

CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES
OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA

Twelfth meeting of the MIKE-ETIS Sub-Group of the Standing Committee
Geneva (Switzerland), 27 June 2005

MIKE PROGRESS REPORT

1. This cover note has been prepared by the Secretariat.
2. Under the terms of Resolution Conf. 10.10 (Rev. CoP12), the MIKE programme is established under the supervision of the Standing Committee. The CITES Secretariat is charged with requesting/sub-contracting technical support from appropriate experts to undertake most of the tasks in the implementation of the programme. Amongst these tasks is the preparation of reports to the Secretariat for transmission to the Standing Committee.
3. The Secretariat attaches herewith a progress report from the Director of the MIKE Central Coordination Unit.
4. The Secretariat draws the attention of the Sub-Group to two significant points in particular. Firstly there is a prospect of major funding in the longer term for MIKE in Africa, but by contrast there are significant short-term difficulties until this funding becomes available. Secondly, the definition of "the baseline" currently being used is not exactly the same as that adopted by the full Standing Committee at its 49th meeting (Geneva, April 2003) and found under item 11.2 of the Summary Report of that meeting. In particular, the number of sites used in the calculation of the baseline in Asia has been increased from 15 to 18 and the requirement that population surveys at sites not be older than three years has been interpreted to mean that no population survey should predate the year 2000.
5. The Standing Committee MIKE-ETIS Sub-Group is invited to:
 - a) Note the report of the Director of the CITES/MIKE Central Coordination Unit;
 - b) Welcome the news that significant future funding for MIKE in Africa might be obtained from the European Commission;
 - c) Urge the Standing Committee to approve the proposed loan from the Trust Fund (see document SC53 Doc. 20.3) as this is vital for the continuity of MIKE; and
 - d) Consider whether there is a need to amend the definition of the baseline in order to reflect current working practise in the Central Coordinating Unit.

Director's Report to the MIKE Sub-group

**Geneva
27 June 2005**

Purpose and Objectives of MIKE

At the 10th Conference of the Parties (COP10) to CITES in 1997, the Parties passed an unprecedented resolution (Conf. 10.10) that a monitoring system be put in place across the entire range of the African and Asian elephants. It was intended that this system would assist the dialogue and facilitate decisions by CITES concerning the protected status of elephants by providing reliable information. Immediately following COP10, work began on the required monitoring system and the result, now widely known by its acronym MIKE (Monitoring Illegal Killing of Elephants), had the design endorsed and some funds authorised by the CITES Standing Committee in March 1999 (SC 41) for the technical refinement and further development of MIKE. This funding facilitated the MIKE pilot phase launched in Central Africa to provide the technical refinement required to have effective monitoring methods in dense forest habitats.

Further consideration of MIKE was provided at the 11th Conference of the Parties (COP11) in Nairobi in April 2000, which led to a revised resolution being adopted. This revision broadens the objectives previously agreed to include 'establishing an information base to support the making of decisions on appropriate management, protection and enforcement needs' and 'building capacity in range States'. This revision therefore requires MIKE to assist decision making not only at the CITES level, but also at the site, national and sub-regional levels. A further revision was accepted at the 12th Conference of the Parties (COP12), whereby the MIKE system has to be established in such a way that it can continue after (external) financial support has come to an end and the technical oversight provided by an independent technical advisory group must be extended to ETIS. Conf. 10.10 (Rev COP12) is attached as annex 1.

COP12 also took the decision that MIKE must have a baseline in place¹ and verified before Botswana, Namibia and South Africa could undertake the single sale of a specified quantity of government owned ivory to an approved destination, as approved at COP12,. However the definition of what constituted a baseline was referred to the Standing Committee. At its 49th meeting, the SC adopted the definition as set out in annex 2. Getting the baseline in place is therefore what the MIKE programme is focusing on and will be reported on below. However progress is affected by funding availability and the current funding situation is fragile as will also be reported on below.

Management, reporting and implementation

At its 41st meeting (February 1999), the Standing Committee established a Sub-group to oversee on the Standing Committee's behalf, the further development refinement and implementation of MIKE in collaboration with IUCN and the Secretariat, in accordance with the Conf. 10.10 requirement for the Standing Committee to supervise the implementation of MIKE. However Conf. 10.10 required the Secretariat to request/sub-contract the technical support for undertaking MIKE activities and achieving its objectives.

The Secretariat did this by setting up the Central Co-ordinating Unit (CCU) and the Sub-regional Support Units (SSUs). This arrangement was achieved after full consultation by the Secretariat with the 4 African MIKE sub-region states (and later the 2 Asian Sub-regions), was supported by the MIKE Sub-group and was presented to CoP 12 as part of the MIKE report. This same process also agreed the Sub-regional Steering Committee arrangement for overseeing implementation in the Sub-region and the commitment by each range State to appoint a National Officer and a Site Officer at each MIKE site. This institutional arrangement is illustrated in annex 3 and the current composition of the CCU and SSUs is provided in annex 4. The roles of the Steering Committees and the National and Site Officers are provided in annex 5.

At the March 2000 meeting of the Sub-group, the Secretariat recommended the formation of a Technical Advisory Group (TAG) and presented draft ToRs for the purpose of providing a transparent oversight of the technical soundness of MIKE. The MIKE sub-group adopted the recommendation and mandated the Secretariat to start the formation process. This decision was reflected in a notification to the Parties (No. 2000/025) and the TAG was subsequently formalised in a revision of Resolution Conf. 10.10. At its July 2000

¹ This was not the only condition.

meeting, the Sub-group agreed the TAG membership and this information was provided to the Parties by notification No. 2000/052. However at CoP 12, as mentioned above, the decision was taken to extend the technical oversight provided by an independent technical advisory group to ETIS. The modus operandi and membership of this expanded TAG was agreed by the Sub-group at its November 2003 meeting. The current membership is set out in annex 6.

In essence then the MIKE Sub-group has the SC mandate to undertake the overall supervision of the implementation of MIKE. This role has largely been provided through a teleconference mechanism, but the experience of the last 3 such meetings has indicated difficulties in getting the members participation. This problem can be reduced by taking advantage of the SC meetings to have a Sub-group meeting whenever SC meetings occur between CoPs. In response to the teleconference problem, the SC at its 2003 meeting agreed to streamline the Sub-group to 6 members (South Africa, Cameroon, Tanzania, China, Malaysia and USA) and to rename the Sub-group the MIKE and ETIS Sub-group. Three of those parties are no longer members of the Standing Committee, and so it will be important to have the SC 53 appoint replacements.

Current Funding Situation

Africa region

The initial funding support for the Africa part of the programme, which was provided by the European Community but with important matching funds, finished on April 30th 2004. The European Community is willing to continue its support in terms of a main phase project, worth some €10 million for a 5 year period. The process for getting this funding support has reached the stage whereby an EC assessment team has scrutinized the proposal, submitted by the Secretariat last October, during April. This assessment work helped improve the proposal (see annex 7), addressed EC concerns and worked the documentation into a financing agreement. The financing agreement is now under the EC internal circuit process, which should lead to an approval for the contract to be signed. However it is still uncertain exactly when the contract may be ready for signing. Indications from the EC are suggesting that this is unlikely before January – March 2006.

It was a requirement (strongly endorsed by the EC) that an independent review and evaluation of the first MIKE project had to be done under the auspices of a nominated group of CITES parties (interpreted to be the MIKE Sub-group) in order to make practical experience obtained with regard to project implementation available for any follow up phase. This evaluation was done under EC approved terms of reference during August and September 2004 by EC approved consultants. The summary of conclusions and recommendations is provided in annex 8. The recent EC assessment team had to verify that the recommendations had indeed been integrated into the next EC funded project. They concluded that this requirement had been properly and fully addressed. This can be confirmed by cross-checking annexes 7 and 8

Since the first tranche of EC funding ended, MIKE has continued thanks to contributions from several parties, including Japan, South Africa, UK, USA and the CITES Secretariat. A full list of the funding provided from October 2001 to April 2005 is given in annex 9. At this moment, there are 3-4 donors considering helping out with the bridging need, but no commitment has yet been made. A notification outlining the financial problem facing MIKE has been sent to all parties, but no positive responses have been received to date. Yet, if the work of MIKE is to continue with as little impact as possible on getting the baseline established, then further bridging funding assistance is required. In the meantime the Secretariat is requesting Standing Committee approval for funds to be loaned from the Trust fund to ensure MIKE can continue until March 2006 (see SC53 Doc. 20.3)

The MIKE Director has been ensuring in this fragile situation, that funds are being stretched as much as possible to cover only the essential costs required to keep the MIKE programme going. However, a minimum monthly requirement of US\$36,000 is still needed to ensure each Sub-region continues to get a basic level of support. Essentially the MIKE programme needs some US\$400,000 if it is to continue functioning until the end of 2005. If such funding is not found, then there will be a loss of continuity and momentum.

Asia region

For Asia, the funding base has been very different. Annex 10 provides a summary of funds provided between 2003 and 2005, funds approved for 2005 but not yet received and applications made or being made for further funding. The programme is currently waiting to hear the outcomes of the proposal submitted to the Australian Government and to the Toyota Foundation. A proposal for South East Asia will hopefully be submitted by Thailand on behalf of the Southeast Asia Sub-region to the ASEAN community shortly. With the receipt of the

2005 USFWS funds, then Asia should be covered until the end of 2005. Annex 9 goes on to indicate possible sources of funds under discussion/ consideration for further helping the MIKE programme in Asia.

Baseline progress as of April 2005

This report provides an update on the report presented at CoP 13 in October 2004. Supporting information is provided in Tables 1–4 for Africa and Tables 5-6 for Asia (see annex 11). These tables refer primarily to the data collection status, i.e. paragraphs a) to d)under 'nature of data' (see annex 2). The preliminary baseline analysis can be done rapidly when the data is in place. However there is a risk that lack of bridging funding could derail the ability to get the baseline established before 2005 is over.

Summary re Southern Africa

At CoP 13, it was stated that the baseline in regard to paragraphs a) to d) (see annex 2) is therefore established for Southern Africa, with the exception of some uncertainty in regard to Niassa. Niassa is struggling with a lack of site staff capacity and thus monthly data flow is patchy. A site visit was planned for August/September to assist with an update. The Niassa situation is still being held up by the lack of site staff capacity, and so the site visit is still required. This may be jeopardized if bridging funds dry up.

Summary re West Africa

At CoP 13 it was reported that for West Africa, Côte D'Ivoire and Liberia are affected by civil strife, though population surveys for Marahoué and Tai were done just prior to the start of the troubles. Both Yankari and Sambissa need aerial surveys to be done, but lack of funds is a constraint and so it is not certain whether these surveys will be achieved in 2005. Babah Rafi is a small group of elephants that would be best surveyed by a total ground count. The need is to identify when the elephants will be suitably located to undertake this count as these elephants move about in the cross border area of Niger and Nigeria. The emphasis in Niokolo Koba is to see if any elephants continue to be present in that site, given that there are probably less than 10 elephants. Two good achievements were the population surveys of the Mali desert elephants and the 'cross border' elephants of Burkina Faso/Niger/Benin/Togo. In terms of illegal killing and effort data, then the production and flow of data and monthly reports remains patchy from Ziama and Niokolo Koba. *The data for Ghana sites are not readily available at the National Office and the Sub-regional Support Unit and the status indicated needs confirming*

By way of an update, the civil strife situation has not changed. The Ziama survey has been completed and the report is available. Funding is being sought for the 2 Nigeria surveys and this should still be achieved during 2005. The Babah Rafi count is still a need. The production, flow and quality control of LEM data is still required. The requirement to stretch bridging funds as far as possible has constrained SSO activity in this regard. If bridging funds cease then any momentum regarding getting the 2005 population surveys achieved will stop, as will the efforts being made to ensure the LEM data meets baseline requirements.

Summary re East Africa

At CoP 13, it was indicated that in East Africa, the establishment of the baseline was on course to be completed during 2004. Funds needed to be found to undertake the cross border survey in Mount Elgon, which may push back this survey being completed to 2005. The Mount Elgon survey still requires to be done. This is currently being discussed with Kenya. Continued improvements to the quantity and quality of LEM data is desirable, but again progress in this regard depends on continued bridging funds.

Summary re Central Africa

At CoP 13, it was reported as follows: thanks to the forest population survey work being undertaken under the co-ordination of the Wildlife Conservation Society, with the support of WWF International and the agreement of the relevant range States, the five 2004 labeled sites will have their reports available in 2004. Sangha needs an aerial survey, but lack of funds meant that it was unlikely to take place until early 2005. Okapi (DRC) was interrupted by civil strife, but data flow has resumed. The status for Kahuzi-Biega refers to the sections not affected by civil strife but the area being covered by ICCN is gradually increasing.

As of April 2005, the draft final report for the 5 sites + Salonga is now available. A population estimate for Bangassou is probably not upto the baseline requirement, but Salonga is likely to be able to be considered as an alternate. The Sangha survey is still on course to be undertaken in mid 2005. As with West Africa, the production, flow and quality control of LEM data still needs encouragement. If bridging funds cease then any

momentum regarding the efforts being made to ensure the LEM data meets baseline requirements will be badly handicapped. The need to keep MIKE active in this Sub-region is particularly important, given the MIKE indication at CoP 13 of active poaching in this area. The situation has worsened in Eastern DR Congo with a revival of law and order problems

Summary re South Asia

At CoP 13 it was indicated that the LEM training has been delivered in the early part of 2004, and the 6 months requirement for levels of illegal killing and the assessment of effort should be available by the end of 2004. On mortality data then for India, Sri Lanka and Nepal, good mortality data exists that predates MIKE implementation. This emphasizes the point that in some countries MIKE is enhancing existing monitoring systems rather than starting from scratch. Unless any unforeseen problems occur then the South Asia baseline should be in place end of 2004 or early 2005. The exception will be in regard to the forest survey needed for Yala and Samchi, which is unlikely to be undertaken until 2005, as appropriate methodology and funds still need to be finalised

The CoP 13 report remains essentially valid. The Yala survey methodology has been agreed but it is not certain what impact the Tsunami event will have on the timing of this survey.

Summary re South East Asia

At CoP 13, it was stated that there was a delay in starting the MIKE programme in South East Asia. The difficulty arose in finding a suitable person to be offered the Sub-regional Support Officer's post. This was finally achieved in February 2004. Since then a real effort has been and is being made to get the MIKE LEM work and population surveys started and to get the necessary equipment positioned in that Sub-region. 7 countries have been or will be visited shortly by the SSO as part of regenerating the momentum, but no response has yet been forthcoming in terms of visiting Lao PDR. But the reality is that it will be not possible to establish the baseline in South East Asia until sometime in 2005.

By April 2005, 7 of the 8 countries have been visited. The MIKE equipment has been procured and delivered. National and Site Officers have been confirmed, again in 7 of the 8 countries. The LEM training modules have been agreed and are being translated into local languages. LEM training has started. The country currently lagging is Lao PDR, but the SSO should be visiting there within the next month. Training modules for the forest survey methods are nearing completion and the 5 surveys required are still scheduled for 2005. The projection that the baseline will be achieved during 2005 is still viable, provided there are no delays to getting the population surveys undertaken.

Overall Summary of baseline progress

Parties to CoP13 were informed that the condition in regard to having the MIKE baseline established before the single sale can occur will not be fulfilled therefore until sometime towards the end of 2005. There is a Standing Committee scheduled for end June 2005, but as indicated at CoP 13, it will not be possible to indicate that the baseline is in place. The next Standing Committee is likely to be 1 year later (around mid 2006). The target therefore has to be that the baseline has been established and verified, so that that SC can consider giving approval for the one off sale at that meeting.

Present progress suggests this is achievable. However progress has been slowed up by having scarce bridging funds, which at present run out end of April. This low level of funding reduces the ability to visit sites, encourage data flow, re-inforce training, etc. If the bridging funds stop, the staff will have to be stood down and there is then a real risk that the target of the mid 2006 SC will slip, notwithstanding that the EC funds for Africa could come on stream between August and December 2005.

