover of staff.
   c. Prepare a detailed Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) handbook on ivory detection and prosecution procedures and distribute to trainee and established police officers at key trafficking locations.

Bole Detection Dog unit:

The use of dogs in customs procedures enforcement has a proven track record of success globally. Detection dogs at gates, borders and strategic transport routes increases the detection of ivory and other wildlife products and thus, when coupled with sensitization and public relations campaigns nationally and on airlines, it will ultimately provide a deterrent for trafficking through BIA:

a. Facilitate a familiarisation exchange visit to existing Federal Police Authority detection dog unit for International implementing agency, together with EWCA/Customs and Revenues Authority, and Airport Authority to conduct assessment for potential collaboration.

b. Negotiate and sign a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with relevant stakeholders on the use and management of detection dogs for ivory detection/wildlife crime at BIA.

c. Purchase and import (initially) 4 fully-trained detection dogs.

d. Select and train 6 dog handlers from pre-selected Government of Ethiopia (GoE) staff (either from EWCA or Federal Police Authority, or both).

e. Develop budgets and maintain the necessary infrastructure and resource base to support long-term effective canine operations and on-going care (e.g. kennels construction and maintenance, dog equipment, food, vaccines and veterinary support).

f. Wildlife detection dog unit operating and logistics costs, including:
   - 6 dog handlers yearly salaries;
   - Purchasing of dedicated vehicle for wildlife detection unit;
   - On-going costs of transport to and from BIA for 3 years.

4. **Purchase and install scanner for cargo and transit luggage:**
   - Lobby, negotiate and sign agreements with the customs authority on the installation and use of scanners for cargo and transit luggage for BIA new terminal.
   - Purchase and install 2 scanners for cargo and transit luggage

5. **Expected Outputs:**
   - 3 EWCA expert staff at BIA trained in procedures for ivory detection and prosecution,
   - 120 customs, security and police trained at BIA over 3 years,
   - Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) handbook on ivory detection and prosecution procedures developed and distributed nation-wide,
   - MoU signed between stakeholders for operation of BIA detection dog unit,
   - Budgets developed for logistics and running of detection dog unit,
   - Kennels built and operational,
   - 4 detection dogs in place at BIA and operational for 3 years,
   - 6 staff trained in handling detection dogs,
   - Scanners purchased and installed for cargo at BIA,

6. **Conservation outcomes:** This project will directly benefit elephant conservation across Ethiopia and greater Africa by increasing detection rates at BIA, a pivotal trafficking hub and thus providing a deterrent for ivory trafficking from Africa to the Far East.

7. **Key Implementers:** EWCA, Federal Police Authority, Ethiopian Revenues and Customs Authority, Bole International Airport.

8. **Potential Implementing Partners**: Born Free Foundation, African Wildlife Foundation, WCS.

9. **Budget** (Provisional)

BIA Officer Training

Activity	Details	Budget (US$)		
		Yr1	Yr2	Yr3
Recruit an International consultant for 'training of the trainers'	One consultant to provide training for 5 days on ivory detection and prosecution, (costs include consultant fee, accommodation, per diem and transport)	10,000		
EWCA Trainee per diem Fees	3 trainers, 5 days per course, per diem costs	200		
Trainers workshop costs	Refreshments, Room rental (@$200/day)	1,000		
Equipment for BIA Training	Laptop & peripherals and printed materials	800		
	LCD and printer rental	200		
120 customs, security and police Bi-annual training workshop costs	Local Trainer costs: 3 trainers x @$500 a day x 4 days = $6,000 Refreshments, Room rental (@$200/day x 4 days) = $800 Per diem/ Transport (4 days x 120 employees @$20/day) = $9,600 Printed material and stationary = $1,500	17,100	17,100	17,100
Preparation of a handbook and distribution	Prepare and publish 250 copies of a handbook (200 copies x @ $20)	5,000		
Total/year:		34,300	17,100	17,100
Total (3 years):		**USD$ 68,500**		

Bole Dog Unit

Activity	Details	Budget (US$)		
		Yr1	Yr2	Yr3
Facilitate a familiarisation exchange visit to existing Federal detection unit	Flights and transfers x up to 5 people (ADD-Nairobi; airport taxis) @ $1000 pp	5,000		
	Accommodation and food x 5 nights x 5 people @ $300/night	7,500		
	Per diem allowances x 5 people x 5 nights @ $120/night	3,000		

Purchase and import trained dogs	Site visit with selected contractor to pick up dogs (flights and transfers from ADD; airport taxis) @ $1000pp + accommodation/ food/ per diem ($420 x 3 nights = $1,260)	2,260		
	Purchase of 4-fully trained detection dogs @ $6,000/dog	24,000		
Select and train dog handlers from GoE staff	Dog handler initial training costs/fees (6 detection handlers @ $2500/handler)	15,000		
	Assessment and official accreditation/validation of dog handlers	3,000		
	Flights and transfers for accreditors (Year 1) Flights to and from Addis - $1,000 pp, Accommodation/Food/Per Diem allowance (@420 per night/ 2 nights)	1,840		
Develop and maintain the necessary infrastructure and resource base to support effective canine operations and on-going care	Kennel materials and construction and training equipment @ $3,000 per kennel x 4 dogs	12,000		
	Kennel maintenance and equipment including cleaning products, hoses, brooms, etc. @ $1500/ 2 kennels /year	3,000	3,000	3,000
	Dog equipment purchase, including transport crates, leads, muzzles, bedding, food/water bowls, etc. @ $1200/dog/per year	4,800	4,800	4,800
	Vaccinations and veterinary care @ $1500/dog/year for 3 years	6,000	6,000	6,000
Operating and logistics costs	Vehicle Purchase ($50,000)	50,000		
	6 dog handlers' salaries ($15,000 per year, Total $45,000) Fuel costs per day @50 x 365 days ($18,250 per year, Total $54,750)	33,250	33,250	33,250
Total (3-Years): USD $264,750	Total/year:	*170,650*	*47,050*	*47,050*
Total Budgets 1 & 2: US$ 333,250		*204,950*	*64,150*	*64,150*

Project proposal: Awareness (ET2)

Country:	**Ethiopia**
Lead Institution:	**EWCA**
Duration of project:	**3 years, January 2019 – January 2022**
NEAP Objective & Action:	**Objective 1, Action 1.1**

Project Title: Improving awareness and support of site-level communities and other key target groups in Ethiopia for elephant conservation and law enforcement

1. **Statement of Need:** Successful elephant conservation and anti-ivory trafficking law enforcement at site level and at key trafficking points is dependent on strong support from local communities. Such support is crucial for the development of intelligence networks, a reduction in direct killing, to ensure negotiated strategies to reduce illegal livestock grazing in PAs and to improve tolerance of human elephant conflict. Strong community support is derived from the development of an understanding of elephants, their conservation importance and the effect of illegal killing. Activities to increasing awareness and understanding on topics around ivory trafficking must be focused on key target groups and have clear messages and objectives and be delivered through a range of methods.

2. **Project Objective:** To build awareness, positive attitudes and support for elephant conservation measures at 6 key sites (BES, CCNP, MNP, ONP, KSNP and GNP), at key border points and amongst potential buyers and traders in Ethiopia.

3. **Activities:**

   a. **Design messaging campaign for target groups and site-level communities, using international and national experts in communications:** Communication experts shall be engaged to work with the implementers to design communication campaigns appropriate in the local context and languages/dialects, but using state of the art knowledge to achieve essential understanding and behavioral change through various media outlets.

   b. **Implement campaigns in Ethiopia targeting buyers, sellers, traffickers and civil society:**
      - Working with Far Eastern residents at diplomatic missions in Ethiopia, develop campaigns targeting corresponding nation's visitors and foreign nationals living in Ethiopia
      - Collaborate with ex-ivory sellers in Ethiopia, particularly souvenir shop owners through trainings, stall visits and roadshows and raise awareness on the importance of not purchasing Ivory
      - Ensure all poaching and ivory trafficking prosecutions are associated with strong public relations campaign:
      - Use the advertising screens of BIA for prohibiting ivory trafficking, buying and selling crimes
      - Collaborate with Ethiopian Airlines to show in-flight video on ending illegal wildlife trade.

- Promote severity of illegal wildlife crime with local media channels (private TV stations, radios and social media)

c. **Raise awareness and improve attitudes to elephant conservation at site level in local communities at target sites and border areas**
A process of dialogue and community level meetings with different community sectors (elders, women, youth, pastoralist groups *etc.)* as well as with formal local/regional government institutions is required. In some communities, traditional institutions such as the clan structure in Somalia areas or elder groups in Oromia are still very influential and these may be capitalized upon to improve support for elephant conservation by incorporating the importance of elephant conservation into these structures.
- Work with communities at 6 key PA sites (BES, CCNP, MNP, ONP, KSNP and GNP) and 3 main trafficking sites (Moyale, Metema and Jigiga) through structured discussions.
- Investigate feasibility and methods of incorporating elephants into indigenous community structures such as clans or elder groups and implement where appropriate.

