SECOND MEETING OF THE SIGNATORIES TO THE
MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING CONCERNING
CONSERVATION MEASURES FOR THE WEST AFRICAN
POPULATIONS OF THE AFRICAN ELEPHANT (*Loxodonta africana*)
Niamey, Niger, 20-21 June 2011
Agenda Item 8.0

MEDIUM TERM INTERNATIONAL WORK PROGRAMME

(Prepared by the CMS Secretariat)

1.   The First Meeting of the MoU Signatories (Accra, Ghana, March 2009) endorsed a Medium Term International Work Programme (2009-2011), hereinafter the "Work Programme", to support the implementation of the MoU and to give effect to the spirit of collaboration promoted by the MoU through coordinated concrete measures, in particular those taken by Signatory States at a national level in the context of their respective national elephant conservation and management strategies and plans.

2.   The Work Programme lists objectives related to the MoU and Strategy, suggests actions to be taken according to priority and provides for the allocation of actions amongst the parties involved. The Work Programme is organised around the following main subject headings:

    a.   Information necessary for management
    b.   Enhanced institutional capacity for management
    c.   Reduction of the rate of loss of elephant habitat
    d.   Reduction of conflict between humans and elephants
    e.   Better understanding and effective control of the ivory trade
    f.   Illegal killing of elephants contained
    g.   Elephant conservation issues better understood at all levels
    h.   Strengthening of cooperation between Range States
    i.   Costs/benefits of the presence of elephants
    j.   Implementation and evaluation of the Work Programme
    k.   Mobilisation of the necessary financial and human resources for the implementation of the Work Programme

3.   This Work Programme is envisioned to form the basis for targeted fundraising nationally and internationally and should provide a guiding context for donor decisions. Multilateral, bilateral and other sources of funding will need to be secured through funding applications prepared by lead countries and collaborators.

4.   The term of the Work Programme is three years. As with all action planning documents, regular review is an integral component, and activities can be updated periodically by the MoU's Meeting of the Signatories as the need arises to reflect new information or needs. Each meeting of the MoU Signatories is expected to review implementation of the work programme to gauge progress made.

5.   The current Work Programme covers the period from 2009-2011 and is intended as a basis for the work of the Second Meeting of the Signatories to the MoU aimed at reviewing implementation of the Work Programme as well as at updating the Work Programme for the period 2012-2014.

6.   In order to focus the national reporting on the implementation of the priorities identified in the Work Programme, the meeting may wish to consider linking the development and/or re-designing of the national reporting format to the specific activities outlined in the Work Programme.

7.   Signatory States are invited to consider which activities they wish to lead in collaboration with other Range States. Relevant intergovernmental, international and national organisations are invited to consider collaborating on the Work Programme's implementation.

Action requested:

The meeting is invited to:

(a)   Review implementation of the Work Programme 2009-2011;

(b)   Review the 2009-2011 Work Programme attached to this document in order to update it, if necessary, for the period 2012-2014, make any amendments required and urge its implementation at national level;

(c)   Urge interested intergovernmental, governmental and non-governmental organisations to support its implementation where possible through financial and in-kind contributions.

Medium Term International Work Programme concerning Conservation Measures for the West African Populations of the African Elephant (*Loxodonta africana*)

2009 – 2011

Objectives	Activity	Priorities[1]	Timing	Financial considerations (budget, partners)	Party responsible	Partners
1.0 Information necessary for management					States	
1.1 Organise inventories of elephants	1. Choose the method 2. Plan the areas to undergo an inventory (e.g.: trans-boundary areas) 3. Implementation (seek financing, choose experts etc.)	VH				CMS, MIKE, USWS IUCN, WWF, AWF, other partners
1.2 Study seasonal movements of trans-boundary elephants	1. Identify study areas 2. Identify the institutions/experts 3. Choose the methodology 4. Planning and implementation	VH				Local communities, CMS, MIKE, IUCN, WWF, AWF, other partners
1.3 Undertake genetic studies to determine the taxonomic status of the forest and savannah elephants	1. Report on studies undertaken 2. Identify priority areas 3. Implementation (choose experts, seek financing)	M				CMS, scientific experts, other partners
1.4 Evaluation of the socio-economic value of elephants	1. Evaluate and present direct and indirect sources of revenue linked to the presence of elephants 2. Evaluate the service provided by elephants to traditional medicine and to cultural activities and other associated beliefs				States	Academic institutions, NGOs, experts
1.5 Evaluation of the cost/benefit ratio	1. Identify the essential needs of the local population in order for them to cohabit with elephants 2. Ascertain the cost/benefit ratio	H			State	Academic institutions. NGOs, experts Universities

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[1] VH = Very High; H = High; M = Medium.