Nigel Hunter
Director
CITES MIKE programme

List of Annexes

- Annex 1:Conf. 10.10 (rev. COP12)
- Annex 2:Definition of Baseline Information for MIKE
- Annex 3:MIKE overall organization chart
- Annex 4:Organigram of the MIKE Programme Staff

Annex 5:Sub-regional Steering Committees, National and Site Officers ToRs

Annex 6:Current TAG membership

Annex 7:ACP/EDF Financing Proposal (as agreed with EC Assessment Team)

Annex 8:Independent Evaluation (Sept. 2004): Summary of Conclusions & Recommendations

Annex 9:Summary of funds received for Africa as of April 2005

Annex 10: Summary of funds received for Asia as of April 2005

Annex 11: Tables 1-6: Baseline status as at 30 April 2005 Recommendations

Conf. 10.10 (Rev. CoP12)*

Trade in elephant specimens

NOTING that the Asian elephant, *Elephas maximus*, has been included in Appendix I since 1973;

NOTING also that the African elephant, *Loxodonta africana*, was transferred from Appendix II to Appendix I at the seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties (Lausanne, 1989) but some populations were transferred back to Appendix II, under a set of conditions, at the 10th meeting (Harare, 1997) and at the 11th meeting (Gigiri, 2000);

RECOGNIZING that elephant range States are the best protectors of their elephants but that the majority of them lack adequate enforcement capacity to ensure the security of their elephant populations;

AWARE that monitoring systems should encompass capacity-building in range States, to provide information to facilitate elephant management, and to prioritize and guide enforcement initiatives and protection efforts;

CONVINCED that the enhancement of elephant security in Africa and Asia would be facilitated by cooperation, data-sharing and mutual assistance between and among the range States;

THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION

Regarding definitions

AGREES that:

- a) the term 'raw ivory' shall include all whole elephant tusks, polished or unpolished and in any form whatsoever, and all elephant ivory in cut pieces, polished or unpolished and howsoever changed from its original form, except for 'worked ivory'; and
- b) 'worked ivory' shall be considered readily recognizable and that this term shall cover all items made of ivory for jewellery, adornment, art, utility or musical instruments (but not including whole tusks in any form, except where the whole surface has been carved), provided that such items are clearly recognizable as such and in forms requiring no further carving, crafting or manufacture to effect their purpose;

Regarding marking

RECOMMENDS that whole tusks of any size, and cut pieces of ivory that are both 20 cm or more in length and one kilogram or more in weight, be marked by means of punch-dies or, where this is not practicable, with indelible ink, using the following formula: country-of-origin two-letter ISO code, the last two digits of the year / the serial number for the year in question / and the weight in kilograms (e.g. KE 00/127/14). This number is to be placed at the 'lip mark', in the case of whole tusks, and highlighted with a flash of colour;

Regarding control of internal ivory trade

RECOMMENDS to those Parties in whose jurisdiction there is an ivory carving industry that is not yet structured, organized or controlled and to those Parties designated as ivory importing countries, that comprehensive internal legislative, regulatory and enforcement measures be adopted to:

- a) register or license all importers, manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers dealing in raw, semi-worked or worked ivory products;
- b) establish a nationwide procedure, particularly in retail outlets, informing tourists and other non-nationals that they should not purchase ivory in cases where it is illegal for them to import it into their own home countries; and

* Amended at the 11th and 12th meetings of the Conference of the Parties.

- c) introduce recording and inspection procedures to enable the Management Authority and other appropriate government agencies to monitor the flow of ivory within the State, particularly by means of:
 - i) compulsory trade controls over raw ivory; and
 - ii) a comprehensive and demonstrably effective reporting and enforcement system for worked ivory;

URGES the Secretariat, where possible, to assist Parties in improving these legislative, regulatory and enforcement measures; and

DIRECTS the Standing Committee to undertake a regular review of actions taken by consumer States to improve legislation and enforcement measures and to report the results at each meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

Regarding compliance with control of internal trade

DIRECTS the Secretariat, with reference to the findings of ETIS and MIKE and within available resources:

- a) to identify those Parties with an ivory carving industry and internal ivory trade whose domestic measures do not provide them with the authority to:
 - i) register or license all importers, manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers dealing in raw, semi-worked or worked ivory products;
 - ii) assert compulsory trade controls over raw ivory; and
 - iii) establish a comprehensive and demonstrably effective reporting and enforcement system for worked ivory;
- b) to seek from each Party so identified information indicating the procedures, action and time frames that are needed in order to establish the measures necessary to properly effect the recommendations regarding internal ivory trade; and
- c) to report its findings, recommendations or progress to the Standing Committee, which shall consider appropriate measures, including restrictions on the commercial trade in specimens of CITES-listed species to or from such Parties; and

DIRECTS the Secretariat, dependent on available resources, to provide technical assistance to Parties to develop practical measures to regulate their internal ivory trade;

Regarding monitoring of illegal hunting of and trade in elephant specimens

AGREES that:

- a) the systems known as Monitoring the Illegal Killing of Elephants (MIKE) and the Elephant Trade Information System (ETIS), established under the supervision of the Standing Committee, shall continue and be expanded with the following objectives:
 - i) measuring and recording levels and trends, and changes in levels and trends, of illegal hunting and trade in ivory in elephant range States, and in trade entrepots;
 - ii) assessing whether and to what extent observed trends are related to changes in the listing of elephant populations in the CITES Appendices and/or the resumption of legal international trade in ivory;
 - iii) establishing an information base to support the making of decisions on appropriate management, protection and enforcement needs; and
 - iv) building capacity in range States;
- b) this monitoring system shall be in accordance with the framework outlined in Annex 1 for monitoring of illegal trade in ivory and other elephant specimens and in Annex 2 for monitoring of illegal hunting in elephant range States;

- c) information on illegal killing of elephants and trade in their products from other credible law enforcement and professional resource management bodies, should also be taken into consideration; and
- d) technical oversight will be provided to both MIKE and ETIS through an independent technical advisory group to be established by the Secretariat;

Regarding assistance to elephant range States

RECOMMENDS that Parties assist range States to improve their capacity to manage and conserve their elephant populations through improved law enforcement, surveys and monitoring of wild populations;

Regarding quotas for and trade in raw ivory

RECOMMENDS that:

- a) each State that has a population of African elephants and wishes to authorize export of raw ivory establish, as part of its management of the population, an annual export quota for raw ivory expressed as a maximum number of tusks;
- b) each export quota be communicated to the CITES Secretariat in writing by 31 December for the next calendar year;
- c) Parties ensure that significant amounts of confiscated ivory are notified separately to the Secretariat and are not incorporated in quota submissions;
- d) the CITES Secretariat assist in the implementation of the quota system by: reviewing information submitted on each quota, together with any information received about the status of the population in question; discussing any concern with the relevant State; and, if there is no cause for concern, communicating the current quota to the Parties not later than 31 January of each year;
- e) the Secretariat maintain its Ivory Trade Control Procedures Manual and that the Parties follow the procedures for quota submissions documented in this Manual;
- f) if the quota is not submitted by the deadline, the State in question have a zero quota until such time as it communicates its quota in writing to the Secretariat and the Secretariat in turn notifies the Parties;
- g) no export, re-export or import of raw ivory be authorized unless it is marked in accordance with this Resolution or in accordance with the Secretariat Manual;
- h) Parties accept raw ivory from producer States only where the export permit was issued in a year for which a quota for the State in question has been communicated to the Parties in accordance with this Resolution;
- i) Parties may accept raw ivory from a producer non-party State only if a quota for that State has been reviewed by the Secretariat and communicated to the Parties and if the Secretariat has received from the State an annual report on its ivory trade, and if the State meets all the other conditions in this Resolution and Article X of the Convention (as interpreted by Resolutions of the Conference of the Parties);
- j) in compiling their annual reports, producer party and non-party States that have authorized the export of raw ivory relate such exports to their quota for any given year, providing the Secretariat with as much relevant information as possible, including, as a minimum, the number of whole or substantially whole tusks and their individual weights and identification numbers;
- k) all Parties maintain an inventory of the stock of raw ivory held within their territory, and that they inform the Secretariat of the level of this stock each year before 31 January, indicating the source of the ivory; and
- l) Parties assist the Secretariat to ensure that the duties set out in this Resolution are carried out; and

Regarding resources required for implementation of this Resolution

APPEALS to all governments, non-governmental conservation organizations and other appropriate agencies to provide funds for the resources required in the Secretariat and producer States to ensure that the recommendations in this Resolution can be effectively implemented; and

Annex 1

Monitoring of illegal trade in ivory and other elephant specimens

1. Introduction

In order to monitor and record levels of illegal trade in ivory and other elephant specimens on a global basis, there is a need for a system to collect and compile law enforcement data on seizures and confiscations. The Conference of the Parties recognizes the Bad Ivory Database System (BIDS) established by TRAFFIC for this purpose in 1992.

Through further development and refinement of BIDS, the Elephant Trade Information System (ETIS) was developed to monitor the pattern and scale of illegal trade in ivory and other specimens.

2. Scope

ETIS will include the details of law enforcement records for seizures or confiscations of elephant ivory and other elephant specimens which have occurred anywhere in the world since 1989. ETIS will also include subsidiary information on law enforcement effort, legal and illegal elephant product markets and background economic data.

3. Methods

Data and information on illegal trade in elephant ivory and other elephant specimens will be collected by TRAFFIC in collaboration with the CITES Secretariat. In this regard, a standardized methodology will be developed for the collection of data, including, *inter alia*:

- source of information
- date of seizure
- type of transaction
- country of seizure
- country of origin
- country of export
- country of destination/import
- type of ivory and quantity
- mode of transport
- *modus operandi*
- profile of offenders/suspects
- status of cases in the courts
- law enforcement effort.

A data collection form has been designed and circulated to all Parties by the CITES Secretariat.

4. Data collection and compilation

ETIS will be managed and coordinated by TRAFFIC.

All Parties should provide information on seizures and confiscations of ivory or other elephant specimens on the prescribed form to the Secretariat within 90 days of their occurrence. In addition, law enforcement agencies in States not-party are also requested to provide such information.

TRAFFIC will assist the relevant Parties with the collection of data, ensure data quality and consistency, and provide training in data collection and information management techniques to designated officials around the world as appropriate.

5. Data analysis and interpretation

The analysis and interpretation of data will be coordinated by TRAFFIC in association with the CITES Secretariat and institutions involved with monitoring the illegal hunting of elephants (see Annex 2). The Secretariat will establish a technical advisory group to support the development and implementation of ETIS.

6. Reporting

TRAFFIC will produce a comprehensive report to each meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

7. Intersessional remedial action

In the event that there is a need for urgent intersessional action, TRAFFIC will report to the Standing Committee via the Secretariat as appropriate.

8. Funding

A funding mechanism will be established to ensure that ETIS is fully operational.

Annex 2

Monitoring of illegal hunting in elephant range States

1. Introduction

In order to address the concerns of many elephant range States, it is necessary to establish a system through which the impact of CITES decisions with respect to elephants and trade in elephant specimens can be assessed. Of primary importance is the establishment of a simple system of international reporting of incidents of illegal hunting as a baseline against which levels and trends can be determined and changes in these levels and trends can be detected.

It is recognized that such measurement must consist of two elements. The first of these is the monitoring of parameters relevant to the issue, such as the pattern and scale of illegal killing, the pattern and scale of illegal trade in ivory, the effort and resources being applied to detection and/or prevention and the monetary value of illegally traded ivory, as well as other factors that might affect these parameters, such as civil strife, the flow of illegal arms and ammunition, loss of habitat and drought.

The second element is the establishment of correlations between relevant parameters and the decisions of the Conference of the Parties with regard to elephants.

The overall aim of this system is to provide information needed for range States and other Parties to CITES to make appropriate management and enforcement decisions, and to build institutional capacity within the range States for the long-term management of their elephant populations by improving their ability to monitor elephant populations, detect changes in levels of illegal killing, and to use this information to provide more effective law enforcement and to strengthen any regulatory measures required to support such enforcement. The system should be established in such a way that it can continue after financial support for the programme has come to an end.

2. Scope and methodology

The monitoring system will include elephant range States in both Africa and Asia and trade entrepôts.

It will be based on a standardized methodology for the reporting of illegal hunting by CITES Management Authorities in range States and for monitoring in specific sites or areas. Relevant databases and standard reporting protocols will be established by the CITES Secretariat in consultation with the range States and the MIKE Technical Advisory Group (TAG).

Sites will be selected on the basis of representative sampling (since it is neither possible nor practical to cover all range States) and will include a variety of habitat types, geographical regions and protected and

non-protected areas. The sites included in the system are selected collaboratively with the range States, the CITES Secretariat and other relevant experts.

For countries wishing to include in the monitoring system sites other than the selected ones, it will be possible and desirable to contribute data voluntarily on additional sites.

3. *Data collection, compilation and reporting*

Data collection will cover the following topics:

- elephant population data/trends
- incidence and patterns of illegal hunting
- measures of the effort and resources employed in detection and prevention of illegal hunting and trade.

Data and information on illegal hunting and illegal trade in ivory will be collected through active communication with range States through the implementation of MIKE and ETIS (see Annex 1).

The CITES Secretariat will request/sub-contract technical support from appropriate experts, with the advice of the TAG, to:

- a) select sites for monitoring as representative samples;
- b) develop a standardized methodology for data collection analysis;
- c) provide training to designated officials in countries with selected sites and to CITES Management Authorities of elephant range States;
- d) collate and process all data and information from all sources identified; and
- e) provide a report to the CITES Secretariat for transmission to the Standing Committee and Parties to CITES.

4. *Reporting*

The CITES Secretariat will provide an updated report on information collected, as part of this monitoring programme, to each meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

5. *Funding*

Substantial funding will be required for the above activities.

Baseline information for MIKE

Pursuant to Decision 12.33, the Standing Committee adopted at its 49th meeting, the following definition of MIKE baseline information:

Geographical scope

- a) For Africa, the geographical scope will cover 45 sites as set out in annex 1.
- b) For Asia, the geographical scope will cover 18 sites as set out in annex 1.

In the circumstances that MIKE data can not be collected at some sites in countries such as Côte d'Ivoire or the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, owing to civil strife, the situation will be inferred from ETIS data and other expert sources.

Nature of the data

For each reporting site, the following information would be presented:

- a) at least one population survey, which must not predate the year 2000;
- b) levels of illegal killing derived from a minimum of 12-months' (Africa) / 6-months' (Asia) data obtained from patrol forms and carcass forms and summarized in monthly reports;
- c) a descriptive report on the patterns of influencing factors;
- d) an assessment of the effort made in providing the illegal killing information; and
- e) a preliminary baseline analysis of paragraphs a) to d) above.

Annex 1

West Africa - 16 sites

	<i>Alternates</i>
Pendjari (BJ)	Parc W (BJ)
Parc W (BF)	Red Volta (GH)
Nazinga (BF)	Parc W (NE)
Comoe (CI)	Fazao (TG)
Tai (CI)	
Marahoue (CI)	
Kakum (GH)	
Mole (GH)	
Ziama (GN)	
Sapo (LR)	
Gourma (ML)	
Babah Rafi (NE)	
Sambissa (NG)	
Yankari (NG)	
Niokolo Koba (SN)	
Keran (TG)	

Central Africa - 13 sites

	<i>Alternates</i>
Bangassou (CF)	Salonga (CD)
Dzanga-S. (CF)	Virunga (CD)
Sangba (CF)	Mont Alen (GQ)
Boumba Bek (CM)	
Waza (CM)	
Nouabable-N (CG)	
Odzala (CG)	
Garamba (CD)	
Kahuzi-B. (CD)	
Okapi (CD)	
Minkebe (GA)	
Lope (GA)	
Zakouma (TD)	

East Africa - 8 sites

	<i>Alternates</i>
Gash Setit (ER)	Meru (KE)
Elgon (KE)	Tsavo (KE)
Samburu/L. (KE)	Katavi (TZ)
Akagera (RW)	Tarangire (TZ)
Ruaha (TZ)	Elgon (UG)
Selous (TZ)	
Murchison F. (UG)	
Q. Elizabeth (UG)	

Southern Africa - 8 sites

	<i>Alternates</i>
Chobe (BW)	Etosha (NA)
Cahora Bassa (MZ)	
Niassa (MZ)	
Caprivi (NA)	
Kruger (ZA)	
S. Luangwa (ZM)	
Chewore (ZW)	
Nyami N. (ZW)	

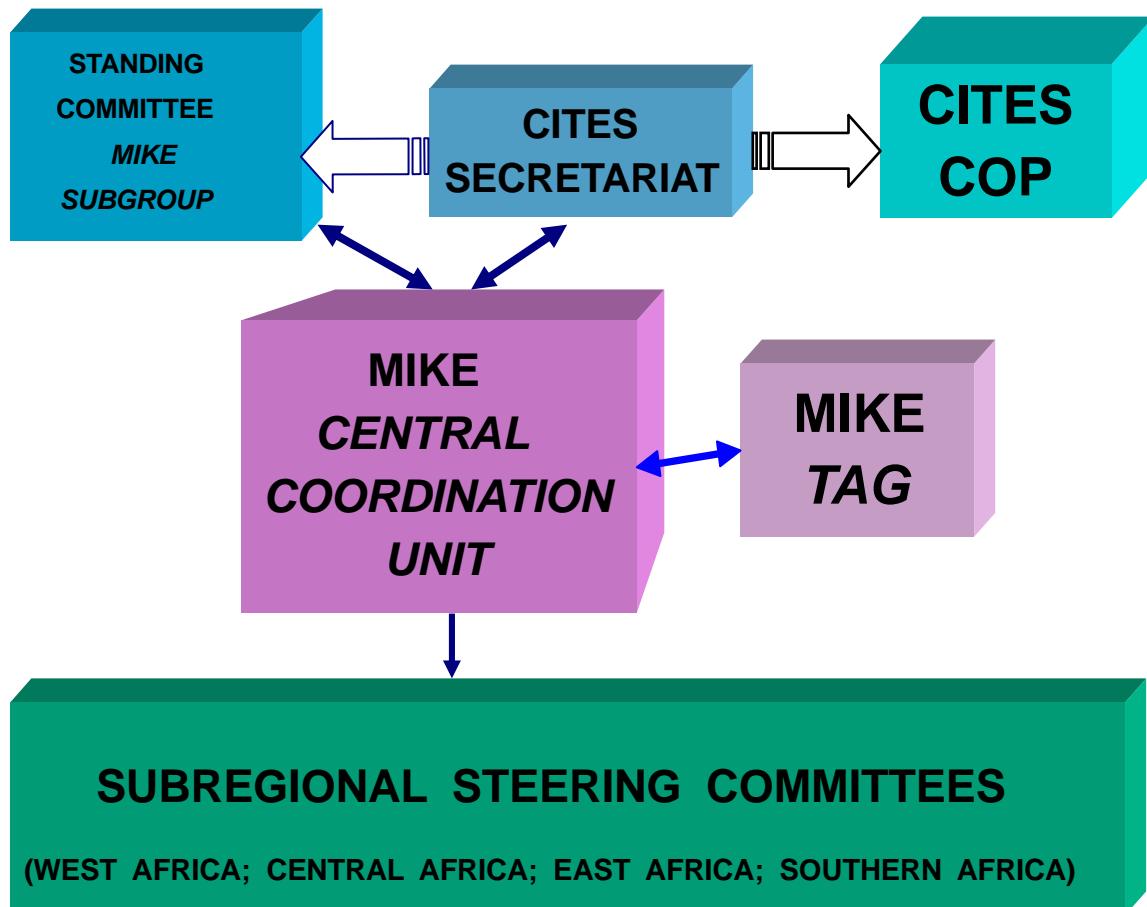
South Asia - 10 sites

	<i>Alternates</i>
Garo Hills (IN)	Deomali (IN)
Chirang-R. (IN)	Dehang P. (IN)
Buxa-Jaid. (IN)	Mayurbhanj (IN)
Shivalik (IN)	Niligiris (IN)
Mysore (IN)	Wyanad (IN)
Yala (LK)	
Wilpattu (LK)	
Suklaphanta (NP)	
Samchi (BT)	
Chunauti (BD)	