4. **Expected Outputs:**
   - Film and printed awareness raising campaign for Ethiopian Airlines and Far Eastern community in Ethiopia,
   - 12 Radio programmes / 2 TV advisement aired quarterly for 3 years,
   - Flyers and other printed material distributed at key points for tourists and Ethiopian civil society,
   - Elephant conservation accepted and prioritized into Somali and Oromo clan structure and elder groups,
   - 192 community meetings at site and border level education local on the importance of elephant conservation and ending the ivory trade.

5. **Conservation outcomes:** This project will benefit elephant conservation in Ethiopia by building a constituency of support amongst local communities and the general public with regards to ending the illegal wildlife trade, on top of which a range of law enforcement and threat reduction activities can be implemented.

6. **Key Implementers:** EWCA, SNNP BoCT, Ministry of Government Communication Affairs office, Ethiopian Airlines, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Oromia region East Hararghe and Ethiopian Somale, Bole International Airport, Afro-FM

7. **Potential Implementing Partners**: Born Free Foundation, IFAW, PHE-E C (Population, Health and Environment)-Ethiopia Consortium.

8. **Budget** (provisional):

Activity/Details	Budget (US$)		
	Yr1	**Yr2**	**Yr3**
Communications Campaign Design	25,000	25,000	25,000
Personnel: 2 staff hired at EWCA for 3 years to head projects and management for implementing institutions	6,000	6,000	6,000
Media and PR implementation Costs: Radio and Television programming, film production for Ethiopian Airlines and Far Eastern expats in Ethiopia, text messaging campaign, flyers and information booklets and posters	73,680	73,680	73,680
Printing costs: for materials on IWT awareness raising, including translation into Chinese and local regional languages	6,600	6,600	6,600
Transport: Running costs (Fuel at $100 a day x 10 days a month x 36 months)	12,000	12,000	12,000
Community awareness raising meetings at 6 elephant sites + 3 trafficking sites: 2 meetings per site, 2 per year, 3 years = 108 meetings. @ $34 for costs pp day, 30 people/meeting = $1020/meeting.	36,720	36,720	36,720
Total (3 years): US$480,000	*160,000*	*160,000*	*160,000*

Project proposal: Alternative Livelihoods (ET3)

Country: **Ethiopia**

Lead Institution: **EWCA**

Duration of project: **3 years, January 2019 – January 2022**

NEAP Objective & Actions: **Objective 3, Actions 3.2, 3.3 & 3.6**

Project Title: Land-use analysis and alternative livelihoods creation for pastoralist communities to promote sustainable rangeland use and family planning support

* Budgets and action plans for years 2 and 3 to be determined based on findings of research conducted in year 1.

1. **Statement of need:** In many situations, human population growth with an increase in livestock herds, combined with restriction of land due to commercial or subsistence agricultural expansion are the root cause of much of the overgrazing of pastoral land and encroachment into Protected Areas. Current livestock herds in Ethiopia simply cannot be sustained on current grazing lands and (agro) pastoralism can no longer provide a reasonable living to local communities. This is a problem throughout much of Ethiopia and is an issue that the Government and other development actors are struggling to resolve. Conservation managers must therefore lobby and engage with stakeholders surrounding PAs to prioritise interventions in these areas to develop alternative livelihood strategies, reduce livestock herds and ensure sustainable rangeland use and work to fill unmet demands for family planning.

2. **Objective:** To reduce pressure on natural habitats and connectivity, and promote sustainable livelihood alternatives for local communities in and around protected areas, initially in 6 elephant range sites (BES, CCNP, MNP, ONP, KSNP and GNP).

3. **Activities**
   a. Conduct 3-day workshop with regional and local stakeholders, Environmental Protection and Land Use Bureau and international experts to develop Woreda and Kebele Land use plans to identify corridors of natural habitat to be maintained in 6 key sites.
   b. Additionally, consult same stakeholders in assessment of alternative livelihood opportunities and income-generation schemes in the vicinity of each PA that directly addresses both the vital humanitarian issues and the most challenging wildlife threats.
   c. Develop Action plan for voluntarily relocation of settlements and agricultural areas from PAs, initially in Babille and Kafta-Sheraro, which identify alternative land for resettlement, skill development strategies for local communities and/or wildlife coexistence plans.
   d. Conduct workshop to develop and discuss illegal grazing reduction strategies with local (agro)/pastoralist communities and law enforcement agencies to ensure phase out of illegal grazing and/or develop controlled access to resources surrounded PAs.
   e. Partner with GoE to lobby and strengthen awareness mechanisms on birth control for communities around the country.

4. **Expected Outputs:**
   - Land-use plans developed for 6-priority sites identifying wildlife range and migration routes and amendments required.
   - Settlement relocation and alternative livelihood creation opportunities and site-based strategies and budgets identified for each priority site.
   - Workshop to create SOPs for handling illegal grazing cases nation-wide for law enforcement agencies produced and distributed.
   - Development of information booklet to be distributed within communities in and around key PA sites to raise awareness about family planning and sustainable livelihoods and land-use impacts.

5. **Conservation outcomes:**
   - Improved community conservation dynamics and benefits in and around protected areas will ensure the long-term viability of Ethiopia's biodiversity and national parks, and community support in ending the IWT. By reducing pressure on resources found within natural habitats, and providing alternative livelihoods, overall encroachment, human-wildlife conflict and habitat degradation will be halted.
   - Local communities aware about birth control options, including benefits of maintaining a sustainable size family in line with income capacity.

6. **Key Implementers:** EWCA HQ and PA staff. SNNP NRS Bureau of Culture, Tourism and Parks (Mago)

7. **Potential Partners:** To be determined.

8. **Budget** (Provisional)

Item	Budget (US$) Year 1
3-day workshop for land-use planning and alternative livelihood creation opportunity discussions	9,000
Recruitment of International/national Consultant(s) to develop following studies and corresponding reports (post-workshop findings) with local experts: Land use and settlement relocation assessment plans for 6-priority sites Site-specific alternative livelihood creation strategy report SOPs report for illegal grazing for law enforcement Information booklet (produced in all relevant national languages and dialects) raising awareness about family planning, sustainable livelihoods and land-use impacts.	150,000
Printing and distribution of public information booklets	5,000
Total (Year 1):	**164,000**

Project proposal: HEC (ET4)

Country: **Ethiopia**

Lead Institution: **EWCA**

Duration of project: **3 years, January 2019 – January 2022**

NEAP Objective & Actions: **Objective 4, Actions 4.1, 4.2, 4.3 & 4.4**

Project Title: Reduce Human-Elephant Conflict (HEC) in elephant range and strengthen overall HEC mitigation strategies nation-wide

1. **Statement of need:** Human - Elephant conflict and crop raiding mainly results from illegal settlement within PAs and on elephant migration routes. Lives have been lost and farmlands continue to be destroyed as a result of elephant migrations/movements and confrontations with communities due to competition for resources and habitat encroachment. Moreover, HEC generates antagonism towards elephant conservation and plays a significant factor in whether poaching and trafficking of ivory will remain. Whilst HEC can never be completely removed, it must be managed and losses to crops be minimised and human safety be secured.

2. **Objective:** To reduce economic damage caused by elephants to farms and local community settlements, through the effective training, management and implementation of mitigation systems for local communities and elephant populations to co-exist.

3. **Activities:**
    a. Nationwide assessment by international HEC expert and EWCA wardens/rangers to identify scale, location, cause and solutions of HEC at elephant range sites.
    b. Develop a detailed analysis and toolkit to address human-elephant conflicts in all protected areas where HEC occurs.
    c. Establish central data base and monitoring systems.
    d. Implementation of HEC Mitigation strategies:
        - Partner with institutions such as HoneyGuide in Tanzania to conduct 'Training of trainers' (6 elephant range - Head scouts) on HEC management and mitigation strategies based on nation-wide studies and key problem areas.
        - Based on analyses, develop budgets and action plans including distribution of HEC mitigation equipment (torches and horns); implementation of beehives and chili fences as mitigation investment in local communities.
        - Development of SOPs booklet including rapid response procedures when HEC occurs.
        - Establish 'Village Crop Protection' teams within 6 Key Sites.
        - Conduct Community training on elephant conservation and conflict among fringe communities: Initially in 3 priority sites including Babille Elephant Sanctuary, Kafta-Sheraro and Chebera-Churchura NPs.

4. **Expected Outputs:**

- Long-term: Local communities have the tools and knowledge to protect their farms and villages against wildlife damage with the support of their Village Crop Protection teams within 6 Key Sites.
- Reduced number of HWC retaliation incidents, year on year.
- Higher level of support and commitment to elephant and wildlife conservation in local villages surrounding PAs.

5. **Conservation outcomes:** The cost of elephant damage to local communities is reduced so that communities are willing to engage and support conservation incentives in the long term. By implementing effective HEC mitigation and management through the provision of cheap, practical, and locally owned conflict mitigation systems, the result will be that communities directly benefit from the overall conservation of wildlife in their communities and lands, creating sustainable means for income generation.