Objectives	Activity	Priorities[1]	Timing	Financial considerations (budget, partners)	Party responsible	Partners
1.6 Improvement of the cost/benefit ratio	1. Monitoring of the evolution of the cost/benefit ratio 2. If necessary, suggest mechanisms to reduce the negative impacts and to increase the benefits	M			State	Universities and experts Academic institutions, NGOs, experts
2. 0 Enhanced capacity for management					States	
2.1 Organise training courses at a site-specific and sub-regional level	1. Identify training needs (on-site agents, guards, community contact points, NGOs) 2. Develop training subjects 3. Implementation (choose the trainers etc.)	H				Local communities, CMS, MIKE, IUCN, WWF, AWF, other partners
2.2 Supply of equipment needed to the relevant agents	1. Evaluate requirements 2. Seek necessary funding 3. Distribute and provide training for use	H			States	Local communities, CMS, MIKE, IUCN,WWF, AWF, other partners
3.0 Reduction of the rate of loss of elephant habitat						
3.1 Evaluate the habitats	1. Prepare a status report on elephant habitat (distribution, water/food/salt resources etc.) 2. Qualitative and quantitative analysis	VH				Local communities, CMS, IUCN, WWF, AWF, other partners
3.2 Develop and/or implement management plans	1. Prepare management plans by site incorporating a review of the distribution, creation and management of corridors, water sources, fire management, the number of humans/elephants, reintroduction if necessary etc. 2. Implementation of the plans prepared	H				Local communities, CMS, IUCN, WWF, AWF, other partners

Objectives	Activity	Priorities[1]	Timing	Financial considerations (budget, partners)	Party responsible	Partners
4.0 Reduction of conflict between humans and elephants					States	
4.1 Report on conflict sites	1. Investigation and mapping 2. Extent of the conflict 3. Determine the type of conflict	VH				Local communities, CMS, IUCN, WWF, AWF, other partners
4.2 Contribution to the resolution of conflicts	1. Analysis of the causes of the conflicts 2. Implementation of solutions 3. Identify the local population's needs to cohabit with the elephants 4. Ascertain the cost/benefit ratio	VH				Local communities, CMS, IUCN, WWF, AWF, other partners
4.3 Reinforcement of capacities	1. Promote and distribute information on interactions between humans and elephants 2. Training sessions Persons involved locally (managers, structures organised around conservation areas, local populations etc.)	VH				Local communities, CMS, IUCN, WWF, AWF, other partners
5.0 Better understanding and effective control of the ivory trade (CITES Cnf. Decision 13.26 (Rev COP14): Action plan for the control of the ivory trade)					States	
5.1 Conduct studies into ivory trade in those countries identified by ETIS		M				Experts, ETIS, TRAFFIC, CITES, other partners
5. 2 Initiate policies on the control of ivory trade at the level of CEDEAO	1. Status report 2. Use knowledge to harmonise legislation, if necessary 3. Strengthening of law and policies in the sub-region 4. In the context of the implementation of Decision 13.26 (Rev COP14)	M			CDEAO	Experts, ETIS, TRAFFIC, CITES, other partners

Objectives	Activity	Priorities[1]	Timing	Financial considerations (budget, partners)	Party responsible	Partners
5.3 Reinforce the capacities of the persons involved in controlling the trade in ivory	1. Organisation of training sessions (police, customs etc.) 2. Development of a network of inter-governmental information on illegal trafficking	M				ETIS, TRAFFIC, CITES
6.0 Illegal killing of elephants contained					States	
6.1 Strengthen control policies	1. Status report 2. Harmonisation of legislation 3. Organise monitoring patrols	VH				CEDEAO
6.2 Strengthen the capacities of the persons involved in the struggle against poaching	1. Organisation of training sessions (communities, field officers, guards) 2. Development of a framework of inter-governmental information on illegal poaching 3. Provide the agents with the equipment necessary	VH				MIKE, IUCN, WWF, AWF, CITES
6.3 Supply of necessary equipment to the agents concerned	1. Evaluate requirements 2. Distribute and provide training for use	VH				MIKE, IUCN, WWF, AWF, MIKE
7.0 Elephant conservation issues better understood at all levels					States	
7.1 Information, education and communication (IEC) campaigns	1. Identify IEC's requirements (target groups) 2. Create the tools 3. Promote and distribute information on interactions between humans/elephants 4. Implementation 5. School information 6. Distribution of legislative texts on the conservation of the elephants	H				Local communities, CEDEAO, CMS, IUCN, WWF, AWF

Objectives	Activity	Priorities[1]	Timing	Financial considerations (budget, partners)	Party responsible	Partners
	7. Publication of texts (statutes, management, poaching and illegal trade) 8. Use of media					
8.0 Strengthening of cooperation between Range States					States	
8.1 Creation of a technical consultation network for the management of each trans-boundary area	1. Development of technical inter-State agreements 2. Regular meetings	H				CEDEAO, CMS, IUCN
8.2 Development and implementation of joint initiatives	1. Creation of a mechanism for the exchange of information between States for better monitoring of trans-boundary movements 2. Other initiatives in the areas of legislation, research, management, the struggle against poaching and illegal trade, training, public information etc.	H				Local communities, local NGOs, CMS, MIKE, CEDEAO, IUCN, WWF, AWF
9.0 Mobilisation of financial/human resources						
9.1 Human resources	1. Identify and mobilise existing competence according to needs (e.g. creation of networks) 2. Capacity building 3. Recruitment, if necessary	H			State	Agencies and other institutions NGOs
9.2 Financial resources	1. List potential sources of finance 2. Prepare joint project proposals 3. Submit those proposals to potential sources of finance	VH			State	Experts and consultants NGOs Institutions Universities

Objectives	Activity	Priorities[1]	Timing	Financial considerations (budget, partners)	Party responsible	Partners
10. Implementation and evaluation						
10.1 Monitoring of implementation	1. Establish indicators for each objective and activity 2. Seek synergies with other MoUs 3. Implementation 4. Consolidate the results 5. Prepare monitoring reports	H			State	State University
10.2 Evaluation of the programme	1. Put in place and use the indicators necessary 2. Evaluate the performance of the programme	M				IUCN, WWF, AWF Experts Universities