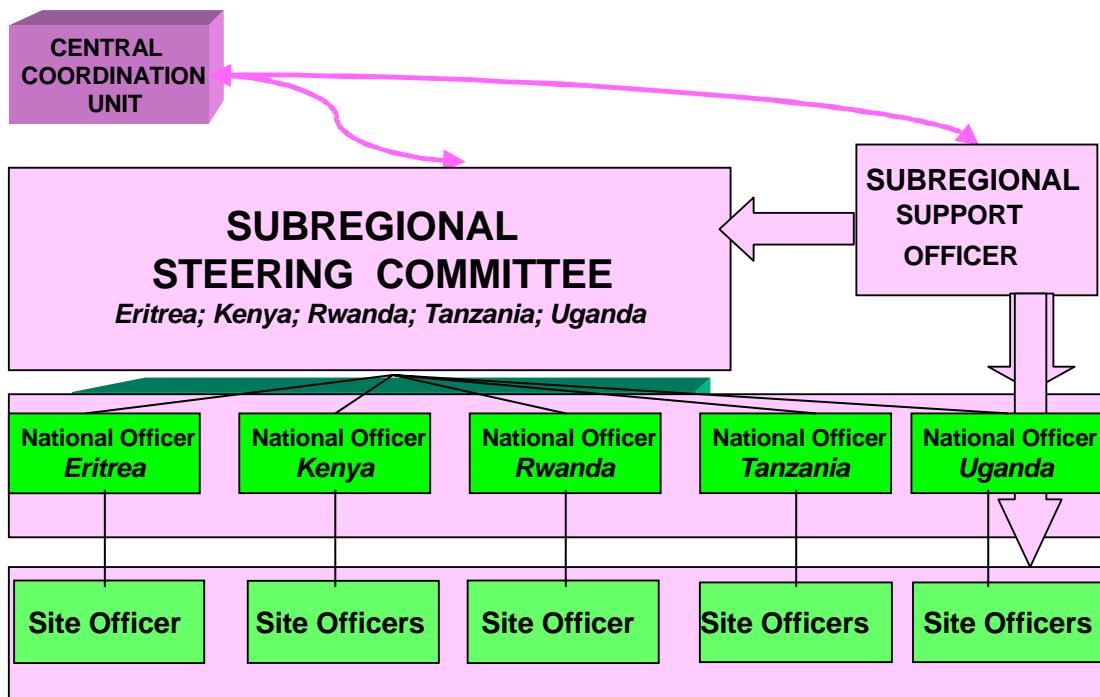
South East Asia - 8 sites

	<i>Alternates</i>
Mondulkire (KH)	Cardoman (KH)
Bukit Barisan (ID)	Xishuangbanna (CN)
Way Kambas (ID)	Teso Nilo (ID)
Nam Phui (LA)	Kluang District (MY)
Gua Musang (MY)	She U Daung (MM)
Alaungdaw K. (MM)	Kuibiri NP (TH)
Salakphra WS (TH)	
Cat Tien (VN)	

MIKE Overall Organisation Chart (For Africa)



MIKE Sub-Regional Organisation Chart (Example: East Africa)



Organigram of the MIKE Programme



1. Sub-regional Steering Committees (SSC)

Terms of Reference (ToRs)

Introduction

The CITES MIKE Programme is implemented through 6 Sub-regions. There are 4 in Africa and 2 in Asia. Each Sub-region at their own meeting convened to discuss the implementation arrangements for MIKE, agreed that the work of the MIKE programme, within that Sub-region, should be overseen by a Sub-regional Steering Committee. The purpose of this document is to provide the ToRs for these Steering Committees.

Scope of Work

The Steering Committee will have the following responsibilities:

1. Ensuring that the range states implementing MIKE within the Sub-region are delivering on their commitments in regard to National Officers, Site Officers, training, use of MIKE equipment, collection of data and the transmission of data from the site to the national level to the Sub-regional Support Officer (SSO) in line with MIKE data policy and protocol.
2. Reviewing progress reports provided by the SSO and assisting in removing any bottlenecks identified by these reports
3. Reviewing and approving draft analyses and reports to be presented to the Conference of Parties (CoPs)
4. Keeping the responsible Minister and, where appropriate, senior Ministry officials informed on MIKE objectives, progress and achievements
5. Encouraging and facilitating cross-border collaboration
6. Ensuring the long term sustainability of MIKE programme activities in terms of securing national institutional, manpower and financial commitments with no requirement for further external support to be delivered through the CITES MIKE Secretariat.

Composition

The Steering Committee members will consist of 1 representative provided by each range State participating in the MIKE programme. Each range State is encouraged to nominate the head of their wildlife agency or someone of equivalent status or responsibility in terms of overseeing the MIKE programme.

Modus Operandi

1. The chair will be drawn from the SSC members nominated by their Governments.
2. The chair will hold office for the period between CoPs and will hold office on a range state rotational basis.
3. The SSO will act as the Secretary to the SSC and be responsible for producing the minutes
4. The SSC should meet at least once a year on a regular basis, but more frequently if need dictates.
5. The SSC can be convened by invitation of the Chair, the SSO or the MIKE Director
6. Each SSC member can request their MIKE National Officer to be in attendance at the meetings as observers
7. The SSC Chair, the SSO or the MIKE Director can invite persons to attend on an adhoc basis for facilitating discussions on MIKE issues
8. The SSC can take advantage of the meeting to consider other elephant issues and the SSC chair, the SSO or the MIKE Director can invite the relevant resource persons to facilitate such discussions

Funding

The costs of the meetings will be covered by a Sub-regional MIKE budget line in terms of travel, accommodation and per diems. However external funding will be for a limited duration and each range State will need to plan for the costs of their participation to be included in their recurrent budget, before the external support expires.

2. MIKE National and Site Officers

Terms of Reference (ToRs)

The roles of the MIKE Range State officers at National and Site levels are as follows:

SITE OFFICER

- Oversee collection of data as agreed under MIKE protocols;
- Oversee compilation of data into monitoring and annual report;
- Manage the data compilation and analysis at site level and transit to national level;
- Provide and maintain the support for keeping the site teams and equipment operational;
- Assist in identifying training needs and in arranging training opportunities;
- Provide feedback on protocol deficiencies and other constraints and bottlenecks;
- Liaise with the National Officer; and
- Manage expenditure (including donor reporting requirements).

NATIONAL OFFICER

- Co-ordinate and support efforts of Site Officer(s) and their teams;
- Ensure harmonisation of site operations;
- Liaise with Sub-regional Support Officer on MIKE training, implementation and data transmission;
- Manage data compilation and analysis at and from the national level;
- Keep their National Steering Committee member informed; and
- Manage expenditure (including donor reporting requirements)

Current TAG membership

The MIKE Sub-TAG shall consist of

Dr Colin Craig (Southern Africa)
Dr Iain Douglas-Hamilton (East Africa)
Mr Moses Kofi Sam (West Africa)
Dr Martin Tchamba (Central Africa)
Dr Raman Sukumar (South Asia)
Mr Yue Zhang (Southeast Asia)
Dr Richard Barnes
 Dr Kenneth Burnham
Dr Holly Dublin and
Dr Hugo Jachmann] plus
Prof. Anil Gore and
Dr Liz Bennett.

That Mr Bob Burn and Mr Rene Beyers may attend as co-opted members with Nigel Hunter and Tom Milliken attending as *ex officio* members.

The ETIS Sub-TAG shall consist of

Dr Holly Dublin,
Dr Hugo Jachmann,
Prof. Anil Gore, Dr Liz Bennett,
Dr Esmond Martin and
one other person to be appointed.

That Mr Bob Burn may attend as a co-opted member with Nigel Hunter and Tom Milliken attending as *ex officio* members.

**Feasibility Study of the MIKE Project
(Monitoring of Illegal Killing of Elephants)
Funded by the EDF Intra-ACP Budget**

Project #9.ACP.RPR.19

**Document 2
Financing Proposal**

**ISTITUTO DI ECOLOGIA APPLICATA
Via Cremona, 71
00161 Roma, Italy**

May 2005

FP Summary

Poverty in Africa exerts important pressures on wildlife resources and natural habitats. Despite the fact that elephants are key players contributing to the ecological balance of their habitat, as well as potentially being significant assets for the economic development of African countries and for the well being of their rural communities, they are subject to such pressures as loss of habitat, Human-elephant conflicts, unregulated trade in meat and ivory, and insufficient law enforcement which all contribute to putting pressure on elephant populations over their entire range.

The Monitoring the Illegal Killing of Elephants (MIKE) Programme is an elephant Range States programme authorized by a resolution of the Parties to CITES in 1997 and funded by the EC in its pilot phase between 2001 and 2004. MIKE is a monitoring system put in place across the entire range of the African (and Asian) elephants to provide information needed for Range States to make appropriate management and enforcement decisions, and to build institutional capacity for the long-term management of their elephant populations. This monitoring system will not only assist better decision making at the site and national level, but will promote better cross-border collaboration as well as assist the dialogue among CITES Parties and facilitate the decision-making by the CoP in regard to trade. It will do this by providing reliable information to measure levels and trends in the illegal hunting; to determine changes in these trends over time; and to identify the factors causing such changes.

This new phase builds on the lessons learnt and recommendations from the evaluation of Phase 1, and is designed to promote ownership and facilitate the empowerment of Range States for undertaking MIKE on a long-term sustainable basis. 31 Activities leading to this objective will achieve 4 main Results: (a) Specific capacity built in Range States; (b) Quality data gathered in selected MIKE Sites; (c) Reliable data analyzed and integrated, and synergies developed with complementary data providers; and (d) MIKE structure efficiently coordinated, managed and monitored.

The supervisory and advisory structures that were developed by the CITES CoP and tested during Phase 1 will be enhanced at all stages from the 55 MIKE Sites to the Central Coordination Unit, and formal partnerships with the AfESG and with TRAFFIC/ETIS will allow a stronger pooling of technical resources and a higher degree of coherence, where appropriate. Also strengthened are the roles of MIKE's Technical Advisory Group and of the Sub-regional Steering Committees, which will respectively ensure a robust scientific backing and a strong support from national wildlife agencies.

The main aspects of this Project pertaining to institutional capacity building, sustainable management of natural resources and biodiversity conservation and monitoring, and international cooperation and partnerships, fit both with EC's development and environment policies and with the focal areas identified in the development strategies of African beneficiaries.



Financing Proposal
n° _____

BENEFICIARY COUNTRY / REGION	AFRICA (33 ACP COUNTRIES)		
REQUESTING AUTHORITY	CITES (CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF FAUNA AND FLORA) + CEMAC, COMESA, ECOWAS		
TITLE	LONG TERM SYSTEM FOR MONITORING THE ILLEGAL KILLING OF ELEPHANTS (MIKE)		
TOTAL COST	9.833.748 EUROS		
AID METHOD	Project approach		
IDENTIFICATION N°		ALLOCATION (INTRA ACP) (+ Specify if A or B envelope)	
DAC-CODE	41030 Biodiversity	SECTOR	NATURAL RESOURCES

1. Rationale

1.1 Strategic framework

The objective of the MIKE Project is to contribute to the sustainable management of elephants by providing CITES Parties with robust monitoring information in regard to changes in populations and the factors influencing these changes. Given the importance of elephants in the ecological balance of natural habitats and in the economic development based on the sustainable use of natural resources, this Project is relevant to several EC Policies and international commitments.

This Project makes a contribution to EC Development Policy objectives to reduce poverty as it entails a support for sustainable economic, social and environmental development, based, *inter alia*, on the wise use of natural resources. It is consistent with the focal strategies identified to combat poverty, as it involves active regional integration and cooperation which “enable the countries involved to face cross-border challenges, in particular in the field of environment and the use and management of natural resources”. Two mainstream cross-cutting themes within the selected Integrated Approach to Poverty Reduction Strategies are particularly relevant to this Project: “Environmental Sustainability” and “Institutional Development and Capacity Building”. Consistent with the EC Development Policy, this Project is allocating significant resources to institutional capacity building, while implementing coordination with an international organization (CITES/UNEP) and with several NGOs.

The Project is also in phase with the EU Strategy of Sustainable Development, which identifies one of the priorities for action under its long term objective as to “Manage natural resources responsibly”. Its overall objective relates well with the Strategy’s Headlines Objective to “Protect and restore habitats and natural

systems and halt the loss of biodiversity by 2010". The Project fits particularly well within the 6th Environmental Action Programme, whose thematic strategy on the sustainable use of natural resources is to "ensuring that the consumption of resources and their associated impacts do not exceed the carrying capacity of the environment and breaking the linkages between economic growth and resource use." The Project is therefore consistent with EC Communication COM(2000)264 of 18/5/2000 on Integrating Environment and Sustainable Development into Economic and Development Co-operation, the EC's Biodiversity Strategy, and the EC Policy Orientation Paper for Rural Development. It is also consistent with the EC's membership of the Convention on Biological Diversity, and with the EC support to the CITES.

The Purpose of the Project also fits with several Focal Areas identified in the 9th EDF Regional Indicative Programme (2002-2007) of the Africa Regions concerned. In particular, it is at the core of Central Africa Region's Focal Area on "Sustainable Management of Renewable Natural Resources" (Pt. 6.3.3), which includes "support to capacity building for participating to the negotiations and for implementing environmental conventions (CITES,...)" and "support to environmental monitoring activities, including teledetection". It is also consistent with the RIP of the Eastern and Southern Africa and Indian Ocean Region, especially with its Focal Areas on "Management of Natural Resources" (Pt. 152), "Institutional Capacity Building" and "Implementation of International Conventions".

1.2 Lessons learnt

The project proposed here is a direct follow-on to a previous intervention funded by the EC (see 1.3). An independent evaluation of this first phase project was completed in September 2004. This evaluation noted that "*After two and half years the MIKE programme is still very much in development mode. Considering the political and logistical challenges inherent in establishing a standardised system a huge, poorly developed and multilingual continent, the Project team is to be congratulated for having got as far as they have.*" The evaluation, however, highlighted four main lessons to be learnt as follows:

1. Lack of a good Logframe

The lack of a properly constructed Logframe, and the poor formulation of Results in particular, resulted in an imbalanced distribution of effort and inputs, and some performance monitoring inadequacies. Care has been taken in the present proposal to develop a rigorous and comprehensive logical framework to ensure balance, and boost efficiency and effectiveness.

2. Inadequate funding levels

The level of funding during the first phase was clearly not enough to implement all aspects of the Project with maximum efficiency, notably the work of the Sub-Regional Support Units. To be sure that the Programme can advance in terms of data collection, management, and analysis, sufficient funds have been budgeted in this Phase to allow an adequate level of on-the-job training with regular checking, advising, and mentoring, both for law enforcement monitoring and for field surveys.

3. Lack of technical balance

The success of the Project as designed was premised on the establishment of a technically balanced management team, where the weaknesses of one member would be cancelled out by the strengths of another. Throughout the first phase however, the Project was without a Data Analyst in the Central Coordinating Unit, resulting in an under-performance in related programme areas. A suitably qualified person has not proved easy to find, so the provisions for the post have been adjusted so as to attract a top international expert.

4. Timing of evaluations

The evaluation picked up many issues that, had they been highlighted earlier, could have helped avoid or reduce some of the problems experienced in terms of cash flow, site selection, data quality and analytical requirements. This will be avoided in the next phase by providing for independent mid and end-term evaluations.

In addition, the evaluation highlighted a number of other specific issues related to short term and long term funding, organization and management, routine monitoring, regular population surveys, relational analysis, and capacity building. All the relevant recommendations made by the evaluators have now been built in the design of this new MIKE Phase 2 Proposal.

1.3 Complementary actions

The first phase of the MIKE Programme, which ran from November 2001 to April 2003, with a no cost extension to April 2004, received Euro 2.4 million from the EC BL under project B7-6200/00-18/DEV/ENV.

Significant supplementary contributions were provided by US Fish and Wildlife Service, Government of Japan, Government of Belgium, Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund, Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI), UNESCO (World Heritage), Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), WWF International and other donors (Annex 7). As from May 2004, bridging funds to maintain continuity have been provided by the CITES Secretariat, USFWS and the Government of Japan. Approval of this project as soon as legitimately possible by the EC will help reduce the ongoing need for bridging funds. All during Phase 1, the Range States have committed their own staff to MIKE activities in their countries against their own recurrent budgets. They have confirmed that they will continue to do so.