6. **Key Implementers:** EWCA HQ and PA staff. SNNP NRS Bureau of Culture, Tourism and Parks.

7. **Potential Partners:** Not yet identified.

8. **Budget** (Provisional):

Item/Activity	Budget US$		
	Yr1	Yr2	Yr3
Recruit international HEC expert to conduct assessment together with EWCA on HEC status in Ethiopia (including site visits) and consequently develop HEC Toolkit for Ethiopia on HEC mitigation	40,000		
Establish HEC database	2,400		
Conduct 'training of the trainers' in partnership with selected partner NGO in Addis for Head scouts/Wardens from BES, CCNP, MNP, ONP, KSNP and GNP. Approximate figure should include: Cost of international expert trainer (fee's and international flights), transport, accommodation and per diem of trainer, 6 head scouts and wardens, printing material and rental of venue/refreshments for 5-10 days depending on training schedule.	50,000		
Development, printing and distribution of SOPs booklet including rapid response procedures	10,000		
Community meetings at 3 elephant sites (BES, CCNP, KSNP): 2-day workshops per site, quarterly, 3 years = 72 meetings. $34 for costs pp day, 30 people/meeting =$ 1020/meeting.	24,480	24,480	24,480
HEC Equipment (torches, horns) and implementation of specific strategies (beehives & chilli-fences)	80,000	44,160	
Total (3 years): US$300,000	206,880	68,640	24,480

Appendix 9: Ethiopian NEAP Implementation Plan & Budget (Medium Term)

	ETHIOPIAN NEAP IMPLEMENTATION PLAN										
Objective 1: Ivory trafficking within and through Ethiopia reduced to zero by 2025											
#	**Action** *Description (Outcome)*	**#**	**Activity** *Description*	**Methods**	**Priority** *1 (high) 5 (low)*	**Responsibility** *(Implementers)*	**Verification**	**Funding** *Secured/ Required (US$)*	**Timeframe**		
									Y1	**Y2**	**Y3**
1.1	Build awareness amongst key target groups (ivory sellers, ivory buyers, Far Eastern expatriates, general public) to meet designated communication objectives (**Target**: Awareness raised on ivory trafficking in approximately 1 million civilians in key target groups by 2025) **Project Proposal ET2**	a	Develop and deliver campaigns targeting Far Eastern residents and visitors to Ethiopia, focusing campaigns on airport arrivals, workers/companies and contacts through the Embassies	Publish booklets, brochures, flyers and pamphlets conveying messages regarding illegality of ivory trafficking at BIA and major entry/exit ports	1	EWCA; Airport Authority; IFAW; TRAFFIC; UNEP; Ethio Telecommunica tions (ETC); BFF-BPP	Numbers of flyers, brochures and booklets printed and distributed	480,000 160,000/y *Required* **(PP ET2)** Note: budget for entire Action 1.1 (a – e)	X	X	X
		b	Develop and deliver campaigns to	Provide training and workshops,	1	EWCA; HOAREC; BFF; GIZ	Community strategy		X	X	X

			increase local communities awareness and commitment around border points and key trafficking routes	media briefing and publications campaigns at site level			started in Gambela NP by HOAREC and by BFF in Babile ES	*See above (1.1)*			
		c	Develop and deliver campaigns to professionals and general public	Plan and implement mass media campaigns for general public, using continuous ivory destruction and EAAP launching events as key elements	2	EWCA; Federal Police Authority; Ethio Communications (ETC); BFF; Stop Ivory	posters and booklets printed and distributed	**UNDP/ GEF 6** **2018 – 23** **USD 7,294,495**	X	X	X
				Develop film, brochures, posters and universal anti-trafficking text messaging with Ethio-Telecom, etc.	2	EWCA; Independent film makers; BFF-BPB; Ministry of Communication	Various activities implemented in 2016/17	**UNDP/ GEF 6** **2018 – 23**	X	X	X
		d	Develop and deliver campaigns (e.g. using stall visits, leaflets, roadshows) to all potential ivory sellers	Publication and booklets to be distributed at international road show and tourism events	5	EWCA; MoC	No ivory sold on domestic ivory market in souvenir shops or tourist locations	*See above (1.1)*	X	X	X
		e	Ensure all poaching	Training,	5	EWCA; MoC	Strong public		X	X	X

			and ivory trafficking prosecutions are associated with strong public relations campaign	consistent media briefings, online publication, radio campaigns, local and regional newspaper			awareness about illegality of poaching and ivory trafficking and related penalties	*See above (1.1)*			
1.2	Improve the legal framework on wildlife crime, with a focus on increasing deterrents (NIAP A1&2) (**Target**: Strengthened penalty framework for wildlife crime endorsed and implemented by Ethiopia by 2019)	a	Gather input from stakeholders on revision of wildlife regulations concerning elephant poaching and ivory trafficking **ACHIEVED (Awaiting endorsement by Parliament, expected in 2018/2019)**	Conduct consultative meeting with key stakeholders & Review wildlife acts of two similar countries (Kenya/Botswana) and identify gaps in Ethiopian legislation	2	EWCA and other law enforcement agencies (Federal Police, National Security and Security Service, Regional Authorities);	Regional and federal consultative workshops conducted to analyze, evaluate and amend wildlife crime legislation	**Funding Secured** from Ethiopian Governm ent budget & additional funds from SDPASE-GEF project	NA	NA	NA
		b	Review experience and policy and legal framework/level of fines and prison sentences in other range states **Finalized**	*See above*	2		*See above*	Wildlife acts of other countries reviewed	***See above***	NA	NA	NA
		c	Provide input to ongoing process in EWCA to re-draft		2		Legislation drafted and Wildlife act		NA	NA	NA

			legislation as per recommendations from analysis **Finalized**	*See above*		*See above*	amendment bill presented to Ethiopian Parliament for approval	*See above*		
1.3	Increase prosecution rates for ivory trafficking (NIAP B1 and C4) (**Target**: Prosecution rates for ivory trafficking increased by at least 25% by 2025)	a	Develop guidelines for judiciary on sentencing for wildlife crime, including ivory trafficking	Stakeholders consultative meeting, including investigators and prosecutors	1	BFF; EWCA and other law enforcement agencies (Federal Police, National Security and Security Service, Regional Authorities); Attorney General	Guidelines developed	**5,000**	X	X	X
		b	Produce sentencing guidelines materials and disseminate to Woreda judiciary along key trafficking routes and to federal judiciary	Design and produce sentencing guidelines materials in the form of booklets and for educational purposes, translated in four languages (Amharic, Oromifa, Tigrigna & Ethio-Somali)	2	*See above*	Sentencing Guidelines materials distributed nationally to all jurisdictions and applied in day-to-day prosecutions	**4,100**	X	X	X
		c	Develop wildlife		2		Training	**1,800**	X	X	X

			crime training materials for judiciary training colleges and deliver training at colleges and to customs trainers	*See above*		*See above*	materials developed and distributed at training colleges; training delivered at colleges				
		d	Develop SOPs for wildlife officers and police prosecuting ivory trafficking offences including procedures for arrest, obtaining evidence and charging of suspects	Conduct Consultative meeting with Stakeholders; review of other countries experience on SOPs	2	*See above*	SOP's developed	**4,800**	X	X	X
		e	Produce prosecution SOPs materials and disseminate, with training to customs, security and police at key trafficking sites (see also 3.2)	*See above*	2	*See above*	SOP material disseminated to all relevant stakeholders	**3,300**	X	X	X
1.4	Increase ivory trafficking detection rates at international land borders and along trafficking routes (NIAP B2 and C1)	a	Work with all key stakeholders (Customs, police, regional wildlife authorities, judiciary etc.) to set up local wildlife security task forces that integrate	Use of developed SOPs, training report and publications; Task force establishment	2	*See above*	Task forces established in priority areas	**Funding secured** **UNDP/ GEF 6** **2018 – 23**	X	X	X