There are a number of existing and planned donor-funded programmes in all 4 sub-regions which are relevant to the Project. A strong coordination has been developed between MIKE and other projects related to sustainable use of natural resources, technical support to protected areas management, or wildlife monitoring and surveys. In Central and West Africa, where pressures on elephants are most alarming, MIKE has already been systematically integrated into monitoring routines adopted by other major EC-funded projects like ECOFAC, PVAP, Cybertracker Monitoring Programme, Projet Espèces Phares, and ECOPAS. Other initiatives like the Congo Basin Forest Partnership are also adopting MIKE monitoring protocols and surveys as a contribution to MIKE work in Central Africa, and UNESCO is facilitating MIKE processes in DRC World Heritage Sites. In terms of complementarities with actions related to rural or social development, several projects funded from national EDF funds in the periphery of MIKE Sites are being implemented in various countries. In addition, some regional, cross-border projects relevant to MIKE implementation in Central Africa are still in development phase (Tri-DOM funded by UNDP-GEF, CAWHFI funded by UNF, numerous NGO projects, etc.)

1.4 Donor coordination

The EC has received written endorsements of the MIKE Programme from ECOWAS, CEMAC and COMESA. As recipient of additional matching funds for its MIKE Programme (Annex 7), CITES is ensuring the coordination of financial contribution from CITES Parties. At the sub-regional level, the Project Sub-regional Steering Committees (made of Heads of Wildlife of Range States) and the MIKE Sub-regional Support Officers facilitate the operational coordination of donors' inputs.

2. Regional context

2.1 Economic and social situation

The role of biodiversity in supporting the livelihoods of the rural poor, and the need for conservation agencies to link their work to poverty reduction targets, is increasingly recognised. The World Summit on Sustainable Development's 'Plan of Implementation' noted that: '*Biodiversity, which plays a critical role in overall sustainable development and poverty eradication, is essential to our planet, well-being and to the livelihood and cultural integrity of people*'.

The recent *Wildlife and Poverty Study*, published in 2002 by the UK Department for International Development (DFID), assessed how and why wildlife is important to the livelihoods of the poor and vulnerable. The report estimated that of the 1.2 billion people who live on less than the equivalent of one dollar a day, as many as 150 million perceive wildlife to be an important livelihood asset. Wild resources can be important in a variety of ways: '*For many, a significant proportion of their food is hunted or collected from the wild, particularly in times of stress, such as drought. Medicines, fuel and building materials are collected from the wild. Poor people use wild resources to build and diversify their livelihoods, whether through trading or formal and informal employment*'.

The report goes on to note some of the negative aspects of wildlife for poor people: '*Poor people bear the costs of living with wildlife, particularly in terms of threat to lives and livelihoods (e.g. through crop destruction, disease risks and livestock predation)*'. Moreover, some conservation initiatives can come at the expense of poor people's livelihoods both directly in terms of unfair distribution of the net benefit flow from conservation, and indirectly from the opportunity cost of land given over to conservation. There is an obligation on conservation agencies to address these issues in their work and to ensure that conservation contributes to, rather than detracts from the livelihoods of the poor. There is certainly the opportunity to do so. As the DFID report notes: "*For some poor countries, and for wildlife-rich marginal areas within them, the potential for wildlife to be a source of long-term comparative advantage is underestimated. As wildlife scarcity increases, so the intrinsic and commercial value of*

remaining reserves increases, thus increasing the opportunities for the poor to build viable wildlife-based livelihood strategies.”

Many of these points apply particularly to elephants. Elephants constitute a particularly important and valuable biodiversity resource and are able to contribute directly and indirectly to improving the livelihoods of the rural poor. Elephants are valuable because of their role in wildlife tourism, in safari hunting, and as a source of hides and ivory. This value can contribute to rural livelihoods either directly, as in cases where local communities are engaged in tourism activities or the sale of safari hunting concessions or indirectly, for example through the contribution that these activities can make to state revenues, thus increasing the resources available to governments for poverty reduction work. Because elephants are also a key ecological species, action to conserve them will benefit other species and their habitats, thereby maintaining a resource that poor people can draw on for their livelihoods

None of these positive links between elephants and livelihoods are automatic, and they require governments and conservation agencies to address elephant conservation in particular ways. The poor management of elephant populations can increase the risk of human-elephant conflict, through crop depredation and direct threats to personal safety. Similarly, if conservation limits the access of people to natural resources it can compromise poverty alleviation goals. Nevertheless the opportunities for positive linkage are there, and the improved information delivered by MIKE will assist conservation agencies in exploiting them, and so make a focused contribution to poverty reduction and to supporting the livelihoods of the rural poor.

2.2 Development policy of beneficiary countries

The Environmental Action Plan of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) adopted by African Heads of State and Government in October 2003, states that “*A coherent, strategic and long term programme of action has been prepared to promote Africa's sustainable development. This is consistent with NEPAD's emphasis on measures that will ensure that the continent is able to confront its short-term economic growth challenges without losing sight of the long term environmental, poverty eradication and social development imperatives. Sustainable development is about the long-term and can only be achieved through investment in the future. Thus, the proposed NEPAD environment programme of action takes a long-term approach. It is about processes, projects and related activities that are aimed at enlarging Africa's economic prospects through sustainable environmental management.*” The NEPAD Environmental Action Plan then makes specific reference to MIKE in its Trans-boundary conservation or management of natural resources programme as follows: “*To develop joint activities to reduce illegal wildlife trade with the CITES Bushmeat Working Group, Monitoring of Illegal Killing of Elephants (MIKE), the World Bank/Association for the Development of Information on Environment (AIDE) Regional Environment Information management Project (PRGIE) and other relevant African organisations.*”

As mentioned earlier (1.1), the Regional Indicative Programmes of the concerned African Regions have clearly identified the sustainable management of natural resources as one of their Focal Areas under the 9th EDF to implement their development policy.

2.3 Sector context

As set out in NEPAD's Environmental Action Plan, ACP countries involved in the MIKE Programme see their wildlife resource as a resource of value that can make a significant contribution to their development. This value can contribute to rural livelihoods either directly, as in cases where local communities are engaged in tourism activities or the sale of safari hunting concessions or indirectly, for example through the contribution that these activities can make to state revenues, thus increasing the resources available to governments for poverty reduction work. Because elephants are also a key ecological species, action to conserve them will benefit other species and their habitats, thereby maintaining a resource that poor people can draw on for their livelihoods. Realising some of this value is linked to the ability to trade in wildlife products.

The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES) was established in 1973 to regulate the international trade in wildlife products. On the one hand such trade can bring significant benefits to conservation management and rural populations in developing countries, while unregulated and unsustainable use of wildlife, driven by rapidly growing international demand and technological advance, can seriously damage biodiversity and terminate the benefits of trade and of both consumptive and non-consumptive use, e.g., tourism and hunting. CITES permitted trade in African elephant ivory until 1989, when, in view of the escalation in poaching in a number of Range States, the decision to suspend all trade was taken. While poaching was then seen to decrease in those same Range States (in so far as information was available), evidence collected by TRAFFIC

showed that illegal ivory seizures were continuing to occur at a significant level, and that the ivory was coming from a variety of identified and unidentified sources.

The project derives directly from a decision of the governments who are Parties to CITES who, at the 10th Conference in Harare in June 1997, resolved that long-term monitoring systems should be established to assess (a) the extent of illegal trade in elephant products (ETIS) and of illegal killing of elephants (MIKE)(Resolution Conf.10.10). The original long-term objective was to have information about the effect of decisions to allow or suspend trade in wildlife products to guide future decisions, and thus to produce benefits in terms of biodiversity conservation and rural development in 33 African elephant Range States. In recognition that the majority of the African Range states do not have the capacity or information to help with decision making at the local and national levels, the 11th Conference in Nairobi broadened the mandate to include the assisting of decisions in regard to appropriate management, protection and enforcement needs (Conf.10.10 Rev.CoP12).

CITES is implemented in the Community by Council Regulation (EC) N°338/97 of 9 Dec 1996 (OJ L61 of 3.3.97). Although the text of the Convention allows Regional Economic Integration Organizations such as the EC to become Parties, the EC still needs additional signatures to the "Gaborone Amendment" in order to become a Contracting Party. Propositions for resolutions of the Parties and amendments to the CITES Appendices will, in most cases, affect the Community (and Member States) legislation concerned. The EC has stated that "*The Community is unwilling to agree to resumption in commercial ivory trade unless it is satisfied, following consultation with Range States, that there will be no resulting increase in illegal killing of elephants. The Community will continue to support the cooperation of Range States to this effect.*" (OJ C331 of 31.12.02). The Commission considered that the availability of sufficient data from the MIKE Project "*should command the support of as many Range States as possible and [the Commission] will endeavour to assist in every possible way to this effect.*" The EC commitment to support the CITES/MIKE Programme was thereafter reiterated in writing, at the CoP meetings, and in other fora on several occasions.

3. Description

3.1 Objectives

The intervention logic for the Project is summarized in the Logical Framework presented in Annex 1, its different levels being explained below and in section 3.2.

Overall Objective:

Elephant populations in Africa and Asia are managed sustainably by using the monitoring information to assist in making appropriate management and trade decisions.

By contributing to the better management of elephant populations and increasing the capacity of Range State institutions, MIKE contributes to the management of a resource that has a significant impact on local livelihoods. The following features of the MIKE programme are relevant in this context:

MIKE is concerned with promoting more effective management of elephant populations by providing monitoring information on a sustainable basis. Elephants are a valuable resource that, when made use of in appropriate ways, can contribute to rural livelihoods.

Elephants are a key species. Monitoring their numbers and facilitating action to arrest any declines will benefit other species and their habitats, as no ecosystem is unique to elephants. This will help ensure the continuation of a biodiversity resource platform for rural livelihoods.

MIKE assists in collecting information related to elephant-caused damage, thus assisting those responsible for conflict amelioration and a reduction in the vulnerability of local people.

MIKE is a dynamic process and the involvement of local people in the monitoring process has become increasingly important and recognized. This is obvious in those sites where communities manage wildlife, but it is also true on the periphery of Government-managed protected areas.

MIKE information will be linked to ETIS information so that appropriate trade decisions can be taken and modified, as and when required.

Project Purpose:

A standardized system of field data collection and a statistically robust method of analysis provided to the African Elephant Range States on a long term sustainable basis, with information in regard to changes in their elephant populations and the factors influencing these changes, and through which the impact of CITES decisions can be assessed.

The core problem that the Project seeks to address is that national decision makers in Africa, in conjunction with all other CITES Parties, do not have reliable information on which to base their decisions and evaluate impact in regard to CITES trade decisions. Nor do the majority of the African Range States have the capacity or information needed for assisting decisions in regard to appropriate management, protection and enforcement and human-elephant conflict reduction needs. It is therefore an important part of the project purpose that the data and information provided by MIKE is accepted as reliable, so that the range States can concentrate on decision making, rather than arguing over data.

This project will therefore provide the information needed for elephant Range States to make appropriate management and enforcement decisions, and to build institutional capacity within the Range States for the long-term management of their elephant populations and their habitats by:

- Improving their ability to monitor elephant populations
- Detecting changes in levels of illegal killing
- Using this information to provide more effective law enforcement
- Strengthening any regulatory measures required to support such enforcement
- Using this information to reduce human-elephant conflict
- Using this information and the MIKE institutional arrangements to foster cross border collaboration relevant to cross border elephant populations and ecosystems
- Establishing the MIKE system so that it can continue after external funding assistance ceases

The main benefit therefore will include a much-increased knowledge of elephant numbers and distribution and a better understanding of the threats to their survival, as well as the associated knowledge of other species and their habitats generally. A further benefit will be understanding more fully the impact, or lack of impact, of decisions taken pursuant to CITES to support elephant conservation so that policy instruments in the international arena can become responsive to the identification of any positive or negative impacts or consequences.

3.2 Expected results and main activities

Expected Results

1. **Capacity of Range States built to ensure the flow of primary monitoring data is sustainable in the long term**
2. **Standard routines adopted for the collection, handling and quality control of data**
3. **Robust analysis and integration of primary and secondary data routinely undertaken and reported on.**
4. **MIKE structure efficiently and effectively managed, co-ordinated and monitored.**

Main Activities

The 31 Activities that will be undertaken in order to achieve the above Results are summarized in the Project's Logical Framework (Annex 1), and are described more fully in Annex 2.

3.3 Stakeholders

A minimum of 33 African countries will participate in the project. The selection of these countries was entirely based on the presence of wild elephants within their borders and the fact that all these CITES Parties were involved in taking the decision to have the MIKE Programme in 1997 and in giving the go ahead for implementation in 2000.

Prior to the start up of the EC pilot project in 2000/2001, each Sub-region was invited to a pre-implementation meeting to seek confirmation of their commitment and support. This was provided by the adoption of the now well-established institutional structures which ensure stakeholders ownership of the programme. These include Sub-regional Steering Committees consisting of the heads of the wildlife agencies, and the provision of National Coordinators and Site Officers. The final structure was reported to the CoP in the MIKE report (CoP12 Doc 34.2).

The first phase Project demonstrated the success of these arrangements, which have also been appreciated by others wanting to collaborate with governments on cross-border wildlife management. It has also witnessed one or two previously cautious or reluctant Range States moving fully behind MIKE. Some Sites involve active participation from local people, and these Sites have seen good engagement with such communities in the MIKE processes. The recent evaluation concluded that "*provided further support is forthcoming to ensure adequate time to achieve full sustainability, and the data contribute to improved decision-making at all levels, there is very little risk of losing stakeholder support*".

3.4 Risks and assumptions

The success of MIKE is dependent on a long-term commitment to implement the scheme from each participating agency in each participating nation. At the very least this means they have to maintain an adequate cadre of MIKE-trained staff as a continuous presence in each MIKE Site, including Site Officers, data entry clerks and patrol scouts. At the same time these staff must be kept supplied and equipped as appropriate to their function. The transfer of data from site to National Coordinator to Sub-regional Support Officer must also be accomplished safely and regularly. The major problem faced in achieving this is staff turnover. While acts of God cannot be controlled, many agencies plan to introduce MIKE to all areas under their jurisdiction as a means of mitigating the impact of routine internal transfer policies (which are usually premised on security considerations). At the same time this will help defuse any claims by those involved in MIKE that they are a special group being asked to do more than their colleagues, and therefore deserving of special recognition, usually financial. Such moves will help mitigate the problem at the lower levels, but the higher one goes in the hierarchy, the harder it is to find suitable replacements, and the more change must be resisted as a matter of policy.

Other problems to be overcome include maintaining the hardware and software used to store and transmit the data which, especially in remote locations, can be difficult and costly. Computers and GPSs have to be repaired if they fail, and supplies of various consumables, ranging from the paper data forms, to CDs, batteries, printer cartridges and so on, have to be maintained.

It is assumed that by the end of the project, the participating Range States will have fully absorbed the costs of sustaining basic MIKE activities by providing adequate funds in their recurrent budgets or through their respective funding strategies. The findings of the recent evaluation indicate that this assumption is sound. It is also assumed that CITES staff in the Central Coordinating and Sub-regional Support Units will be sustained financially in the long term from CITES own resources.

3.5 Conditionalities

None.

3.6 Crosscutting issues

The relevant regional policies which embrace environmental sustainability are described in section 2.2. At a global level, the project conforms to the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) Plan of Implementation, Section 4: Protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development. The project also conforms with WSSD's WEHAB Action Area 2: Reverse the loss of environmental resources, as called for in Millennium Development Goal-7, which includes action to: "*Develop methodologies for establishing baselines and indicators for biodiversity status and threats, for monitoring the trends in biodiversity in a selected number of habitats and ecosystems and for selected biodiversity taxa under various conservation and sustainable use regimes by 2005, and start applying these to measure and monitor the achievement of the overall target of halting the loss of biodiversity.*"

The MIKE programme's relationships to these and other important crosscutting issues are summarised in the Table below:

Development/cross cutting objectives	Directly targeted objective	Significant indirect impact
Poverty reduction (See section 2.1 and 2.2)		Better management of elephants leading to reductions in their negative impacts on rural livelihoods, as well as increases in their positive contributions to national and rural economies
Good Governance		All Range States are committed to MIKE information being publicly available, transparent, objective and trustworthy. This reduces the possibility of government corruption facilitating poaching
Integration in world economy		Through the information provided to CITES Parties by MIKE and ETIS, trade in a commodity with global economic value will be made sustainable
Environment (See section 2.2 and 2.3)	A system yielding much-increased knowledge of elephant numbers and the threats to their survival, as well as of other species and their habitats generally, resulting in elephants and their ecosystems being managed in sustainable and benefiting ways, including the reduction of human-elephant conflict.	Understanding the consequences of decisions taken under CITES with respect to elephants, so that policy instruments in the international arena can become responsive to any negative impacts identified.
Gender		The national authorities participating in MIKE are all equal opportunity employers, with increasing numbers of women being employed in field roles, including monitoring
Conflict resolution/Peace building		Using MIKE institutional and information sharing arrangements to foster cross border collaboration relevant to elephant and biodiversity conservation

4. Implementation issues

4.1 Implementation method

Since the CITES Secretariat is provided by the Executive Director of UNEP, the implementation of this Project will be made in accordance with the Financial and Administrative Framework Agreement between the European Community and the United Nations. The contract type will be a Standard Contribution Agreement with an International Organization, with the associated General Conditions applicable to European Community Contribution Agreement with International Organizations. As with Phase 1, the Implementing Organization of the MIKE Project will be the CITES Secretariat, located in Geneva, Switzerland. Given the fact that Phase 1 of MIKE was very successfully administered and monitored by the EC-AIDCO, it is recommended that the signatory counterpart in Brussels be the Director of AIDCO, acting with an official mandate from the ACP Secretariat.