(**Target**: Ivory trafficking detection rates across the country increased by at least by 50% by 2020)			law enforcement operations around border points								
		b	Increase knowledge and awareness of ivory and wildlife identification skills, trafficking methods, and legal framework/prosecutions systems of border customs, police, security and local communities (see also Action 1.4)	Public awareness campaigns, knowledge training, ID skill training	1	*See above*	Overall knowledge and understanding improved; BFF-BPP completed capacity building and awareness creation training at 28 sites and reached 11,511 border officials and officers in 4 regions (Harari, Oromia, Ethio-Somlai, SNNPRS) and Dire Dawa	**Funding Secured** **BFF & UNDP/ GEF 6** **2018 – 23**	X	X	X
		c	Run periodic integrated law enforcement	Intelligence gathering; conducting of	2		Intelligence gathering/op erations	**UNDP/ GEF 6**	X	X	X

			operations on border points and trade routes, including joint patrolling	covert/overt operations		*See above*	successfully conducted	**2018 – 23**			
		d	Develop wildlife crime training materials for customs, police and other security forces and provide materials to training colleges/deliver training (see also 1.3c)	Review the existing wildlife crime training material, consult stakeholders and amend	3	*See above*	Training materials developed	**UNDP/ GEF 6** **2018 – 23**	X	X	X
		e	Build intelligence networks at border points, key trafficking hubs and at site level and integrate into local operations and task force: Provide training to on how to set up and management informer networks and intelligence systems, set up systems, provide equipment and operational funds as necessary	Build intelligence networks/systems,	2	*See above*	Integrated task forces and local community informant networks cooperation	**UNDP/ GEF 6** **2018 – 23**	X	X	X
1.5	Improve detection,	a	Analyze current	Conduct	1	EWCA; Federal	Stakeholders	333,250	X	X	X

prevention and deterrents for ivory trafficking at Bole International Airport (BIA) and other international airports (Mekelle, Bahir Dar) (NIAP B2) (**Target**: Zero ivory seizures through trafficking at entry/exit points by 2025) **Project Proposal ET1**		systems, equipment and capacity gaps at BIA, with a focus on cargo systems and provide recommendations and priorities for improvement	assessment of BIA capacity gaps		Police; Airport Authority; Customs and Revenues Authority; implementing agency; U.S. Embassy	meeting conducted; Sniffer Dog unit project prioritized by EWCA for evaluation and deployment	Required **Yr1** 170,650 **Yr2** 47,050 **Yr3** 47,050 **PP ET1**			
	b	Increase awareness, detection ability and motivation of baggage handlers and customs officials with quarterly training programs	Training of the trainers; 120 customs, security and police officers trained at BIA over 3 years; Development of SOPs handbook on ivory detection	1	EWCA; Airport Authority; IFAW; TRAFFIC; UNEP; Ethio Telecommunications (ETC); BFF-BPP;	Training provided and overall awareness increased	*See above (1.5)*	X	X	X
	c	Implement marketing campaign for transit, arrival and departure passengers at airport and on airlines regarding illegality of	Information booklets, airport awareness campaigns, inflight message	1	EWCA and its stakeholders and partners	Marketing and awareness campaign implemented		X	X	X

			ivory products and at transit searches e.g. announcements and displays on priority flights such as those from Angola, Nigeria etc. to China/Far East through Addis Ababa					*See above (1.5)*			
		d	Assess feasibility and develop sniffer dog unit	Conduct assessment	1	EWCA; Federal Police; Airport Authority; Customs and Revenues Authority; implementing agency; U.S. Embassy	Feasibility study conducted; implementation partner identified	*See above (1.5)*	X	X	X
		e	Sensitize all international airlines, transit agents, cargo handlers and couriers on consequences of handling wildlife products	inflight message launch and notice boards designed and launched raising awareness at BIA	1	*See above*	marketing campaign implemented	*See above (1.5)*	X	X	X
		f	Review situation at Mekelle and Bahir Dar and provide training to customs and airline staff and include in anti-trafficking marketing	spot/site observation, offer training,	1	*See above*	reviewed other sites	*See above (1.5)*	X	X	X

			campaigns								
		g	Purchase and install additional scanners or other equipment if required as per 7.1	Identify scanner type and other equipment's needed	1	*See above*	scanner type or other equipment purchased and installed	**50,000**	X		
1.6	Strengthen ivory confiscation and stockpile management (NIAP C2) (**Target**: All ivory seized, confiscated and inventoried by EWCA at Federal level by 2025)	a	Destroy current ivory stockpile	Conduct updated regional ivory stockpile count; Receive support from prime minister to conduct second burn	1	EWCA; Federal and Regional Police Authorities; NISS	Ivory Stockpile destroyed	**Funding Secured** **(EPI) USD $15,000**	X	X	X
		b	Develop SOPs for the handling and transport of ivory (including data management and communication channels) seized at site level, Addis Ababa or at BIA and distribute to relevant agencies, by reviewing those of other countries and international standards	Review of current ivory stockpile management systems; Conduct training; Draft SOP's	2	EWCA; Federal and Regional Police Authorities; NISS; Stop Ivory; EPI	SOP's developed and used in day-to-day operations	**5,000**	X	X	X
		c	Develop SOPs for	Review of current	2	EWCA; Federal	SOP's	**1,500**	X	X	X

			ivory storage, inventory maintenance (including data handling) and procedures for regular destruction	ivory stockpile management systems; Conduct training; Draft SOP's		and Regional Police Authorities; NISS; Stop Ivory; EPI	developed and used in day-to-day operations				
		d	Implement SOPs including regular stock inventories every 3 months	SOP's implemented; ivory inventories regularly conducted through Stop Ivory's SMS training	2	EWCA; Federal and Regional Police Authorities; NISS; Stop Ivory; EPI	SOP's developed and used in day-to-day operations	1,500	X	X	X
1.7	Improve the illegal trade monitoring and data management system (NIAP C2) (**Target**: Develop SOPs and database for IWT monitoring and evaluation at EWCA)	a	Review and collate all available data on illegal ivory and wildlife trade in Ethiopia	Review available data and centralize; Collect data nationwide	2	EWCA; BFF-Ethiopia; Regional and Federal Police; NISS; Airport Authorities; Customs and Revenues Authorities	Comprehensive and reliable data available on Ethiopia's illegal ivory and wildlife trade based on international standards	2,600	X	X	X
		b	Clarify indicators and data required for national and international reporting	*See above*	2	*See above*	*See above*	400	X	X	X

		c	Devise monitoring formats for appropriate indicators	Develop monitoring format	2	*See above*	Monitoring format developed in line with international reporting requirements	**700**	X	X	X
		d	Develop database and data management system	Develop database for IWT monitoring; Train staff	2	*See above*	Comprehensive and reliable data available on Ethiopia's illegal ivory and wildlife trade based on international standards	**6,300**	X	X	X
		e	Ensure clear allocation of responsibilities for database maintenance and reporting	Develop protocols	2	*See above*	Protocols available	NA	X		
		f	Implement regular monitoring with data flow from field to national level and vice versa	Maintain real-time input of IWT data from all national intelligence levels	1	*See above*	Effective line of communication between federal and regional stakeholders; Database	NA	X	X	X

1.8	Improve forensic support for prosecutions and the detection of ivory origin (NIAP C3) (**Target**: Use of forensic evidence for prosecution and detection of origin of the seizure integrated into SOPs by 2025)					up to date					
		a	Set up sampling protocols and laboratory contacts to undertake analysis of origin of seized ivory	Reach out to Forensic department partners and international contacts to develop sampling protocol	2	EWCA; Police Authority; Forensic expert partners	Sampling protocol developed and laboratory use location identified	**1,100**	X	X	X
		b	Establish and maintain database and map of ivory origin, linking to stockpile database	Update ivory stockpile database to include ivory origin	2	*See above*	Map showing ivory origin developed	**3,000**	X	X	X
		c	Use information on ivory origin to target detection and training activities in regions	Forensic tests conducted on all large scale ivory seizures	2	*See above*	Origin of most seized ivory identified with the support of forensic evidence	**20,000**	X	X	X
		d	Review systems for obtaining forensic data for poaching and ivory prosecutions in other countries and	Review other countries experience	2	*See above*	Use of forensic data in other countries reviewed	NA	X	X	X

			best practices								
		e	If appropriate, review what support police require to improve forensics for effective prosecutions and develop appropriate activities	Identify support needed, training and materials for police forces and investigators	2	*See above*	Support needed by stakeholders identified and catered to	**12,000**	X	X	X
1.9	Strengthen cooperation to combat ivory trafficking nationally (NIAP D1&2) (**Target**: Nation-wide cooperation strategy and protocol established for all identified stakeholders to combat ivory trafficking by 2025)	a	Create and support meetings of special federal ivory/wildlife trafficking taskforce consisting of key stakeholders (EWCA, regions, customs, police, judiciary, military and other security agencies), with clear TOR and action plan	Key stakeholder meeting and cooperation strategies identified	2	EWCA; Federal and Regional Police Authorities; NISS; Customs and Revenues Authority, Army Forces, Judiciary	**On-going** Task force established with enhanced understanding of wildlife crime within all national and regional security units achieved	**On-going** **Funding Secured** **(Establish IWT Task force on-going through UNDP GEF-6 Project)**	X	X	X
		b	Enhance the understanding of national and regional security units on the severity and importance of wildlife crime	Awareness campaigns; Training and targeted workshops	2	*See above*	*See above*	*See above*	X	X	X
		c	Liaise with Addis Ababa, international airports and transit	Meetings conducted to develop lines of	2		Effective line of communicati		X	X	X