The overall supervisory responsibility for MIKE has been given by the CoP to the Standing Committee of CITES under Conf. 10.10 (rev. CoP12). For this purpose, the Standing Committee has appointed a Sub-committee, known as the MIKE Sub-group. With the full agreement of the Range States, the Sub-group approved the CITES Secretariat to create a CITES presence in the Africa Region in the form of a MIKE Central Co-ordinating Unit, headed by a Director and located in Nairobi, and 4 Sub-regional Support Units in the CITES recognized sub-regions. These Units, thus forming together a single CITES/MIKE structure under the supervision of the Deputy Secretary General (DSG) of CITES, act as the Programme Secretariat. The day to day over-seeing of the implementation of the MIKE Programme therefore is the responsibility of the MIKE Director and the CITES Secretariat DSG, who report to the Standing Committee MIKE Sub-group and to the CoP.

Some specialized activities and technical inputs to MIKE will be contracted by the Implementing Organization through two distinct Service Agreements with the AfESG and with TRAFFIC (details in the Technical and Administrative Provisions document).

Given the Sub-regional approach to implementation and to ensure the beneficiaries take ownership and responsibility for facilitating the achievement of the Programme, the Range States in each Sub-region agreed to form a MIKE Sub-regional Steering Committee. This Committee is represented by the heads of the Wildlife Agencies under a rotating chair. The responsibilities of the Committee are as follows:

1. Ensuring that the Range States implementing MIKE within the Sub-region are delivering on their commitments in regard to National Officers, Site Officers, training, use of MIKE equipment, collection of data and the transmission of data from the site to the national level to the Sub-regional Support Officer (SSO) in line with MIKE data policy and protocol.
2. Reviewing progress reports provided by the SSO and assisting in removing any bottlenecks identified by these reports
3. Reviewing and approving draft analyses and reports to be presented to the CoPs
4. Keeping the responsible Minister and, where appropriate, senior Ministry officials informed on MIKE objectives, progress and achievements
5. Encouraging and facilitating cross-border collaboration
6. Ensuring the long term sustainability of MIKE programme activities in terms of institutional, manpower and financial commitments being secured on national recurrent budgets.

At the National level, each country has appointed a National Officer and a Site Officer at each site. These officers oversee MIKE implementation at the National and Site level.

This organizational arrangement has proved effective during Phase 1 of the Project and has ensured that the beneficiary countries are fully engaged in working with the Standing Committee and the CITES Secretariat in achieving proper implementation of the programme. This new Phase of the Project is determined to build on this success and to enhance the national appropriation of the Project while strengthening its sustainability.

4.2 Budget and calendar

The overall budgetary requirement is € 9.833.748 over 5 years. A detailed breakdown by Result and by Unit Costs is provided in Annex 3, while the relationship between expenditure and Results and Activities is shown in the Project Logframe (Annex 1)

The Range States have voluntarily committed their own staff to MIKE activities in their countries against their own recurrent budgets, and will continue to do so. The value of this input is estimated to be in excess of € 3,000,000.

An advance timetable for technical implementation is shown in Annex 4.

4.3 Procurement and award of grants procedures

All contracts implementing the financing agreement must be awarded and implemented in accordance with the General Regulations for works, supply and service contracts adopted by the ACP-EC Council of Ministers, supplemented by the General Conditions for contracts financed by EDF and the procedures and standard documents laid down and published by the Commission for the implementation of external operations, in force at the time of the launch of the procedure in question.

All programme estimates must respect the procedures and standard documents laid down by the Commission, in force at the time of the adoption of the programme estimates in question.

4.4 Performance monitoring

Performance will be monitored through quarterly Progress Reports relating to Annual Workplans. Workplans, and thus Reports, will be consistent with the Logframe which includes Objectively Verifiable Indicators (see Annex 1).

4.5 Evaluation and audit

The budget includes appropriate provisions for mid-term and final evaluations of the Contribution Agreement and the Service Agreements, and for annual financial audits.

Annexes

Annex 1: Project Logical Framework

Annex 2: Detailed description of proposed activities

Annex 3: Project Budget

Annex 4: Project Implementation Timetable

Annex 5: Sustainability of the Project

Annex 6: Abbreviations

Annex 7: Analysis of Matching Funds

Annex 1: Logical Framework

Intervention logic	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of verification	Assumptions
Overall objective: Elephant populations in Africa and Asia are managed sustainably by using the monitoring information to assist in making appropriate management and trade decisions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trends in the distribution and number of elephants as measured against the Baseline • Management and trade decisions being based on MIKE/ETIS information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AfESG and AsESG Reports, including the AED • CITES CoP Resolutions and Standing Committee Minutes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline is produced and accepted by the Parties • MIKE produces information (data and analyses) required for management and trade decisions
Project purpose: A standardized system of field data collection and a statistically robust method of analysis provided to the African Elephant Range States on a long term sustainable basis, with information in regard to changes in their elephant populations and the factors influencing these changes, and through which the impact of CITES decisions can be assessed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trends in illegal killing and trading made available to decision makers • MIKE/ETIS findings regularly disseminated and discussed • Trained staff routinely undertaking data collection and analysis at an internationally acceptable standard • Transfer of monitoring activities to sustainable national recurrent budgets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MIKE/ETIS-generated Annual Reports by Sub-region and Region • Minutes of MIKE's Annual Regional Meetings • CITES CoP reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analytical capacity of MIKE CCU fully operational • Range States will commit resources to monitor elephant populations and detect changes in illegal killing
Results: 1. Capacity of Range States built to ensure the flow of primary monitoring data is sustainable in the long term.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of training events and trainees at Site, National and Sub-Regional levels • # site-months of LEM, carcass and effort data increasing smoothly • # of SSO Site visits • # aerial surveys supported by National agencies • # dung surveys supported by National agencies • Range State equipment sufficient and functional • Analytical capacity built at the national and site levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SSO Quarterly Reports to CCU • Manuals and other training materials • Site-level Quarterly and Annual Reports • Site Data Logs • SSO Quarterly Reports to CCU • Survey Reports • Survey Reports • Table of equipment disbursed by country and site • Evaluation Report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participating Range State agencies sustain their inputs to MIKE and reduce turnover of involved staff • Participating Range State agencies make budgetary provisions for funding national MIKE activities after the project timeframe.

<p>2. Standard routines adopted for the collection, handling, and quality control of data.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effort-measuring protocols decided • LEM, carcass and effort data routinely passed from Site to CCU via NO and SSU • Database software revised and redistributed • Better information on meat trade available • Better information on local ivory trade and markets available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report of Taskforce • SSU-level Quarterly and Annual reports • CCU/SSU reports • Study Report • Study Report • TAG minutes and reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Problems affecting the smooth flow of data from Site to CCU via NO and SSU are solved
<p>3. Robust analysis and integration of primary and secondary data routinely undertaken and reported on.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central Data Analyst recruited • CCU equipped to undertake higher level analyses • Standard analytical and reporting framework defined • MIKE/ETIS data routinely analysed and integrated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sub-Group Minutes • List of hardware and software procured • Minutes of Workshop • CCU-level Quarterly and Annual reports • ETIS Country Reports • TAG minutes and reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic data are of a sufficient quantity and quality for meaningful analysis
<p>4. MIKE structure efficiently and effectively managed, coordinated and monitored.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programme coordination maintained through Meetings at all levels • Implementation monitoring carried out efficiently • Regular independent external reviews undertaken 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sub-Group Minutes • SSC Minutes • TAG Minutes • SSU Quarterly Reports to CCU • CCU Technical Reports to CITES/EC • CCU Financial Reports to CITES/EC • Mid-Term Evaluation Report • Final Evaluation Report • Audit Reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Core support for CCU and SSUs maintained without interruptions

Activities or inputs:		Specification of inputs	Specification of costs (in €)
Heading			
1.1	Provide Sub-regional training (MIKE)	Fees	€ 148,000
1.2	Provide Site based training (MIKE)	Travel	€ 857,500
1.3	Undertake assessment study of building analysis capacity at national and site level	Per Diems	€ 726,750
1.4	Procure and provide equipment	Equipment	€ 157,000
1.5	Provide Sub-regional and National training (ETIS)	Training manual	€ 5,000
1.6	National Officer MIKE routines	Communications	€ 40,000
1.7	Enhance Site Officer MIKE routines	Consumables	€ 112,000
1.8	Produce training manual		
2.1	Evolve and improve MIKE methodology and database software	Fees	€ 232,000
2.2	Use task force to evolve approach to measuring effort	Travel	€ 110,000
2.3	Undertake Population surveys	Per Diems	€ 78,750
2.4	Undertake Elephant meat trade impact study	Surveys	€ 640,000
2.5	Undertake Ivory trade studies	Support costs	€ 52,000
		Meeting Costs	€ 1,000
3.1	Undertake workshop for developing standard analytical and reporting framework	Fees	€ 106,400
3.2	Provide MIKE analysis and reports on a routine basis at the different levels	Travel	€ 250,000
3.3	Procure CCU hardware and software for handling CCU data management and analysis needs	Per Diems	€ 140,250
3.4	Develop scoring approach for influencing factor and site variable characteristics	Support Costs	€ 48,000
3.5	Validate site sample for regional and sub-regional analysis	Meeting Costs	€ 17,000
3.6	Develop MIKE/ETIS analysis	Equipment	€ 50,000
3.7	Produce ETIS country reports	Country reports	€ 82,500
3.8	Develop MIKE/AED integration	Translations	€ 24,000
3.9	Hold regular Regional Range State meetings	Publications	€ 25,500
3.10	Disseminate MIKE information		
4.1	Recruit Central data coordinator	Salaries	€ 2,770,000
4.2	Hold Sub-regional Steering Committee meetings	Fees	€ 60,000
4.3	Provide Central Coordinating Unit inputs	Travel	€ 1,300,500
4.4	Provide Sub-regional Support Unit inputs	Per Diems	€ 751,500
4.5	Provide TAG inputs and hold TAG meetings	Operating costs	€ 314,000
4.6	Undertake regular audits	Meeting costs	€ 40,000
4.7	Undertake mid-project evaluation	Audit	€ 40,000
4.8	Undertake end-project evaluation	Evaluation	€ 80,000

Annex 2: Detailed description of proposed Activities.

In order to achieve the required Results, this project would provide support for the following Activities:

Result 1: Capacity of Range States built to ensure the flow of primary monitoring data is sustainable in the long term

In view of the Programme sustainability and in accordance with Conf. 10.10(Rev.), MIKE will ensure that key areas of expertise are built at national and sub-regional levels. Specific trainings will be given by professional specialists and SSOs, and training materials will be produced and widely distributed.

1.1 Provide Sub-regional training(MIKE) & 1.2 Provide Site based training(MIKE)

For this result to be achieved, it is important to continue to develop the capacity of the African Elephant Range States to undertake population surveys, the determination of levels of illegal killing and the determination of patterns of influencing factors as a normal routine that can be continued on a long term basis. This will be achieved by training in survey methodology, data management and data analysis at the Sub-regional level as well as at the site level and national level. Experience from the first phase implementation of MIKE has demonstrated the value of bringing together MIKE officers into Sub-regional training fora, as this fosters the spirit of working together on a programme shared by most of the range states and allows the sharing of experience and ideas. In between such fora, visits by the SSOs provides further in-situ training and re-enforces the more formal training delivered in the Sub-regional sessions.

While the initial target for capacity building has been the wildlife agencies responsible for patrolling the MIKE Sites, further capacity building is required where elephants clearly roam or migrate outside the formal boundaries of the Sites [and/or protected areas]. Outreach and training in these areas will ensure that the affected local communities can develop robust information networks to provide a wide range of relevant MIKE information.

Each MIKE site and, as appropriate, its surrounding areas will vary in terms of stakeholders, target groups and NGO involvement. The objectives of the capacity building programs will accordingly be tailored on a site by site basis to reflect these local conditions.

In the MIKE context, the weakest institutional capacity is in regard to population survey activities. The optimum approach, as demonstrated in Phase 1, is to provide the training in the course of actually undertaking the surveys, which are required under the MIKE process on a 2-3 year cycle (Activity 2.3). It will also be necessary to discuss with the Sub-regional Steering Committees the optimum institutional arrangement for sustaining such capacity.

Of the influencing factors at each site, particular emphasis will be given to information on human-elephant conflicts, as many range states stress this to be a key management issue. MIKE Phase 1 has shown that the Programme can provide significant information for mitigating or resolving human-elephant conflicts.

Accordingly, the close and ongoing collaboration with the IUCN African Elephant Specialist Group (AfESG) will continue. AfESG offer a key role in collaborating with those responsible for elephant management in order to work on ameliorating such conflict. As a source of information, a Human Elephant Conflict Damage Form, based on AfESG guidelines² has been developed for use at MIKE, and other, Sites.

1.3 Undertake assessment study of building analysis capacity at national and site level

MIKE Phase 1 supported the development of site databases and training on their use. However, it will be important to assess the additional training required by the National Coordinators and Site officers in the use of GIS and statistical analysis, so that they can make the optimum use of site data in support of effective site and national decision making.

1.4 Procure and provide equipment

Equipment needs for effective monitoring have been identified. The use of GPS equipment greatly facilitates the recording of patrol movements, carcass locations and other observations. Experience has shown that the

² See AfESG, 2001: A Decision Support System for Managing Human-Elephant conflict in Africa.

supply of only 3 per site was inadequate and the intention is to increase this to at least 8 per site. The provision for computers and LCD projectors is to assist with training in particular.

1.5 Provide Sub-regional and National training (ETIS)

The Elephant Trade Information System (ETIS) relies for its data on the officials who make seizures to take time to record the details about those seizures in an ETIS format and then send those details to the TRAFFIC office in Harare, Zimbabwe. As a complication, the officials who make the seizures are usually Customs and Police officials who are not familiar with CITES and do not always liaise with their National CITES Management Authority. Experience has shown, however, that training wildlife, customs and police officers has shown good results in improving the understanding of ETIS, the collaboration between the different agencies and the delivery of data. This activity, using the excellent ETIS training manuals, will help a number of countries become more effective in providing ETIS data.

1.6 Enhance National Coordinator MIKE routines &

1.7 Enhance Site Officer MIKE routines

It has been agreed among all Range States that the National and Site officers should consider MIKE to be part of their day to day responsibilities and terms of reference that define their responsibilities have been drawn up. These two activities will ensure these duties are well understood and undertaken, leading to strong interaction between the SSOs and the National and Site Officers. This is critical in achieving and maintaining a high standard in their quality control responsibilities, and to getting support from the Heads of the wildlife agencies not to overload MIKE officers with other responsibilities

1.8 Produce training manual

High turnover due to staff transfers is an acknowledged problem. One clear solution is to extend MIKE training to cover all appropriate staff, whether attached to a MIKE Site or not. It will also be important to have the national and regional wildlife training institutes adopt such material in their curriculum, and to support all such training activities by continuing to develop and provide MIKE specific training manuals.

Result 2: Standard routines developed for the collection, handling, and quality control of data

On the basis of the lessons learnt, MIKE will strengthen the methods and refine the quality and completeness of field data collection and population surveys. This will include specific meat trade and ivory trade studies coordinated by AfESG and ETIS, which will clarify the wider context of illegal killing of elephants.

2.1 Evolve and improve MIKE methodology and database software

The three critical components at Site level are information on elephant mortality and its causes, the determination of site related influencing factors, and the quality control, integration and utilisation of the data and the Site data base. Whilst the activities under Result 1 will improve all three components, MIKE is adopting a process to continuously assess and improve all methodologies and implement them through relevant training (ref. Activity 4.5). Information regarding elephant mortality and its causes must be improved especially at Sites where patrols do not operate, while the patterns of some of the influencing factors will require a variety of approaches. These in turn will initiate improvements in database, GIS, data processing and analysis software, which will themselves require the support of programming specialists.

2.2 Use task force to evolve approach to measuring effort

The determination of levels of illegal killing through law enforcement monitoring will continue. However the use of patrols, whilst important, does not cover those sites which include non-protected areas. Further work is required on alternative methods, such as local community information networks. For the trend analysis to become a reality, more work is required on the measurement of effort and a task force plus workshop is needed to handle this requirement as speedily as possible. These developments will in turn need updates and amendments to be made to the database software, which will require some specialist inputs.

2.3 Undertake population surveys

Site based population surveys are fundamental to the MIKE design and also provide valuable ancillary information on human activities including encirclement, encroachment and illegal hunting. This Activity addresses specific survey requirements identified in Phase 1, for some savannah Sites and especially for forest

Sites in Central and West Africa where in many instances population estimates remain highly subjective and speculative. These population data, once integrated into the African Elephant Database, will help lower the proportion of Sites still classified in the “speculative” and “possible” categories.

2.4 Undertake Elephant meat trade impact study

Analysis of the existing MIKE carcass database, developed under Phase 1, indicates that the trade in elephant meat, especially in the Central African Sub-region, is an important factor underlying the illegal killing of elephants. Neither the dynamics, scale or impact of this trade are well understood and much more information is required, both to improve the MIKE and ETIS information bases and to assisting with the development of appropriate management solutions. This study will be co-ordinated by the AfESG and will focus in the first instance on some ‘hotspot’ areas in the Central African Sub-region.

2.5 Undertake Ivory trade studies

Resolution Conf. 10.10 established a companion monitoring system to MIKE to track globally the illegal trade in elephant products. Known as ETIS (Elephant Trade Information System) and operated under the auspices of TRAFFIC, it has already been able to assess some of the patterns of the illegal ivory trade and its influence on the illegal killing of elephants, for example the influence of illegal domestic ivory markets in Africa. Whilst there have been some good studies of the ivory trade markets, the issue is so critical that further updates and improvements to the data, co-ordinated by TRAFFIC International, are needed both on the patterns of the illegal trade in ivory and on the changes in the price of ivory.