			routes security agencies and establish communication channels, communication SOPs and potentially nationwide database on all intelligence activities, criminal contacts etc.	communication and information sharing fluidly		*See above*	on established between relevant stakeholders for intelligence and IWT related information	*See above*			
		d	Support development of expertise and structures to address, cooperate and assist with prosecutions for wildlife crime in the wildlife authorities of the National Regional States	Training, provision of materials, establishment of regional task force	2	*See above*	Successful cooperation between agencies	*See above*	X	X	X
1.10	Improve international cooperation to combat international ivory trafficking by organized crime networks (NIAP D3) (**Target**: International agreements and increased	a	Work with local security forces and intelligence bodies to identify actors and locations of current networks active with illegal ivory smuggling; i.e. local sources into BIA and through land routes to Djibouti, Kenya,	Collaboration with local and international security forces to map trafficking routes and hotspots	1	EWCA; Federal and Regional Police Authorities; NISS; Customs and Revenues Authority, Army Forces, Judiciary; International Security	Exchange of intelligence and information on trafficking routes and IWT hotspots	**Funding secured** **UNDP/ GEF 6** **2018 – 23**	X	X	X

cooperation to combat ivory trafficking signed and implemented successfully by 2025)			Sudan, South Sudan, Somaliland, Somalia etc.				partners; IGAD; HAWEN						
	b	Participate in and strengthen the Horn of Africa Wildlife Enforcement Network (HAWEN) and identified activities to coordinate training, operations and communications	Sign, amend and update relevant local, regional and international initiatives like the HAWEN protocol ; Establish effective communication and information sharing channels	1	*See above*	Increase capacity within existing networks through training and workshops	**UNDP/ GEF 6** **2018 – 23**	X	X	X
	c	Establish cross border and regional cooperation agreements with sister PAs and Governments	Communicate with relevant authorities	1	EWCA	Agreements available	**UNDP/ GEF 6** **2018 – 23**	X	X	X
	d	Establish cross border and regional information sharing and network system including current security and contraband systems at for both elephant sites and trafficking routes	Develop SOPs for information sharing between relevant stakeholders	1	EWCA	SOPs available	**UNDP/ GEF 6** **2018 – 23**	X	X	X
	e	Conduct joint cross		1	EWCA	Training;	**UNDP/**	X	X	X

			border/international meetings for training, experience sharing to improve detection and communication				Workshops conducted	**GEF 6** **2018 – 23**			
		f	Maintain cooperation, communication and reporting with the INTERPOL Environmental Unit NCB office in Ethiopia and HQ		1	EWCA	Communication established and maintained	**UNDP/ GEF 6** **2018 – 23**	X	X	X
1.11	Reduce illegal domestic sales and domestic involvement in ivory trade (NIAP E1) (**Target**: Illegal domestic sales in ivory reduced to zero by 2025)	a	Ensure all trafficking or elephant 'events' are associated with strong public relations campaigns (see also 1.1)	Develop film, brochures, posters and universal anti-trafficking text messaging with Ethio-Telecom, etc. in appropriate languages and key messages for specified target sub-groups nationally, at site level and events	2	EWCA; Airport Authority; IFAW; TRAFFIC; UNEP; Ethio Telecommunications (ETC); BFF-BPP;	Strong public awareness about illegality of poaching and ivory trafficking and related penalties	*(see 1.1)* **(PP ET2)** Note: budget for entire Action 1.1 (a – e)	X	X	X
		b	Assess state of local ivory markets	Conduct intelligence operations and identify existing	1	EWCA; Federal and Regional Police Authorities;	Local markets assessed	**3,600**	X	X	X

				ivory markets and trading channels in country		NISS					
		c	Trace origin of the ivory used for the trade to enable action to be taken at source before it reaches market		1	EWCA and its stakeholders and partners	Ivory origin traced	**12,000**	X	X	X
		d	Conduct covert/surprise operations on suspicious sites, areas, shops etc.	Conduct successful overt and covert operations to close down domestic ivory markets	1	EWCA; Federal and Regional Police Authorities; NISS	**On-going** Covert operations cracking down on local ivory dealers currently being conducted by EWCA	**On-going** Funding secured in ETB by EWCA	X	X	X
1.12	Build EWCA and regional trafficking directorate team capacity and equipment for efficient operations and NIAP implementation (**Targe**t: Team capacity of EWCA's trafficking directorate to	a	Assess staff needs, skills and competency profiles	Conduct needs and capacity assessment	1	EWCA	Overall capacity and equipment needs of EWCA improved	**6,000**	X	X	X

conduct effective operations increased by 2025)											
		b	Allocate staff/recruit and train as per needs assessments	Recruit staff in all vacant positions within EWCA	1	EWCA	Staff recruited and trained	**10,000**	X	X	X
		c	Assess equipment needs for efficient operations, develop budget and procure as funds permit eg. vehicle and dedicated driver	International Human Resource consultant to conduct assessment of all equipment needs and corresponding budgets required for investment	1	EWCA	Equipment available and distributed	**See below**	X	X	X
		d	Lobby and apply for additional operational funding from Ethiopian Government and donors	Develop funding proposal for funding to increase budgets and capacity of EWCA	1	EWCA	Funding secured	**524,200**	X	X	X

Objective 2: Site-based law enforcement efforts, including intelligence, strengthened so that illegal killing of elephants is significantly reduced by 2025											
Target: Illegal killing of elephants reduced to less than 1% of the population by 2025											
#	Action *Description (Outcome)*	#	Activity *Description*	Methods	Priority *1 (high) 5 (low)*	Responsibility *(Implementers)*	Verification	Funding *Secured/ Required (US$)*	Timeframe		
									Y1	Y2	Y3
2.1	Strengthen the legal framework and interagency cooperation for law enforcement at site level (**Target**: 80% of national judiciary and prosecutors trained on wildlife crime nationally and regional inter-agency cooperation for law enforcement strengthened by 2025)	a	*Year 1*: Finalize demarcation of boundaries of BES, OMP & GNP *Years 2&3*: Communicate officially gazetted PA boundaries to regional authorities and conduct workshops with local communities on legalization of PA and management	Establish teams at EWCA and demarcate the PAs	2	EWCA; regional authorities	**On-going** Final stages of gazetting and demarcation of BES, OMP & GNP, all other parks completed	**On-going** **Funding Secured** **UNDP/ GEF 6** **2018 – 23**	X	X	X
		b	Set up local security committees/task force with local government administration, local communities & key stakeholders at each site	Establish local security committee at site level including the local gov't administration	2	EWCA; BFF-BPP; Regional authorities	**On-going** BFF's border point project has trained police and law enforcement agencies, site level	**On-going** **Funding Secured** **BFF & UNDP/ GEF 6** **2018 – 23**	X	X	X

120

							judiciary pending				
		c	Work with site-level police and judiciary and other security agencies to ensure they are aware of legal framework. Initial focus on BES, ONP, MNP, GNP and KSNP.	Training and workshops at site level to create understanding of the legal frameworks	2	EWCA; BFF-BPP; Regional authorities	**On-going** *See above*	**On-going** *See above*	X	X	X
		d	Work with local governments and security committees to improve general security and reduce tribal conflict at key sites of MNP, ONP, and BES	Create enabling environment for the PAs staff to work and discuss conflicts with local gov'ts and community leaders	2	EWCA; BFF-BPP; Regional authorities	**On-going** efforts attempted at BES by BFF	**On-going** *See above*	X	X	X
2.2	Build human resources for strong leadership and effective field operations (**Target**: All vacant EWCA positions filled by capable staff by 2020)	a	Put in place highest caliber leadership at warden and head scout level in key PAs	Develop general criteria expected of proficient wardens and head scouts; Provide training and capacity development programs;	2	EWCA; GIZ	**On-going** EWCA institutional and overall restructuring Development of more effective management and project	**On-going** **Funding Secured** **by EWCA through GIZ &** **UNDP/ GEF 6**	X	X	X

				Establish staff retention and benefit schemes				execution strategies being developed with the Support of GIZ	**2018 – 23**			
		b	Develop and implement improved recruitment procedures for scouts that select for key performance attributes.	Develop recruitment plans for PAs	2		EWCA; GIZ	*See above*	*See above*	X	X	X
		c	Review staffing structures in EWCA to ensure that law enforcement responsibilities are clearly defined and allocated at HQ and site level.	Review staff capacity and equipment needs for trafficking control responsibilities	2		EWCA; GIZ	*See above*	*See above*	X	X	X
		d	Provide initial training and other capacity building for scouts, as per capacity gap analysis, including development and implementation of regular system of refresher training.	Conduct assessment to identify gaps and then train scouts accordingly	2		EWCA; GIZ; BFF at Babile ES	*See above*	*See above*	X	X	X
		e	Provide initial and on-going leadership training for park wardens, head scouts	Training; Workshops and special site-visit	2		EWCA; BFF at Babile ES	*See above*	*See*	X	X	X

			and relevant HQ staff.	familiarization / capacity building				*above*			
2.3	Build and operate site level intelligence systems and networks (**Target**: Effective site level community intelligence networks established at all elephant range sites by 2025)	a	Provide initial training on intelligence networks set up, management, SOPs, operations.	Develop training, mentorship and activities on intelligence networks at site level	2	EWCA; regional authorities; BFF at Babile ES	Priority elephant areas have active intelligence systems and networks; Uncoordinated activities have been carried out by EWCA and local partners such as BFF-BPP and HOAREC at site level in some priority PAs	**Funding secured** **UNDP/ GEF 6** **2018 – 23**	X	X	X
		b	Design and implement on-going mentorship and training scheme for site level staff on intelligence gathering network.	Develop training, mentorship and activities on intelligence networks at site level	2	EWCA; regional authorities	Networks operational	*See above*	X	X	X
		c	Provide operational funds and equipment.	Write and submit funding	2	EWCA; BFF at Babile ES	Funds received	*See above*	X	X	X

				proposal							
2.4	Provide infrastructure at each site to support field operations (**Target**: Infrastructure to support field operations increased by 50% at ONP,MNP, CCNP, BES, KSNP & GNP by 2025)	a	Undertake needs assessment of staff housing, roads, bridges, outposts etc. that are required for effective and efficient field patrolling, other law enforcement operations and community relations.	Identify gaps and needs assessment for each priority PA (ONP, MNP, BES, CCNP, KSNP, GNP)	2	EWCA and potential partners	Adequate infrastructure at each priority PA	**UNDP/ GEF 6** **2018 – 23**	X	X	X
		b	Develop budgets for infrastructure needs and source funding from Government or donors as appropriate.	Budget and fundraising strategy developed	2	EWCA and potential partners	Funds obtained	*See above*	X		
2.5	Support field patrolling operations (**Target**: Consistent field patrolling conducted in 6 priority elephant sites by 2020)	a	Assess equipment needs at each priority site and provide state-of-the-art law enforcement equipment as required.	Identify gaps and needs assessment for each priority PA (ONP, MNP, BES, CCNP, KSNP, GNP)	2	EWCA; regional authorities; Police Authorities; NISS	Needs assessment successfully completed	*See above*	X		
		b	Develop Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for all law enforcement activities and responsibilities.	Develop SOPs in line with activities in points 1.2-1.6 of SO1	2	*See above*	SOPs developed	*See above*	X		
		c	Provide operating funds for field patrolling in key Protected Areas.	Budget and fundraising strategy developed	2	EWCA; BFF for Babile ES and potential partners	Funds secured	**636,000**	X		

		d	Pilot the application of drone and other technologies to facilitate effective patrolling activities.	Facilitate discussions with relevant authorities and ministries to pilot new technology to strengthen patrolling activities.	3	EWCA; regional authorities	Pilot projects conducted and successful activities implemented into routine patrolling protocol	**5,000**	X	X	
2.6	Establish a central rapid reaction elephant protection force (**Target**: Rapid response unit established at EWCA by 2025)	a	Select and hire the highest performing scouts during the comprehensive program of scouts training for further training by members of other security forces in Ethiopia.	Identify top performing scouts and head scouts	3	EWCA and other law enforcement agencies	Rapid reaction elephant protection unit established	**Funding secured** **UNDP/ GEF 6** **2018 – 23**	X	X	
2.7	Develop and implement a Ranger Based Monitoring (RBM) system (SO3)	a	Investigate suitability of 'SMART' for RBM in Ethiopia.	Conduct assessment through expert consultant	2	EWCA	Report	*See above*	X	X	
		b	Source technical and financial support for implementation.	Budget development and potential fund source identification	2	EWCA	Technical support and funding obtained	*See above*	X	X	
		c	Pilot implementation at initial site and then scale up.	Pilot project in Omo or Mago NP	2	EWCA	System in place	*See above*	X	X	
		d	Pilot implementation of	Facilitate	4	EWCA	Funds	**5,000**	X	X	X

			drone technology to facilitate RBM.	discussions with relevant authorities and ministries to pilot new technology to strengthen patrolling activities.				obtained, one drone purchased for pilot			
2.8	Improve support from local communities towards effective law enforcement (**Target**: All communities bordering elephant sites involved in effective law enforcement efforts) **Project Proposal ET2**	a	Raise awareness in communities at target sites and border areas with regard to the conservation and economic importance of elephants, the pressures and illegality of the ivory trade and the impact of illegal killing.	Local, regional and national awareness raising campaigns launched, including workshops and training, distribution of information booklets and outreach programs for local schools	1	EWCA, SNNP BoCT, Ministry of Government Communication Affairs Office, Ethiopian Airlines, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Oromia Region East Hararghe and Ethiopian Somale	Communication experts launched effective campaigns that achieved behavioral change in target groups	**PP ET2 (1.1)**	X	X	X
		b	Investigate feasibility of working with local communities at site and in border areas to incorporate elephants into indigenous community structures such as clans or elder groups and implement	Work with communities at 6 key sites and 2 main trafficking sites through structured discussions; Develop and	1	EWCA, SNNP BoCT, Ministry of Government Communication Affairs Office, Ethiopian Airlines, Ministry of Foreign Affairs,	Communication experts in designing create and launch impactful campaigns that achieve behavioral		X	X	X

			where appropriate.	discuss elephant conservation methods and strategies and the importance of ending the illegal wildlife trade and reducing pressures of illegal grazing		Oromia Region East Hararghe and Ethiopian Somale	change Elephants accepted into Somali and Oromo Clan structure and elder groups	*See above (1.1)*				
		c	Develop and discuss grazing reduction strategies with local (agro) pastoralist communities to ensure phasing out of illegal grazing.	*See above*	1		192 community meetings at site and border level. Illegal grazing minimized to less than 10% within PAs	*See above (1.1)*	X	X	X
	AEAP Objective 1		**EEAP Objectives 1&2**				**Total:**	**2,138,150**			
	Project Proposals						**Total:**	**813,250**			
	Remaining budget required						**Total:**	**1,324,900**			

Objective 3: Habitat extent and connectivity maintained at current levels and habitat quality improved for all populations by 2025											
#	Action Description (Outcome)	#	Activity Description	Methods	Priority 1 (high) 5 (low)	Responsibility (Implementers)	Verification	Funding Secured/ Required (US$)	Timeframe		
									Y1	Y2	Y3
3.1	Engage and work with line institutions at federal and regional levels to identify future planned activities and mitigate associated threats with regard to elephants and their habitats (At least 75% of threats on Elephants and their natural habitats mitigated by 2025)	a	Allocate clear responsibility to HQ and site level.	Develop and implement strategy for habitat and corridor management; delegate responsibilities at HQ & site level	1	EWCA; EBI; Regional Authorities	EWCA institutional restructuring taking place. Habitat and corridor analysis and restoration strategy in place and implemented	Funding Secured UNDP/ GEF 6 2018 – 23	X	X	X
		b	Visit relevant implementing body quarterly to determine plans and ensure good relations and communications.	Carry out quarterly monitoring	2	EWCA; EBI; Regional Authorities		See above	X	X	X
		c	Design follow-up activities as required.	Based on monitoring and evaluation design further activities	2	EWCA; EBI; Regional Authorities		See above	X	X	X

3.2	Engage and work with land use planning and infrastructure agencies at federal, regional and local level (**Target**: 70% of Elephant corridors and natural habitats maintained and rehabilitated through engagement of relevant land use planning and infrastructure agencies by 2025) **Project Proposal ET3**	a	Develop land use plans that strive to ensure that corridors of natural habitat are maintained along elephant movement routes and that these are as far from settlements as possible .	Develop land use plans to identify corridors of natural habitat in 6 key elephant range sites; Identify alternative land for resettlement, skill development strategies for local communities and/or wildlife coexistence plans	1	International Consultant; EWCA; EBI; Regional Authorities	Land-use plans developed for 6- priority sites identifying wildlife range and migration routes and amendments/resettlement of locals required.	USD $164,000 Required For initial phase (Yr1) **PP ET3: 1-4** further funding support from UNDP/ GEF 6 2018 – 23	X	X	X
		b	Devise funding strategy to support land use planning at all levels	Develop funding strategy proposal and budgets	1	International Consultant; EWCA; EBI; Regional Authorities	Funding sources identified and secured	*See above*	X		
3.3	Voluntary relocate settlements and agriculture areas from Protected Areas with initial priority for Kafta-Sheraro and Babille	a	Develop an action plan that identifies alternative land, assesses compensation payments, obtains community consent and provides support to households during and	Establish a working group at EWCA and regions to to develop an action plan; Identify alternative	1	EWCA; EBI; Regional Authorities	Action plan developed and implementation strategy for each PA finalized.		X	X	X