Result 3: Robust analysis and integration of primary and secondary data routinely undertaken and reported on

A robust analysis depends on a standardization of reports, on an enhanced analytical capacity at all levels, and on a high level of refinement of the data characterization. To achieve this result, MIKE will also promote the integration of complementary inputs from ETIS and AfESG, and facilitate the synergy with these groups.

3.1 Undertake workshop for developing standard analytical and reporting framework

The recent evaluation of MIKE highlighted that there was now an urgent need to develop and finalise a standard analytical and reporting framework. A workshop is planned to get this need underway as quickly as possible. It will then be important to implement these analytical routines on a regular basis. At the site and national levels the routine should aim to look at illegal killing levels and trends on a quarterly to half yearly basis.

3.2 Provide MIKE analysis and reports on a routine basis at the different levels &

3.3 Procure CCU hardware and software for handling CCU data management and analysis needs

While it is intended to report half yearly at the sub-regional level and annually at the regional level, any early warning signals can initiate a more intensive reporting routine. These routines will involve the site and national officers in conjunction with the SSOs and the CCU data co-ordinator. This analytical routine will require the flow of data all the way up to the CCU. At the CCU level the amount of data will be enormous and will need to be facilitated by the provision of a relational database, such as SQL or Oracle and the ability to transmit large database files using high capacity 2-way satellite technology.

3.4 Develop scoring approach for influencing factor and site variable characteristics

The analysis of MIKE data presented in the MIKE report to the CITES Conference of the Parties (October 2004) confirmed the importance of incorporating site and influencing variables in the analysis. It is necessary therefore to evolve a scoring method that allows these variables to be given a value that can then be used in the analysis. This is an area of work where close collaboration with ETIS is important as some of the influencing factors are common to both systems.

3.5 Validate site sample for regional and sub-regional analysis

MIKE was designed to be a Site based monitoring system with the sample of Sites carefully selected to give balanced and unbiased results at regional and sub-regional levels. However, some alternative Sites may have to be used in place of those not reporting due to civil unrest, while some individual countries have proposed alternative Sites to those originally selected. Thirdly some site characteristics change over time. In all three

cases, the influence of any changes on the final regional and sub-regional results must be assessed, and a final sample of representative Sites must be selected.

3.6 Develop MIKE/ETIS analysis & 3.7 Produce ETIS country reports

It will be important to work on the analytical system to ensure appropriate MIKE/ETIS linkages are created. To do this, provisions are made to support the ETIS programme in its production of Country Reports, in development of its analytical framework, and in further data collection efforts in key ivory producing, transit and consumer countries. All this will assist in ensuring that the relevant ETIS-derived influencing factors are well covered and linked to MIKE.

3.8 Develop MIKE/AED integration

The Range States have agreed that all population surveys undertaken under the MIKE programme should contribute to the AfESG African Elephant Database. There is therefore a need to collaborate closely with the AED co-ordinator in order to assist with reducing the Probable/Possible/Speculative categories, improving the information in regard to ‘elephant range’ and collaborating closely on population survey planning and analysis thus facilitating compatible improvements to both the MIKE information base and analysis and the AED Status reports that the AfESG regularly provides on a 3 year cycle.

3.9 Hold regular Regional meetings

An activity that is being constantly requested by the range states is the opportunity for a regular forum, where all Range States can meet to discuss common issues, problems and solutions relating to elephant management needs. Such a forum would not only respond to this need but also provide the opportunity to promote collaboration and provide MIKE, ETIS and AfESG feedback. A series of four Range State Meeting has therefore been included as an activity under this Result. AfESG experience and expertise in providing technical resource inputs into and facilitating such meetings (including pre-CoPs Range States Dialogue meetings) will be utilized.

3.10 Disseminate MIKE information

It will be important to help facilitate the uptake of MIKE information if the objective of having such information guide and support decision making in regard to management, protection and enforcement needs of elephants are to be met. Mechanisms already identified include the building of capacity to undertake site level and national level analysis and the use of Sub-regional Steering Committees, the CITES Standing Committee and the CITES Conference of Parties.

However there are initiatives undertaken by the AfESG which would also facilitate this uptake and encourage further Range States/AfESG/ MIKE collaboration. Range States/AfESG initiatives that provide opportunities for utilizing MIKE information are:

- Development of national and sub-regional management strategies
- Development of corridors in West Africa
- Human/elephant conflict amelioration
- Guiding translocation and re-introduction of African elephants
- Managing local “over-population” problems
- Determining impact of elephant meat trade
- Assisting the IUCN “red listing” analysis

In addition collaboration with AfESG provides opportunities for support in training, information dissemination and range state cross-border interactions. This could be undertaken by:

- Provision of AfESG specialist trainers
- Using the AfESG *Pachyderm* Journal
- AfESG Participation in the MIKE Sub-regional Steering Committee meetings

Underpinning this, there is a commitment by all Range States to have the information publicly available, transparent, objective and trustworthy, in order to meet the agreed objective of guiding the conservation of elephants and guiding any decisions at the site, national, sub-regional and global levels that may impact on their

long term future. This should ensure better knowledge being available (particularly as 75% of the countries involved in MIKE previously had little or no knowledge available).

Donors, partnering organisations and other collaborators will have access to the same information to be used in guiding and agreeing on management strategies, development policies, community involvement and gender aspects.

For maximum effectiveness, provision has been made to translate all information into both French and English.

Result 4: MIKE structure efficiently and effectively managed, coordinated and monitored

The MIKE CCU and the four SSUs provide the essential infrastructural support to the MIKE Programme. The overall efficiency and sustainability of the Programme also depends from the active input and monitoring from the Sub-regional Steering Committees and from the TAG. This global support ensures the smooth flow, validation, and endorsement of MIKE data from the field to the CoPs.

4.1 Recruit Central Data Co-ordinator (CDC)

While this was planned for the previous phase of MIKE, the recruitment of this staff member failed due to unforeseen circumstance. It is now a matter of high priority, emphasized in the evaluation report, to recruit the CDC so that the person can drive key activities related to data analysis described under result 3.

4.2 Hold Sub-regional Steering Committee meetings

In order to sustain the monitoring programme over the long term, the institutional arrangements agreed by the Range States are at the core of the long-term maintenance of MIKE ownership by national authorities. The heads of the wildlife agencies will continue to be involved through the Sub-regional Steering Committees to oversee the implementation of MIKE both within their countries and across their borders. These meetings will continue to be supported. In addition, it will be important to bring all the Range States together to consider reports intended for CITES CoPs. This latter need will be covered under activity 3.9

However these institutional arrangements are not just there to oversee the MIKE programme implementation. They will be the instruments and conduit for taking MIKE information and using it to guide decision making at local, national and sub-regional levels, and for developing policies in regard to elephant management, local community involvement and benefit sharing. By linking site staff to headquarter staff, and in particular by linking the Heads of the wildlife agencies to MIKE information, these institutional arrangements ensure that such information is brought to bear in any future policy development.

4.3 Provide Central Coordinating Unit inputs &

4.4 Provide Sub-regional Support Unit inputs

It is a main objective to develop and ensure MIKE as a routine operation in the Range States, but it is also a programme with a sub-regional and regional context. Some institutional support arrangement is therefore required to facilitate the sub-regional and regional data management and analysis and to act as the programme's secretariat. It is also a main function of such a secretariat to provide the training and capacity building support for achieving the programme on a long-term sustainable basis. A further function is to ensure that MIKE sustains a systematic, standard and appropriate quality approach between the countries.

The secretariat support is provided through a Central Co-ordinating Unit (CCU) in Nairobi, and four Sub-regional Support Units (Ouagadougou, Yaoundé, Windhoek and Nairobi). The SSUs are to be staffed by one professional person, or Sub-Regional Support Officer (SSO), in East and Southern Africa, and by two in Central and West Africa (due to the greater number of sites). These staffing levels conform to the recent evaluation report which strongly recommended that Central Africa should benefit from two SSOs, where previously there was only one, and that two should be maintained in West Africa. In addition it will be necessary to provide some administrative and financial management support to each SSU, and sustain an adequate frequency of site visits.

The CCU consists of four staff. These are the Director, the Data Analyst, the Financial Manager and a Programme Support Officer. Again it will be important to sustain their inputs and in the case of the Data Analyst to give urgent attention to recruiting this person (see activity 4.1). Whilst any funding agreed by the EC for this activity will be devoted to Africa, it is worth noting that the CCU also has to support MIKE's Asia programme.

It is also very important to achieve this sustainability such that the institutional arrangement, particularly the CCU and SSUs avoid becoming unnecessarily bureaucratic and avoid becoming oversized and thus over-demanding on scarce resources.

4.5 Provide TAG inputs and hold TAG meetings

MIKE as a programme never came as a perfectly designed package. The implementation process is constantly suggesting where improvements to data collection methods, data management and data analysis are required. As part of the institutional support for both MIKE and ETIS, the Parties to CITES have agreed that there should be a Technical Advisory Group to help guide the science of MIKE and ETIS, to assist in achieving these improvements and to guide on minimum standards and to do this in as transparent a process as possible. To achieve this, the TAG needs to meet on a regular basis and to undertake work in between meetings in regard to furthering MIKE development and improvements. However such work can not be restricted to the TAG members. Specialist skills in regard to computer programming, statistical analysis, DNA analysis, are examples of the type of inputs that may be required as and when needed.

Current issues that the TAG continues to advise on include:

- Consideration of how best to measure effort with the help of spatial analysis for patrols
- Consideration of alternative carcass detection methods that can be used in non patrol situations or biased patrol situations
- Use of early warning mechanisms
- Use of DNA mark/ recapture methods in areas of low elephant density/low elephant numbers
- Testing and improving analytical methods
- Development of survey standards with appropriate back up documentation

These needs will be given emphasis as initial activities under result 3, but it is important to make the point that the work does not stop on conclusion of a workshop or task force report. It is a TAG objective to be continually reviewing and guiding MIKE's science and methodology. It will therefore be important that regular TAG meetings occur in order to keep addressing the needs of MIKE in regard to the following:

- Ground survey work
- Population survey work
- Factors influencing elephant status and trends
- Analysis and Synthesis work
- MIKE/ETIS linkages

4.6 Undertake regular audits &

4.7 Undertake mid-project evaluation &

4.8 Undertake end-project evaluation

It is good practice to submit any programme or project to regular audit and evaluation. The MIKE programme should be no exception and this is provided for.

Annex 3: Draft Budget for 5 year main phase MIKE Implementation

		Unit	No. of Units	Unit Rate	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Euros
Result 1 Activities										
1.1 Sub regional training - MIKE survey methodology, data management, data analysis, GIS, HEC	Specialist trainers	Fees	days	180	400	24000	24000	24000	24000	72000
		Travel	trips	12	2000	8000	8000	8000	8000	24000
	Trainees	Per diems	days	180	150	9000	9000	9000	9000	27000
		Travel	trips	700	700	164000	164000	162000	140000	490000
		Per diems	days	2800	150	140000	140000	140000	140000	420000
1.2 Site based training - MIKE survey methodology, data management, data analysis, GIS, HEC	Specialist trainers	Fees	days	80	400	11000	11000	10000	10000	32000
		Travel	trips	4	2000	2700	2700	2600	2600	8000
		Per diems	days	80	150	4000	4000	4000	4000	12000
1.5 Sub regional and national training - ETIS data collection	Specialist trainers	Fees	days	80	400	11000	11000	10000	10000	32000
		Travel	trips	20	2000	13400	13400	13200	13200	40000
	Trainees	Per diems	days	80	150	4000	4000	4000	4000	12000
		Travel	trips	300	700	70000	70000	70000	70000	210000
		Per diems	days	900	150	45000	45000	45000	45000	135000
1.4 Equipment	GPS	each		275	400	110000				110000
	Computer hardware	each		10	2500	25000				25000
	Computer software	each		10	1000	10000				10000
	LCD Projectors	each		4	3000	12000				12000
1.8 Production of training manual		each		100	50	2000	3000			5000
1.6 National Support Costs		Travel	trips	55	500	27500				27500
		Per diems	days	275	150	41250				41250
	Equipment consumables	month		800	50	40000				40000
	Communications	month		800	50	40000				40000
1.7 Site Support Costs		Travel	trips	100	500	25000	25000			50000
		Per diems	days	500	150	37500	37500			75000
	Equipment consumables	month		1440	50	36000	36000			72000
1.3 Assessment Study - Developing National and Site level analysis capacity		Fees	days	30	400	12000				12000
		Travel	trips	4	2000	8000				8000
		Per diems	days	30	150	4500				4500
Subtotal						936850	607600	501800	0	0
										2046250
Result 2 Activities										
2.1 Evolving and improving MIKE methodology (database development, data management, data analysis, GIS development)		Fees	days	180	400	15000	15000	14000	14000	72000
		Travel	trips	20	2000	10000	10000	7500	7500	40000
		Per diems	days	125	150	5500	5500	2750	2750	18750
2.2 Task force for developing 'effort' approach		Fees	days	50	400	20000				20000
		Travel	trips	10	2000	20000				20000
		Per diems	days	50	150	7500				7500
	Meeting costs	each		1	1000	1000				1000
2.3 Population Surveys	Forest ecosystems	each		8	50.000	100000	100000	100000	100000	400000
	Savanna ecosystems	each		6	40.000	60000	60000	60000	60000	240000
2.4 Elephant meat trade impact study in CA		Fees	days	250	400	30000	50000	20000	20000	100000
		Travel	trips	15	2000	10000	15000	5000	5000	30000
		Per diems	days	250	150	12500	18750	6250	6250	37500
	AfESG support input	days		100	400	13000	20000	7000	7000	40000
2.5 Ivory Trade studies		Fees	days	100	400	10000		20000	10000	40000
		Travel	trips	10	2000	5000		10000	5000	20000
		Per diems	days	100	150	3750		7500	3750	15000
	TRAFFIC support input	days		30	400	3000		6000	3000	12000
Subtotal						326250	294250	266000	184250	43000
										1113750

Result 3 Activities

3.1 Standard analytical and reporting framework workshop	Fees	days	50	400	20000				20000
	Travel	trips	10	2000	20000				20000
	Per diems	days	50	150	7500				7500
	Meeting costs	each	1	1000	1000				1000
3.4 Develop scoring approach (influencing factors/site variables)	Fees	days	10	400	4000				4000
	Travel	trips	1	2000	2000				2000
	Per diems	days	10	150	1500				1500
3.5 Validate site sample (Regional/Sub-regional)	Fees	days	5	400	2000				2000
	Travel	trips	1	2000	2000				2000
	Per diems	days	5	150	750				750
3.3 Equipment	SQL type hardware and software	each	1	30000	30000				30000
	Communication hardware and sofware	each	1	20000	20000				20000
3.2 Developing and producing MIKE analysis	Specialist input								
	Fees	days	80	400	16000	16000			32000
	Travel	trips	5	2000	5000	5000			10000
	Per diems	days	30	150	2500	2000			4500
3.6 Development of MIKE/ETIS data analytical links	Fees	days	21	400	2800	2800	2800		8400
	Travel	trips	3	2000	2000	2000	2000		6000
	Per diems	days	20	150	1000	1000	1000		3000
3.8 AED/MIKE integration	AED collaboration								
	AfESG support input	days	100	400	10000	10000	10000	5000	5000
3.7 Production of ETIS country reports		each	165	500	16500	16500	16500	16500	16500
3.9 Annual Regional Meetings	Travel	trips	300	700	52500	52500	0	52500	52500
	Per diems	days	820	150	30750	30750	0	30750	30750
	Meeting costs	each	4	4000	4000	4000	0	4000	4000
	AfESG technical resource and facilitation support input	days	120	400	12000	12000	0	12000	12000
3.10 Information dissemination	Translation Publications	docs pages	30 150	800 170	4800 5100	4800 5100	4800 5100	4800 5100	24000 25500
Subtotal					252200	164950	65200	130650	130650
									743650

Result 4 Activities

4.2 Sub-regional Steering Committee meetings

	Travel	trips	275	700	38500	38500	38500	38500	38500	192500
	Per diems	days	700	150	21000	21000	21000	21000	21000	105000
	Meeting costs	each	20	2000	8000	8000	8000	8000	8000	40000

4.1 & 4.3 Central Co-ordinating unit (Director, Data Co-ordinator,

Financial Manager & Programme Support Officer

Salaries	Director	month	60	7500	90000	90000	90000	90000	90000	450000
	Data Analyst	month	60	6000	72000	72000	72000	72000	72000	360000
	Financial manager	month	60	3000	36000	36000	36000	36000	36000	180000
	Programme Support Officer	month	60	2500	30000	30000	30000	30000	30000	150000
	Recruitment cost	each	1	10000	10000					10000
Travel	International	trips	75	2000	30000	30000	30000	30000	30000	150000
	Sub-regional	trips	80	700	14000	11000	11000	11000	9000	56000
	Local	trips	10	200	500	500	500	500		2000
Per diems		days	1300	150	45000	40000	40000	40000	30000	195000
Operating costs	Office rent	month	60	1000	12000	12000	12000	12000	12000	60000
	Communications	month	60	500	6000	6000	6000	6000	6000	30000
	Office supplies/admin	month	60	600	7200	7200	7200	7200	7200	36000
	Equipment maintenance	month	60	100	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200	6000
	Insurance	year	5	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	10000