(**Target**: 1500 households from Babile Elephant Sanctuary and 400 households from Kafta Sheraro NP relocated by 2025) **Project Proposal ET3**		after resettlement.	land for resettlement, skill development strategies for local communities and/or wildlife coexistence plans				*See above*			
	b	Lobby government for financial allocation for compensation payments.	Organize a workshop to…	1	EWCA; EBI; Regional Authorities	Lobby government to amend legislation on compensation schemes and secure funding	NA	X	X	X
	c	Support land allocation for households voluntarily resettling.	Secure funding to support land allocation	1	EWCA; EBI; Regional Authorities	Secure land for selected communities for each PA	**8,000,000**	X	X	X
	d	Support local government and households during resettlement process and ensure all national and international guidelines are followed.	Develop guidelines and secure funding to support local government and households during	1	EWCA; EBI; Regional Authorities	Communities successfully relocated and supported pre, post and during relocation	**2,000,000**	X	X	X

					resettlement							
		e	Rehabilitate areas of settlement or agriculture once vacated.	Identify and implement land restoration activities in the vacated sites	1	EWCA; EBI; Regional Authorities	Habitat restored	**50,000**	X	X	X
3.4	Develop and implement illegal grazing reduction strategies (**Target**: Illegal grazing pressure in Elephant range reduced by 80% by 2025) **Project Proposal ET3**	a	Engage with community groups and local government to discuss situation and potential solutions and cooperation for law enforcement.	Workshop to create SOPs for handling illegal grazing cases nation-wide for law enforcement agencies; produced and distributed	1	EWCA; EBI; Regional Authorities	Local (agro)/pastoralist communities and law enforcement agencies phase out illegal grazing and/or develop controlled access to resources surrounding PAs.	USD $164,000 Required for initial phase **PP ET3: 3 (3.2)** further funding support from **UNDP/ GEF 6** **2018 – 23**	X	X	X
		b	Jointly develop plans to reduce illegal grazing.	Hold regular meetings to jointly develop plans to reduce illegal grazing	1	EWCA; EBI; Regional Authorities	Plans circulated	*See above*	X	X	X

| 3.5 | Strengthen trans-boundary cooperation for management of populations and corridors

(**Target**: 3 trans-boundary cooperation agreements signed and implementation started with neighboring countries, Kenya, South Sudan and Sudan by 2025) | a | Develop joint programs and agreements to manage trans-boundary populations and habitats. | Contact wildlife agencies of neighboring countries, arrange meeting and devise points of collaboration and cooperation agreements | 2 | EWCA; Kenyan, Sudanese and South Sudanese Wildlife Conservation Authorities | Trans boundary management agreements established | **20,000** | X | X | X |
| | | b | Conduct cross-border planning exercises to develop and implement consistent land-use policies for elephant-friendly landscapes. | Establish a cross border planning taskforce to conduct analysis of policies and consequent amendments/ agreements | 2 | EWCA; Kenyan, Sudanese and South Sudanese Wildlife Conservation Authorities | Cross-border land-use policies established and implemented | **See above** | X | X | X |

3.6	Work with development actors to develop alternative livelihoods for pastoralist communities, promote sustainable rangeland use and provide family planning support (**Target**: livelihood of 6,000 households around 6 priority PAs, including ONP, MGP, BES, CCNP, KSNP & GNP, improved by 2025)	a	Lobby and engage with actors around protected areas to prioritize interventions in these areas to develop alternative livelihoods, to reduce livestock herds and to ensure sustainable rangeland use and full unmet demands for family planning.	Develop information booklet to be distributed within communities in and around key PA sites to raise awareness about family planning and sustainable livelihoods and land-use impacts.	1	EWCA; EBI; Regional Authorities	Local communities aware about birth control options, including benefits of maintaining a sustainable size family in line with income capacity subsequently improving quality of life	USD $164,000 Required for initial phase **PP ET3: 3 (3.2)** further funding support from **UNDP/ GEF 6** **2018 – 23**	X	X	X
	AEAP Objective 2		**EEAP Objective 3**				**Total:**	**10,234,000**			
	Project Proposals						**Total:**	**164,000**			
	Remaining budget required						**Total:**	**10,070,000**			

Objective 4: Human – elephant conflict reduced by 2025, with no injury or loss of human or elephant life, and property destruction reduced to 25% of current baseline											
#	Action *Description (Outcome)*	#	Activity *Description*	Methods	Priority *1 (high) 5 (low)*	Responsibility *(Implementers)*	Verification	Funding *Secured/ Required (US$)*	Timeframe		
									Y1	Y2	Y3
4.1	Assess type, scale, location, cause and impact of HEC at each site and establish databases for on-going monitoring (**Target**: All incidences of HEC conflict recorded in database and mitigation measures taken by 2025) **Project Proposal ET4**	a	Record data and conduct analysis of extent of HEC at each site, consequently developing strategies for mitigation	Develop HEC database through systematic analysis at each PA site where HEC occurs; Conduct workshop/ research facilitating international HEC expert and EWCA wardens/rangers to identify scale, location, cause and solutions of HEC at elephant range sites	1	Consultant; EWCA; Regional authorities	Detailed analysis and toolkit to address human-elephant conflicts in all protected areas where HEC occurs produced; Central data base and monitoring system established	USD $300,000 **PP ET4: 1** Required for initial phase further funding support from UNDP/ GEF 6 2018 – 23	X	X	X
4.2	Establish participatory approaches to mitigate HEC at the site level,	a	Develop and raise funds for training Government PA management staff in	'Training of trainers' for 6 head scouts	1	EWCA; Regional authorities	Secure funding and train staff;		X	X	X

using known best practices. (**Target**: HEC incidences reduced by 80% through establishment of participatory approaches) **Project Proposal ET4**			latest participatory approaches	completed on HEC management and mitigation strategies; Distribution of HEC mitigation equipment and implementation of HEC mitigation strategies per site (beehives and chilli-fences etc.);				Establish implementation partners for site level activities	*See above (4.1)*			
		b	Collaborate with local communities to put participatory approaches into practice	Workshops with local communities; Establishment of Village Crop Protection teams within 6 Key Sites	1	EWCA; BFF for Babile ES; Regional authorities	Identified HEC mitigation strategies implemented and incidents of HEC successfully reduced to acceptable levels	*See above (4.1)*	X	X	X
4.3	Train and equip and support operations of wildlife officers and local communities to collaboratively	**a**	Conduct needs assessment for wildlife officers to provide direct and indirect support to local communities.	Quarterly awareness creation and mitigation strategy	5	EWCA; Regional authorities; BFF; potential implementing partners	Needs assessment conducted; Mitigation strategies		X	X	X

	mitigate HEC (**Target**: Mitigation measures increased in all of elephant range through bi-annual community engagement workshops and executed by 2025) **Project Proposal ET4**		Depending on site this may include a vehicle for rapid response in emergency situations, running costs, and perhaps basic deterrent equipment for community use.	workshops in fringe communities in (initially) 3 priority sites (BES, CCNP and KSNP)			identified, funded and implemented BFF used chilli fences etc. at Babille	*See above (4.1)*			
4.4	Undertake local level participatory land-use planning with appropriate inter-sectoral collaboration (**Target**: Inter-sectoral collaborations at key elephant range sites established to increase mitigation measures of HEC) **Project Proposal ET4**	a	Conduct workshops with relevant stakeholders to assess appropriate interventions at each site.	Land-use plans developed and problem areas identified for action	1	EWCA; EBI; Regional Authorities	Land-use plans developed for 6-priority sites identifying wildlife range and migration routes and amendments /resettlement of locals required.	*See above (4.1)*	X	X	X
	AEAP Objective 3		**EEAP Objective 4**				**Total:**	**300,000**			
	Project Proposals						**Total:**	**300,000**			
	Remaining budget required						**Total:**	**0**			

Objective 5: Elephant conservation and adaptive management decisions in Ethiopia based on sound knowledge and quality monitoring data by 2020											
#	Action Description (Outcome)	#	Activity Description	Methods	Priority 1 (high) 5 (low)	Responsibility (Implementers)	Verification	Funding Secured/ Required (US$)	Timeframe		
									Y1	Y2	Y3
5.1	Establish the size and distribution of each elephant population using affordable, and repeatable methods (**Target**: Elephant populations surveyed in all parks and reserves by 2025)	a	Priority aerial survey sites include Mizan Teferi, Geralle, Alitash/Bejimez, and the Dabus Valley, whereas Line-transect ground counts should be used for other areas.	Source funding and partners for aerial and ground count surveys to be conducted in appropriate and priority areas	1	EWCA; Regional Authorities	All sites with elephant populations surveyed.	UNDP/ GEF 6 2018 – 23	X	X	X
		b	Develop standard protocols so that repeat surveys can be completed for trend analysis and on-going monitoring.	Develop SOPs, establish elephant census teams and conduct training workshops for survey teams	1	EWCA; Regional Authorities	SOPs developed and implemented for on-going bi-annual monitoring	See above (5.1)	X	X	X
5.2	Establish elephant movement patterns, particularly movements outside PAs and across international boundaries for the maintenance of habitat connectivity	a	Conduct comprehensive satellite-tracking program to clarify connectivity and old migrations routes, initially in the Omo-Gambella landscape, including elephant populations in Omo,	Conduct GPS collaring; monitor elephants and establish movements.	2	EWCA; implementing partners	Elephant ranges, migration routes and corridors established	40,000	X	X	X