4.4 Sub-regional Support Units (5 SSOs & Admin/financial support staff)

Salaries	SSOs	month	360	4000	288000	288000	288000	288000	288000	1440000
Travel	Admin/financial support	month	180	1000	36000	36000	36000	36000	36000	180000
	International	trips	50	2000	20000	20000	20000	20000	20000	100000
	Sub-regional	trips	600	700	84000	84000	84000	84000	84000	420000
	Local	trips	200	200	8000	8000	8000	8000	8000	40000
Per diems		days	2300	150	69000	69000	69000	69000	69000	345000
Operating costs	Office rent	month	60	1000	12000	12000	12000	12000	12000	60000
	Communications	month	60	1000	12000	12000	12000	12000	12000	60000
	Office supplies/admin	month	60	600	7200	7200	7200	7200	7200	36000
	Equipment maintenance	month	60	100	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200	6000
	Insurance	year	5	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	10000

4.5 TAG meetings

Travel	trips	150	2000	60000	60000	60000	60000	60000	300000
Per diems	days	560	150	16800	16800	16800	16800	16800	84000

4.5 Research and development

TAG inputs	Fees	days	150	400	12000	12000	12000	12000	12000	60000
	Travel	trips	20	2000	8000	8000	8000	8000	8000	40000
	Per diems	days	150	150	4500	4500	4500	4500	4500	22500

4.6 Audit

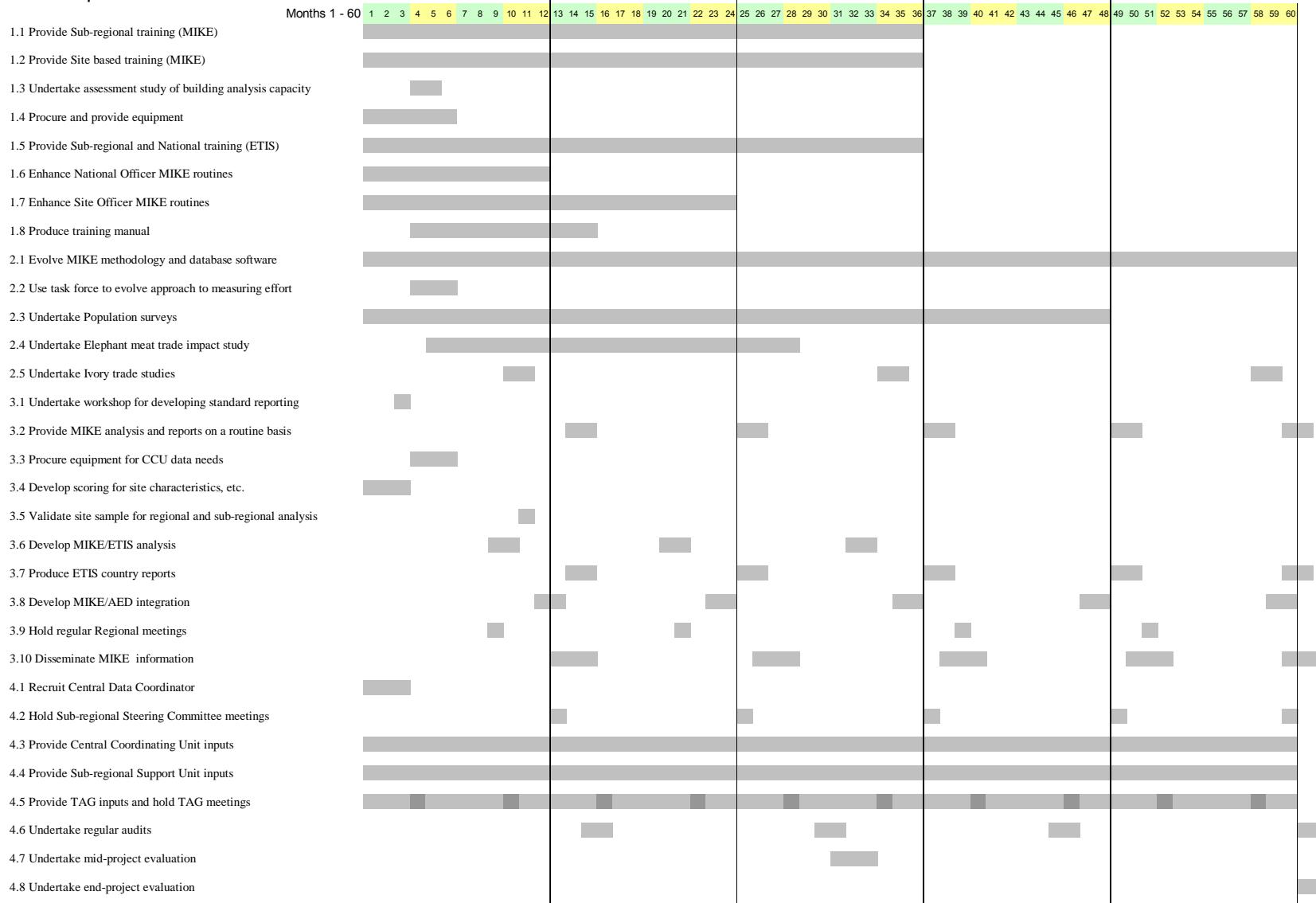
4.7 & 4.8 Evaluation

year	4	10.000		10.000	10.000	10.000	10.000	10.000	40000
each	2	40.000			40.000			40.000	80000

Subtotal				1064100	1056100	1096100	1056100	1083600	5356000
Total - Direct Costs				2579400	2122900	1929100	1371000	1257250	9259650
Contingencies 2.2%				56747	46704	42440	30162	27660	203712
Administrative Costs 4%				103176	84916	77164	54840	50290	370386

Total

2739323 2254520 2048704 1456002 1335200 9833748

Annex 4: Implementation Timetable

Annex 5: Measures ensuring Sustainability

1. Although the MIKE Programme has benefited greatly from generous donor funding, there has been an inevitable curtailment of activities during the break between the completion of the first phase of MIKE funding (EC Project No. B7-6200/00-18/DEV/ENV) and the start of the next funding cycle envisaged under this current Financing Proposal.
2. Clearly, the most important and immediate task in the new funding cycle will be to re-energise the MIKE Programme at Sub-regional, National and Site levels, along with all aspects of MIKE data collection, validation, integration and transmission to the SSUs and the CCU. Central to this is the rapid identification and appointment of the Central Data Analyst (Activity 4.1).
3. However, the Project Evaluation of the MIKE programme (September 2004) identified the reliance on project cycles as a major constraint to MIKE sustainability, and it is clear that the dependency of MIKE on long term donor funding and on large, externally funded technical inputs must be addressed to ensure true sustainability.
4. Two critical components of long term sustainability were identified under Phase 1 and a strategy was adopted to implement them:
 - a) The strong embedding of all MIKE programme activities at Sub-Regional and National levels (primarily through Activities listed under Result 4); and
 - b) The absorption of the CCU – SSU activities within the core structure of the CITES Secretariat.This strategy will be strengthened and enhanced in the course of this current funding cycle.
5. Sub-Regional Sustainability (Activities 4.2, 4.3, 4,4)
 - a) To further encourage the sense of ownership of MIKE by the Range States, the Sub-regional Steering Committees will progressively take over the implementation and control of the MIKE Programme at the Sub-regional level. Their membership, which includes all Heads of Wildlife Authorities and National Officers, Sub-regionally based TAG and/or AfESG members, and closely participating NGOs, imparts considerable authority to them.
 - b) Sub-regional implementation plans will be drawn up annually by the SSO working with the CCU and with the members of the Sub-regional Steering Committees. These implementation plans will identify for each sub-region the scope and timing of MIKE activities under the Work Plans in the Financing Proposal, and the resources (training modules, equipment, site visits, etc.) allocated to them.
 - c) At their annual meetings, the Sub-regional Steering Committees will endorse and encourage the embedding of MIKE activities at the National level, especially the adoption of MIKE budget lines and the drafting of national implementation plans for MIKE – including the adoption of new MIKE Sites.
 - d) Finally, the four planned Regional Meetings of all Heads of Wildlife Authorities will encourage, at the regional (continental) level, a strong sense of ownership of the MIKE programme and the data it delivers. These Regional meetings will form an important platform for consensus building before the Range State Dialogue Meetings at future CoPs.
6. National Level Sustainability (Result 1: Activities 1.1, 1.2, 1.3; 1.6, 1.7, 1.8)
 - a) Sustainability at the National level will follow the deep embedding of MIKE activities into the normal routines of the national wildlife authorities.
 - b) Critical to this embedding will be the adoption by the national authorities of a MIKE budget line within their annual expenditures, and the preparation of MIKE national implementation plans.
 - c) Of specific importance is the preparation of training modules for MIKE National Officers, Site Officers and Patrols, which should in turn become embedded in the training curricula of national and sub-regional wildlife training institutions. At the Site level, it is important that Site Officers and specialised Patrol Officers be able to train their replacements.

- d) The even wider adoption of MIKE within national wildlife Authorities will be enhanced by:
 - i) The adoption of new MIKE Sites and the application there of MIKE monitoring routines;
 - ii) Capacity building among Site Officers to use MIKE data at the Site level for better protected area management and more effective patrolling;
 - iii) Capacity building among the National Officers to use the MIKE data from all the Sites for National level assessments of elephant status and trends.

7. Institutional Sustainability of the CCU and SSU

- a) The MIKE Central Co-ordination Unit and the four Sub-regional Support Units provide the essential infrastructural support to the MIKE programme which ensures the smooth flow, validation and endorsement of MIKE data from the Sites via the NOs through the SSUs to the CCU, and on to the CoP. To achieve sustainability, these Units and their staff are already absorbed institutionally into the CITES Secretariat (cf. CITES Secretariat organization chart), and must also be absorbed operationally in the future.
- b) The first stage is to complete the ongoing process of acquiring for the CCU and for each SSU foreign mission status as CITES/MIKE Offices in the countries where they are located.
- c) The second stage is to absorb the CCU and the four SSUs within the CITES Secretariat, to be funded from the CITES Trust Fund. The CITES Secretariat will put such a proposal before CoP14 in 2007.
- d) The final aspect of this institutional sustainability is to enable the MIKE Sub-Group of the Standing Committee of CITES to achieve its full role in the strategic planning and oversight of the MIKE Programme through a more regular programme of meetings. This is being addressed at the forthcoming 53rd Meeting of the Standing Committee in June 2005.

Annex 6:Acronyms

ACP:	Africa Caribbean Pacific
AED:	African Elephant Database (AfESG)
AfESG:	African Elephant Specialist Group (IUCN/Species Survival Commission)
CAWHFI:	Central Africa World Heritage Forest Initiative (UNESCO/UNF)
CCU:	Central Coordination Unit (MIKE)
CDA:	Central Data Analyst
CITES:	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Fauna and Flora
COMIFAC:	Commission des Forêts d'Afrique Centrale
CoP:	Conference of the Parties (CITES)
EC:	European Commission
ECOFAC:	Conservation et Utilisation Rationnelle des Ecosystèmes Forestiers en Afrique Centrale (EU)
ECOPAS:	Ecosystèmes Protégés en Afrique Soudano-Sahélienne (EU)
EDF:	European Development Fund
ETIS:	Elephant Trade Information Service (CITES/TRAFFIC)
EU:	European Union
FP:	Financing Proposal
GEF:	Global Environment Facility
GIS:	Geographical Information System
GPS:	Global Positioning System
HEC:	Human-Elephant Conflict
IUCN:	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
LEM:	Law Enforcement Monitoring
MIKE:	Monitoring of Illegal Killing of Elephants (CITES)
NO:	National Officer – also known as National Coordinator (MIKE)
PA:	Protected Area
RAPAC:	Réseau des Aires Protégées en Afrique Centrale (EU)
SC:	Standing Committee (CITES)
SO:	Site Officer (MIKE)
SSCs:	Sub-regional Steering Committees
SSO:	Sub-regional Support Officer (MIKE)
SSU:	Sub-regional Support Unit (MIKE)
TAG:	Technical Advisory Group (MIKE/ETIS)
TOR:	Terms of Reference
TRAFFIC:	Trade Records Analysis of Fauna and Flora in Commerce
UNDP:	United Nations Development Program
UNEP:	United Nations Environment Program
UNESCO:	UN Education, Sciences and Culture Organization
UNF:	United Nations Foundation
USFWS:	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
WCS:	Wildlife Conservation Society
WWF:	World Wide Fund for Nature

Independent evaluation – September 2004

Summary of conclusions and recommendations

0.1 Overview

After two and half years the MIKE programme is still very much in development mode.

Considering the political and logistical challenges inherent in establishing a standardised system across a huge, poorly developed and multilingual continent, the Project team is to be congratulated for having got as far as they have.

The fact remains however that much remains to be done and, in the quest for efficiency, the various recommendations made are all based on a common strategic principle: ***simplify wherever possible***.

It is recommended that MIKE determines once and for all which are the sites critical for the analyses which will contribute to the Overall Objective.

It must then, without any prejudice to the spread of the MIKE system to other places, concentrate its efforts and resources on these “official” Sites.

0.2 Funding

0.2.1 Short term

MIKE’s continuity and momentum is being adversely affected by a deficient and uncertain funding situation.

The Project should finalise its “Phase II” financing proposal for an EDF grant as soon as possible, not least because an interval of many months can be anticipated between its submission and the actual release of funds.

Provided sufficient funds are available to cover the needs of both parties and unacceptable processing delays are not incurred, the consultants would recommend MIKE to give careful consideration to a joint proposal with the African Elephant Specialist Group, for reasons of efficiency and effectiveness.

0.2.2 Long term

So long as MIKE’s objectives remain the same, it cannot exist or function without a sub-regional and regional infrastructure.

If MIKE is to function indefinitely, thought must be given to how its administration can be divorced from an endless project cycle and made sustainable in the long term.

Absorbing MIKE’s core personnel into the Secretariat’s full time staff under the CITES Trust Fund is one option recommended for the MIKE Subgroup’s consideration.

0.3 Organisation and management

MIKE’s single biggest deficiency is the lack of a standardised analytical and reporting framework across all levels, and developing and then applying such a framework must be the next phase of the Project’s prime focus.

This work must be led and coordinated by a full time “Central Data Analyst” based in the CCU whose recruitment must be given the topmost priority.

An appropriately qualified person will not be easy to find, so the post should be advertised worldwide and the associated terms geared to attract a top professional.

0.4 Monitoring and evaluation

In the next phase, project implementation monitoring should be based on the logframe, meaning all workplans and progress reports should be consistent with it.

The next phase should include adequate budgets to enable thorough evaluations at both mid-term and end-term.

0.5 Routine monitoring of illegal killing

0.5.1 Site selection

It was only after the MIKE design was formally approved (February 1999), that the additional two objectives which gave MIKE much greater relevance at the national level were endorsed (April 2000). This led to an adjustment of the sites to be included, which inevitably upset the unbiased nature of the sample.

As a result, the Project has ended up with more and different sites than were identified in the design, but without any decisions having yet been made as to which of these sites can be included in any sub-regional or regional analysis, or how many of them should be given direct support.

Of the options available for resolving the mismatch between the Sites currently recognised and the original selection, one which involves analyses based on 45 sites that are compatible with the original design is recommended.

The question of whether the number of sites used in analysis can be enlarged or not, should be catered for in the next phase. Irrespective of the answer, MIKE must set a limit to the number of sites it will provide with direct support.

At the national level, MIKE should encourage the expansion of its monitoring methodology to as many sites as possible in order to maximise returns to the individual countries participating.

However, it should be made clear that countries wishing to extend the application of MIKE to non-official sites must do so at their own expense.

0.5.2 Data collection protocols: report forms

The forms are trying to capture too much information, rather than the bare minimum needed for MIKE purposes.

Patrol Form

The form in current use includes many fields for data which actually are redundant for MIKE purposes.

Provided an attempt is made to ensure that the spatial and temporal distribution of search effort at each site does not vary significantly between years, any visibility bias can be assumed constant and safely ignored.

The need to distinguish patrol legs is unnecessary. The data would be more efficiently processed if each change was simply treated as a separate patrol with a separate forms, rather than as separate legs of the same patrol with a single form.

Carcass Form

Because MIKE data are to be analysed and reported by calendar year, the key datum required is an estimate of the year of death.

HEC Form

Elephants killed as a result of HEC are already distinguished on the Carcass Report, and attempting to capture more detail through a separate form is not cost-effective.

Monthly Report Form

It is recommended that responsibility for the acquisition of influencing factor data for each site be shifted from the Site Officer to the National Coordinators and Sib-Regional Support Officers, and the Monthly Report Form modified accordingly.

Summary

MIKE should review which data are needed for the higher level analyses and therefore essential to MIKE.

The various data forms should then be revised, and their fields highlighted, both on paper and on screen, in such a way as to distinguish essential from non-essential data.

0.5.3 Data collection protocols: measuring effort

Search effort

At present MIKE makes little if any attempt to influence the pattern of patrolling in any given Site. For a truly representative picture, it is recommended that MIKE actively promotes the following basic patrol strategy in each area:

- all parts of the area should be visited at some time during the year to avoid gaps
- the spatial and temporal distribution of patrols should not vary significantly between years

Compliance with this strategy can be monitored through the system's GIS link, and make it possible to determine the proportion of a site that was covered during the year, and analyse the effect of patrol intensity as a factor influencing illegal killing.

Time-based measures of search effort are superior to distance-based, and it is strongly recommended therefore that sites not presently collecting time data are obliged to do so as a matter of routine.

MIKE also needs to develop proxy measures of search effort relating to non-patrol data returned by tourists, local informers and so on.

Overall protection effort

It is recommended that an "Effort Task Force" be convened through a dedicated, two to three day Workshop to decide on all issues relating to the way MIKE should deal with the question of "effort".

0.5.4 Data storage and management software

Following a review of the data forms and finalisation of the analytical and reporting framework, basic adjustments to the current version of the MIKE database will be needed.

Also in need of review are the password and other security-linked features of the programme.

The feasibility of incorporating GPS links which would allow waypoints to be downloaded automatically without ever having to be transcribed by hand should be investigated.

0.5.5 Hardware and equipment

The next phase should include a budget to ensure that all official Sites have enough fully functional equipment at all times.

Any equipment shortfall must be made good, be it in computers or GPSs. Sites unable to run their equipment during the day need to be equipped with solar panels, storage batteries and inverters.

Some SSUs and sites would also benefit from the provision of email access either by radio or by Rbgan.

0.5.6 Implementation monitoring

The "unclean" nature of the data that prevails everywhere indicates that quality control, supervision and refresher training are not being delivered efficiently or effectively enough at the site level.

Existing snags cannot be corrected by any other means than a site visit, so the best remedial action is for the SSOs to embark on a tour of each of their official Sites as soon as possible.

During the next phase, resources to facilitate site visits need to be significantly enlarged. Not only do WASSU and CASSU both need two Sites Officers, but the travel budgets for all SSOs must allow for at least two visits to each of their official Sites per year.

Where it would assist meeting that goal, SSUs should be provided with vehicles so they can travel between sites without depending on partner transport.

The consultants believe it would be more efficient and cost-effective to locate the SASSU in Harare, mostly because it shortens the distance to those sites needing the most attention.

0.6 Regular population surveys

All surveys due in the Project's next phase that have no apparent alternative source of funding should be budgeted for, but it is imperative that active steps are taken to stop partners from relying on MIKE and encourage them to look elsewhere for future support in this regard.

0.6.1 Forest dung surveys

It would be unwise to fund any more forest surveys until the Guidelines have been issued, thus MIKE needs to complete these as a matter of priority.

Application of the forest survey methodology provides the opportunity to treat the entire exercise as an LEM patrol. Appropriate advice on how to merge the two exercises should feature in the forest survey Guidelines.

A further contract with WCS is recommended as the optimal means of implementing needed forest surveys.

0.6.2 Aerial surveys

The aerial surveys due during the next phase and requiring MIKE support will have to be conducted by engaging a mixture of local and external resources.

The practice of using untrained observers must be avoided. Wherever experienced observers are not available locally, they should be brought in from outside.

0.7 Relational analyses

0.7.1 A standardised analytical and reporting framework

MIKE will be unable to inform decision-making at the higher levels unless it is able to present analyses of trends apparent in the data over time, as well as of relationships between certain data that may help explain those trends.

MIKE now needs an explicit statement of what it intends to measure, and how the results are to be presented at each level in the system, in other words a standardised Analytical and Reporting Framework.

This Framework should be drafted by the CDA, and then debated at a professional Workshop, before being submitted to the TAG for final approval.

The specific outputs of the Workshop should include:

- A concise checklist of the summary statistics and indices that will be generated routinely from the field data obtained at the Site level, and which can then be replicated at the Sub-Regional and Regional levels. Once the format and content of the reports is approved, their production should be fully automated by adapting the relevant software to this end.
- A refined model of the factors influencing illegal killing, presented as a flow diagram. Since neither MIKE nor ETIS is presently attempting to monitor the price of ivory in illegal markets in any systematic fashion, the Workshop must consider very carefully whether and how this might be feasible.

- A table of contents for annual reports to show how the assembled data from LEM, and its analysis in relation to influencing factors, will be integrated and discussed, and conclusions drawn by “triangulating” the lines of evidence given by discrete data sets. The framework should also be compatible with those of MIKE Asia and ETIS, so that the findings of all three may be easily compared and integrated.

0.7.1 Hardware and software

No higher level analyses will be possible without hardware and software capable of holding and integrating at least 45 separate and continually growing databases. This equipment must be selected, procured and installed at the CCU as soon as possible.

0.8 Capacity building

0.8.1 Overview

Range states have to accept that MIKE is a system they requested, and they must plan now to sustain it from their own resources. It may be necessary for MIKE to take this up at Ministerial level so that sufficient staff, resources and funding may be availed by Governments.

0.8.2 Data capture

Refining MIKE's data forms and reporting protocols, and updating the MIKE database, will necessitate re-training in the way the forms are completed in the field, how data subsequently are entered on computer.

The most cost-efficient way of doing this is firstly to re-train the SSOs, which means bringing them to Nairobi. The SSOs should then pass on the training to NCs and Site Officers as cost-effectively as possible.

0.8.3 Data analysis

Site level

The justification for developing an independent analytical capability at the site level is debatable, and analysis suggests that doing so would probably compromise efficiency and effectiveness not improve it.

National level

There is a case for MIKE to help build analytical capacity at the national level by supplying the requisite hardware, software and training. However, a feasibility study is required before making any commitment in this regard, as the cost of building such capacity in all participating countries would be very great.

Total Funds received up to April 2005 for Africa (US\$)

Donor	Recipient	Grant Amount	Period of Cover	Activities Covered
European Commission*	CITES Secretariat*	2,187,348	Oct 2001 to April 2004	Office Running costs, equipment purchase, Capacity Building, Travel
Japan	CITES Secretariat*	500,000	Oct 2001 to June 2005	Office Running costs, equipment purchase, Capacity Building, Travel
Belgium	CITES Secretariat	299,392	Oct 2001 to June 2005	Office Running costs, equipment purchase, Capacity Building, Travel
Beeswax	CITES Secretariat	186,903	Oct 2001 to June 2005	Office Running costs, equipment purchase, Capacity Building, Travel
Japan Federation of Ivory	CITES Secretariat	3,000	Oct 2001 to June 2005	Office Running costs, equipment purchase, Capacity Building, Travel
CITES Trust Fund***	CITES Secretariat*	145,000	Oct 2001 to June 2005	Office Running costs, equipment purchase, Capacity Building, Travel
Netherlands	CITES Secretariat*	129,361	Nov 2004 to June 2005	Bridging Funds - Salaries, Office running costs, Travel
UK Gov't	CITES Secretariat	55,197	Feb-05	Bridging Funds - Salaries, Office running costs, Travel
South African Gov't	CITES Secretariat	59,483	Apr-05	Bridging Funds - Salaries, Office running costs, Travel
Others	CITES Secretariat	16,225		
Botswana	Botswana	39,062	Oct 2001 to April 2004	Material support to MIKE activities in Botswana
CI - CEPPF	UICN West Africa	343,250	Nov 2001 to March 2005	Forest Surveys in the Benin Basin
ESRI	MIKE CCU	100,000	May 2002 to date	ArcView support, training and maintenance
USFWS	MIKE CCU	148,390	Sept 2002 to Dec 2004	West & Central African Forest Surveys including Kakum
USFWS	MIKE CCU	50,000	Sept 2002 to March 2004	Data Management & Training
USFWS	MIKE CCU	133,800	Sept 2003 to Dec 2004	Database Training -Module 5
USFWS	MIKE CCU	151,450	Sept 2003 to Dec 2004	Population Surveys in DRC, CAR, Cameroon, Eq. Guinea, Gabon
USFWS	MIKE CCU	89,960	Aug 2004 to Sept 2004	Bridging Funds - Salaries, Office running costs, Travel
WWF Int	MIKE CCU	68,004	Oct 2003 to June 2003	Elephant Population Surveys in Forest Sites Central Africa
WWF Int	MIKE CCU	15,160	May 2003 - June 2003	Large Mammal Survey in Salonga National Park
WWF Int	MIKE CCU	34,704	Aug 2004 to Oct 2004	Central Africa Forest Surveys II (Analysis Phase)
UNESCO/UNF	WCS	45,000		D.R. Congo Forest Surveys & GIS maps development
USFWS - Range States	Range States	Est. 160000		Bilateral arrangements that augment MIKE activities
Range States	Range States	Est. 150000		In kind contribution from Range States
WCS		100,000		Central Africa Forest Surveys

* Amount pledged Euro 2,425,107. The outstanding balance of Euro 244,096 is pending submission of the final audited statement.

** 90,525 USD from the funds received for the MIKE programme were made available for the post of Regional Support Officer for South-East Asia

*** special contribution to the CITES Trust Fund allocated by the Executive Director of UNEP from the Programme Support Budget

Summary of MIKE Funding for Asia (as of April 2005)

		US\$ Funds provided (2003-5)	US\$ Funds approved 2005	US\$ Funds applied for 2005
South Asia				
USFWS (G655)	MIKE CCU	53500		
USFWS (G926)	MIKE CCU	95500		
Japan Traders	MIKE CCU	48000		
CITES Sec. (Japan)	MIKE CCU	88496		
Government of India**	India	174000		** 1
	<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>459496</i>		
USFWS	MIKE CCU	98800		
Government of India**	India	224500		**2
	<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>323300</i>		
Toyota Foundation	[MIKE CCU]		99700	
	<i>Subtotal</i>		<i>99700</i>	

Under Consideration/Discussion
 UNDP/GEF (South Asia)
 World Bank/GEF (Sri Lanka)
 Govt of Japan

South East Asia		
CITES Secretariat***	CITES Secretariat	90525
USFWS (G409)	MIKE CCU	113550
USFWS (G649)	MIKE CCU	137600
Japan Traders	MIKE CCU	51990
Australia Zoo Consort	MIKE CCU	6845
	<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>400510</i>
USFWS	MIKE CCU	105350
	<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>105350</i>
Australia Govt (RHNP)[MIKE CCU]		254540
ASEAN****		3920908
	<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>4175448</i>

Under Consideration/Discussion
 Australia Govt (RHNP) 2nd application
 Govt of Japan

** 1 funds provided direct by Project Elephant to MIKE activities, e.g direct purchase of computers and GPS
 **2 funds provided direct by Project Elephant to MIKE activities, e.g direct funding population surveys

*** European Commission, Japan, Netherlands, CITES Trust Fund

**** Thailand to submit 5 year proposal shortly

RHNP = Regional Natural Heritage Programme

Tables 1-6: Baseline Status as at 30.04 05

In reading tables 1-6, please note the following:

- (BW) is the ISO country code (ISO 1366)
- ✓ means that the data are available
- MM/YY indicates the month and year when the data should be available
- 2004 indicates the data will be available during 2004, but can continue being improved
- 2005 indicates the data will be available during 2005
- Civil Strife indicates data not available due to that reason
- ? indicates waiting for an update from the site
- NC indicates that the 12 months data has still to be confirmed
- * indicates budgetary constraint

Table 1: Southern Africa - Baseline Status as at 30/04/05

Geographical scope	Population survey available 2000 onwards	Levels of Illegal killing (12 months data)	Influencing factor site dossier	Effort assessment	Remarks
Chobe (BW)	✓	✓	2004	✓	
Cahora Bassa (MZ)	✓	✓	2004	✓	
Niassa (MZ)	✓	✓	2004	?	Lack of capacity
Etosha (NA)	✓	✓	2004	✓	
Caprivi (NA)	✓	✓	2004	✓	
Kruger (ZA)	✓	✓	2004	✓	
S. Luangwa (ZM)	✓	✓	2004	✓	
Chewore (ZW)	✓	✓	2004	✓	
Nyami N. (ZW)	✓	✓	2004	✓	

Table 2: West Africa - Baseline Status as at 30/04/05

Geographical scope	Population survey available 2000 onwards	Levels of Illegal killing (12 months data)	Influencing factor site dossier	Effort assessment	Remarks
Pendjari (BJ)	✓	✓	2004	✓	
Parc W (BF)	✓	✓	2004	✓	NC
Nazinga (BF)	✓	✓	2004	✓	NC
Comoe (CI)	Civil Strife	Civil Strife	2004	Civil Strife	
Marahoue (CI)	✓	Civil Strife	2004	Civil Strife	
Tai (CI)	✓	Civil Strife	2004	Civil Strife	
Kakum (GH)	✓	✓	2004	✓	NC
Mole (GH)	✓	✓	2004	✓	NC
Ziama (GN)	✓	?	2004	?	
Sapo (LR)	Civil Strife	Civil Strife	2004	Civil Strife	
Gourma (ML)	✓	✓	2004	✓	
Babah Rafi (NE)	2005	✓	2004	□	Ground count.
Sambissa (NG)	2005	✓	2004	✓	Aerial survey.

Yankari (NG)	2005	✓	2004	✓	Aerial survey.
Niokolo Koba (SN)	✓	?	2004	?	Less than 10 eles.
Keran (TG)	✓	✓	2004	✓	
<i>Alternate Sites</i>					
Park W (BJ)	✓	✓	2004	✓	
Red Volta (GH)	2005	2005	2005	2005	Only recently a site
Park W (NE)	✓	✓	2004	✓	
Fazao (TG)	2005*	Dec. 04	2004	Dec. 04	

Table 3: East Africa - Baseline Status as at 30/04/05

Geographical scope	Population survey available 2000 onwards	Levels of Illegal killing (12 months data)	Influencing factor site dossier	Effort assessment	Remarks
Gash Setit (ER)	✓	✓	2004	✓	
Elgon (KE)	2005	✓	2004	✓	Forest survey
Samburu/L. (KE)	✓	✓	2004	✓	
Akagera (RW)	✓	✓	2004	✓	
Ruaha (TZ)	✓	✓	2004	✓	NC
Selous (TZ)	✓	✓	2004	✓	
Murchison F. (UG)	✓	✓	2004	✓	
Q.Elizabeth (UG)	✓	✓	2004	✓	
<i>Alternate Sites</i>					
Meru (KE)	✓	✓	2004	✓	
Tsavo (KE)	✓	✓	2004	✓	
Katavi (TZ)	✓	✓	2004	✓	
Tarangire (TZ)	✓	✓	2004	✓	
Elgon (UG)	2005	✓	2004	✓	Forest survey

Table 4: Central Africa - Baseline Status as at 30/04/05

Geographical scope	Population survey available 2000 onwards	Levels of Illegal killing (12 months data)	Influencing factor site dossier	Effort assessment	Remarks
Bangassou (CF)	?	?	2004	?	Lack of staff
Dzanga-S. (CF)	✓	✓	2004	✓	
Sangba (CF)	2005	✓	2004	✓	
Boumba Bek (CM)	✓	✓	2004	✓	
Waza (CM)	✓	✓	2004	✓	
Nouabale.N (CG)	✓	✓	2004	✓	
Odzala (CG)	✓	✓	2004	✓	
Garamba (CD)	✓	✓	2004	✓	

Kahuzi-B (CD)	Civil Strife	✓	2004	✓	area cover increasing
Okapi (CD)	✓	✓	2004	✓	
Minkebe (GA)	✓	✓	2004	✓	
Lope (GA)	✓	✓	2004	✓	
Zakouma (TD)	✓	✓	2004	✓	
<i>Alternate Sites</i>					
Salonga (CD)	✓	✓	2004	✓	
Virunga (CD)	2005	?	2004	?	
Mont Alen (GQ)	2005*	2005	2004	2005	Lack of staff

Table 5: South Asia - Baseline Status as at 30/04/05

Geographical scope	Population survey available 2000 onwards	Levels of illegal killing (6 months)	Influencing factor site dossier	Effort assessment	Remarks
Garo Hills (IN)	✓	✓	2004	2004	
Chirang-R. (IN)	March 05	✓	2004	2004	Prev. surv. unreliable
Eastern Dooers (IN)	✓	✓	2004	2004	
Shivallik (IN)	✓	✓	2004	2004	
Mysore (IN)	✓	✓	2004	2004	
Yala (LK)	2005	✓	2004	2004	
Wilpattu (LK)	✓	✓	2004	2004	
Suklaphanta (NP)	✓	✓	2004	✓	
Samchi (BT)	2005	2005	2004	2005	
Chunauti (BD)	✓	✓	2004	✓	
<i>Alternate Sites</i>					
Deomali (IN)	March 05	✓	2004	2004	
Dehang P. (IN)	✓	✓	2004	2004	
Mayurbhanj (IN)	✓	✓	2004	2004	
Niligiris (IN)	✓	✓	2004	2004	
Wyanad (IN)	✓	✓	2004	2004	

Note: The levels of illegal killing are based on good quality pre-MIKE data

Table 6: South East Asia - Baseline Status as at 30/04/05

Geographical scope	Population survey available 2000 onwards	Levels of Illegal killing (6 months)	Influencing factor site dossier	Effort assessment	Remarks
Mondulkire (KH)	2005	2005	2004	2005	
Bukit Barisan (ID)	✓	2005	2004	2005	
Way Kambas (ID)	✓	2005	2004	2005	
Nam Phui (LA)	2005	2005	2004	2005	
Gua Musang (MY)	2005	2005	2004	2005	
Alaungdaw K (MM)	2005	2005	2004	2005	
Salakphra WS (TH)	2005	2005	2004	2005	
Cat Tien NP (VN)	✓	2005	2004	2005	
<i>Alternate Sites</i>					
Cardomom (KH)	2005	2005	2004	2005	
Xishuangbanna (CN)	✓	2005	2004	2005	
Teso Nilo (ID)	2005	2005	2005	2005	
Kluang District (MY)	2005	2005	2004	2005	
She U Daung (MM)	2005	2005	2004	2005	
Kuibiri NP (TH)	2005	2005	2004	2005	

Table 7: Baseline Summary as at April 2005

	No. Sites: Baseline elements in place	Total sites required for Baseline	Notes
Africa Region			
Southern	7	8	
West	13**	16	** 4 sites with C.S.
East	7	8	
Central	11**	13	** 3 sites with C.S.
Total	38	45	
Asia Region			
South	8**	10	** 1 site with C.S.
South East	0	8	
Total	8	18	

C.S. = Civil Strife