	(**Target**: A representative sample of several key populations is GPS collared and monitored by 2025)		Mago, Gambella, Chebera-Churchura and Mizan Teferi thought to be migrating between South Sudan, Kenya and Ethiopia.								
5.3	Assess and monitor current and future threats (see also SO2.7 RBM systems)	a	Develop protocols to monitor threat levels, whether self-standing or using ranger based monitoring.	Refer SO2.7	3	EWCA	Refer SO2.7	NA	X	X	X
5.4	Set up site level and central databases and reporting systems to respond to requests by CITES and MIKE (see also SO1). (**Target**: Database established by 2025)	a	Develop database to collect and analyze information from site, regional, and national levels, using standardized reporting.	Develop and maintain elephant database (including census, real-time poaching, HEC, and movement information) for adaptive management	3	EWCA	Comprehensive Elephant database established and maintained	*See above (5.1)*	X	X	X
5.5	Assess and monitor habitat suitability and dynamics across historical and present ranges of elephant populations in Ethiopia (**Target**: Habitat	a	Study and map habitat availability in historical and present-day elephant range.	Using satellite imagery and ground truthing	5	EWCA	Map of available and suitable habitat for elephants	**15,000**	X	X	X

assessment and food availability study conducted in at least 80% of elephant range by 2025)									
AEAP Objective 4	EEAP Objective 5				Total:	55,000			
Project Proposals					Total:	0			
Remaining budget required					Total:	55,000			
Note:	AEAP Objectives 5- 8 integrated in EEAP Objectives 1 - 5								
Total Project Proposals (see RMP&B)					Total:	1,277,250			
Total Remaining Budget Required					Total:	11,449,900			
Total EEAP Budget					Total:	12,727,150			

Appendix 10: Ethiopian NEAP Resource Mobilization Plan & Budget (Medium Term)

Activity	Project #/ Name	#	Targets (Verification)	Main Tasks	Lead Partner	Source of Financing	BUDGET (US$)			Total	Shortfall (US$)
ETHIOPIAN NEAP RESOURCE MOBILIZATION PLAN & BUDGET (3 years)							YR 1	YR 2	YR 3		
Objective 1: Ivory trafficking within and through Ethiopia reduced to minimum case reports by 2025											
1.5	**Project Proposal ET1**: Strengthening the detection of ivory in transit and cargo at Bole International Airport, Ethiopia **(Training)**	a.	Three EWCA staff members trained on procedures for ivory detection and prosecution	Hire Consultant and conduct 5-day training	International Expert; EWCA	External	12,200	n/a	n/a	12,200	12,200
		b.	120 customs, security and police officers trained at BIA over 3 years	Bi-annual 4-day training on identification and search procedures	Customs and Revenues Authority; Federal Police Authority	External	17,100	17,100	17,100	51,300	51,300
		c.	SOPs handbook on ivory detection and prosecution procedures for police officers developed	Develop handbook for police officers	EWCA	External	5,000	n/a	n/a	5,000	5,000

	(Bole Detection Dog Unit)	a.	Familiarization exchange between implementation agencies carried out		Federal Police Unit; EWCA; International implementing agency; Bole International Airport	External	15,500	n/a	n/a	15,500	15,500
		b.	MoU between national and external implementing partners signed					n/a		n/a	
		c.	4 trained detection dogs purchased			External	26,260	n/a	n/a	26,260	26,260
		d.	6 dog trainers from pre-selected Government of Ethiopia (GoE) staff trained	Accreditor, handler training and Assessment costs.		External	19,840	n/a	n/a	19,840	19,840
		e.	Budgets and resource base developed	Kennel construction and Maintenance		External	15,000	3,000	3,000	21,000	21,000
				Dog Equipment; Vaccinations and veterinary		External	10,800	10,800	10,800	32,400	32,400

		f.	Wildlife detection dog unit operating and logistics costs	Vehicle Purchase		External	**50,000**	**n/a**	**n/a**	**50,000**	**50,000**
				6 dog handler yearly salaries		External	**15,000**	**15,000**	**15,000**	**45,000**	**45,000**
				Fuel for vehicle for transport to and from BIA		External	**18,250**	**18,250**	**18,250**	**54,750**	**54,750**
Objective 1: Total							**204,950**	**64,150**	**64,150**	**333,250**	**333,250**

Activity	Project #/ Name	#	Targets (Verification)	Main Tasks	Lead Partner	Source of Financing	BUDGET (US$)			Total	Shortfall (US$)
							YR 1	YR 2	YR 3		
Objective 2: Site-based law enforcement efforts, including intelligence systems, strengthened with an initial focus on Babille, Mago and Omo populations and then Gambella, Chebera-Churchura and Kafta-Sheraro, so that illegal killing is prevented by 2025.											
2.8	**Project Proposal ET2**: Improving awareness and support of site-level	1	Messaging campaigns designed to achieve behavioural	Partner with communications experts to design campaigns	EWCA, SNNP, BoCT, MoGCA, Ethiopian Airlines, MoFA	External	**31,000**	**31,000**	**31,000**	**93,000**	**93,000**

communities and other key target groups in Ethiopia for elephant conservation and law enforcement		change								
	2	Campaigns implemented targeting buyers, sellers and traffickers	Design media and flyer campaigns	EWCA, SNNP, BoCT, MoGCA, Ethiopian Airlines, MoFA	External	**80,280**	**80,280**	**80,280**	**240,840**	**240,840**
	3	Improved awareness of elephant conservation in communities near target sites and border areas	Work with communities at 6 key sites and 2 main trafficking sites	EWCA, SNNP, BoCT, MoGCA, Ethiopian Airlines, MoFA	External	**48,720**	**48,720**	**48,720**	**146,160**	**146,160**
Objective 2: Total						**160,000**	**160,000**	**160,000**	**480,000**	**480,000**

Activity	Project #/ Name	Targets (Verification)	Main Tasks	Lead Partner	Source of Financing	BUDGET (US$)			Total	Shortfall (US$)
						YR 1	YR 2	YR 3		
Objective 3: Habitat extent and connectivity maintained at current levels and habitat quality improved by 2025 for all populations.										
3.2	**Project Proposal ET3**: Land-use analysis and alternative livelihood creation for pastoralist communities to promote sustainable rangeland use and family planning support	Land-use plans developed for 6-priority sites identifying wildlife range and migration routes and amendments/resettlement of locals required.	Develop land use plans to identify corridors of natural habitat are maintained in 6 key elephant range sites.	TBD	External	**9,000**	TBD	TBD	**9,000**	**9,000**
3.3		Settlement relocation and alternative livelihood creation opportunities and site-based strategies and budgets identified for each priority site.	Identify alternative land for resettlement, skill development strategies for local communities and/or wildlife coexistence plans	TBD	External	**155,000**			**155,000**	**155,000**
Objective 3: Total (Provisional)						**164,000**			**164,000**	**164,000**

Activity	Project #/ Name	#	Targets (Verification)	Main Tasks	Lead Partner	Source of Financing	BUDGET (US$)			Total	Shortfall (US$)
							YR 1	YR 2	YR 3		
Objective 4: Human-elephant conflict in Ethiopia reduced by 2025 with no injury or loss of human or elephant life and property destruction is reduced to 25% of current baseline											
4.1	**Project Proposal ET4**: Reduce Human-Elephant Conflict (HEC) in elephant range and strengthen overall HEC mitigation strategies nation-wide	a.	Detailed HEC inventory and toolkit to address HEC produced.	Conduct workshop/ research facilitating international HEC expert and EWCA wardens/rangers to identify scale, location, cause and solutions of HEC at elephant range sites	EWCA	External	**40,000**	n/a	n/a	**40,000**	**40,000**
		b.	Central data base and monitoring system on HEC developed	Develop data base and monitoring system with the assistance of an external consultant	EWCA	External	**2,400**	n/a	n/a	**2,400**	**2,400**
4.2/4.3		a.	'Training of trainers' for 6 head scouts completed on HEC	Consultant	EWCA	External	**50,000**	n/a	n/a	**50,000**	**50,000**

							Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	Total	Total
			management and mitigation strategies								
		b.	HEC mitigation equipment distributed	Purchase and distribute torches and horns, and set up beehives and chilli-fences in identified locations			**80,000**	**44,160**		**124,160**	124,160
		c.	SOPs booklet developed, printed and distributed including rapid response procedures		EWCA	External	**10,000**	**n/a**	**n/a**	**10,000**	**10,000**
		d.	Village Crop Protection teams established in 6 Key Sites	Training, workshops and formation			**See 4.2/4.3b**				

4.4		a.	Quarterly awareness creation and mitigation strategy workshops carried out in fringe communities in 3 priority sites (BES, CCNP and KSNP)	Workshops	EWCA	External	24,480	24,480	24,480	73,440	73,400
Objective 4: Total							**206,880**	**68,640**	**24,480**	**300,000**	**300,000**
Total Project Proposal Budget (US$) (3 years):							**735,830**	**292,790**	**248,630**	**1,277,250**	**1,277,250**