



**CONVENTION ON  
MIGRATORY  
SPECIES**

UNEP/CMS/WAE/MOS3/Doc.3

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THIRD MEETING OF THE SIGNATORIES TO THE  
MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING CONCERNING  
CONSERVATION MEASURES FOR THE WEST AFRICAN  
POPULATIONS OF THE AFRICAN ELEPHANT (*Loxodonta Africana*)  
Online, 30 November – 1 December 2021

**REPORT OF THE SECRETARIAT**

*(Prepared by the Secretariat)*

Summary:

This paper describes the development of the MOU since its establishment and the activities of the CMS Secretariat with respect to its support of the MOU.

## REPORT OF THE SECRETARIAT

### Background and membership of the MOU

1. The Memorandum of Understanding concerning Conservation Measures for the West African Populations of the African Elephant (the "MOU") was concluded in 2005. As reported at the First and Second Meeting of the Signatories, the MOU has been signed by all the West African Range States eligible to sign, pursuant to MOU paragraph 13.
2. Pursuant to paragraph 15 of the MOU, the CMS Secretariat acts as the Secretariat for the MOU. It also acts as the MOU's depositary pursuant to paragraph 14.

### Coordination of the implementation of the MOU

3. The Secretariat services normally provided by the CMS Secretariat to MOUs include the coordination of their implementation. However, as the number of MOUs has grown, the CMS Secretariat has increasingly sought to collaborate with partner organisations to support it in coordinating the implementation of MOUs.
4. Coordination services were thus provided by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature's (IUCN) African Elephants Specialist Group (AfESG) for the implementation of the MOU from 2006 - 2008. The departure of key personnel from AfESG had, however, hampered implementation. Prior to the Second Meeting of the Signatories in 2011 (MOS2), the Secretariat submitted a proposal to CITES-MIKE aimed at ensuring coordination of the MoU. At MOS2, the MIKE Coordinator underscored that MIKE had the necessary competence at the subregional level to support CMS in the implementation of the MoU and it was agreed that MIKE West Africa should guarantee coordination for nine months, until the end of the project phase, while waiting for a solution to be found by the CMS Secretariat.
5. As requested by the Signatories at MOS2, the CMS Secretariat brought the issue of the funding gap for coordination of the implementation of the MOU to the attention of the CMS Conference of the Parties at its 12<sup>th</sup> Meeting in Bergen, Norway as part of a broader strategic discussion on MOU support ([UNEP/CMS/Conf.10.9](#)). In light of the increasing budget demands on the core budget of the Parties to CMS, COP12 decided to no longer fund the development and implementation of agreements, including MOUs. Since no funds were provided by Signatories or could be secured by the CMS Secretariat for the coordination since 2011, the services had to be delivered by CMS Secretariat staff at limited capacity.
6. In 2014, in an attempt to understand the requirements of Signatories and re-focus the work of the MOU, the CMS Secretariat circulated a questionnaire to all Signatories seeking an assessment of their needs related to elephant conservation in each country as well as their expectations from the MOU. Seven Signatories responded to the following questions:
  1. *How familiar are you with the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on West African Elephants?*
  2. *How familiar are you with the Medium-Term International Work Programme (2012-2014) for the MoU, see Appendix?*
  3. *Have you attended past CMS meetings on West African elephants? If yes, which ones?*
  4. *In 2014 or 2015 a Third Meeting of Signatories is foreseen for the West African Elephant MOU. Would you like to receive further information with regards to your country potentially hosting such a meeting?*

5. *What is the current status of implementation of the individual parts of the Medium-Term International Work Programme (MTIWP) in your country (see column "Current status of implementation" in table below)? Where do you place priority for activities under the MTIWP in future (e.g. 2014-2017)?*

6. *Following on from question 5., could you describe in more detail where you see the biggest needs for elephant conservation, which CMS could assist with through its current mandate?*

7. *Are there specific transboundary elephant populations where you see a need for international facilitation by CMS to strengthen transboundary management and conservation? (please list the names of relevant protected areas, as well as all range states for each population)*

8. *What do you think are the biggest challenges for elephant conservation in your country?*

9. *Any other comments for the UNEP/CMS Secretariat.*

7. On average, they indicated to be moderately familiar with the MOU and its Medium-Term International Work Programme 2012-2014. Five of the seven respondents had previously attended a MOS and three of the seven were interested in finding out about the hosting requirements for MOS3. The respondents indicated that current status of implementation of the Medium-Term International Work Programme 2012-2014 was low to medium. Enhanced capacity for management, Reduction of the rate of loss of elephant habitat, Mobilization of financial, material and human resources and Implementation of CITES were cited by the respondents as future priorities. Respondents felt that CMS could provide specific support in: Better understanding, at all levels of elephant conservation, issues through awareness-raising, reduction of human-elephant conflict, capacity building, information gathering, strengthening cooperation between elephant range states on the one hand and bilateral partners and other stakeholders interested in conservation issues on the other. Finally, the respondents suggested that CMS could support them in particular with the conservation of the following transboundary elephant populations:

- The great WAP (W; Alry. Pendjari) complex (Benin, Burkina Faso and Niger)
- Kabore Tambi Park (Burkina Faso and Ghana)
- Comoé National Park (Burkina Faso and Côte d'Ivoire)
- Tai - Sapo National Park (Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia)
- Diambarakro - Bia (Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana)
- Gourma Elephants (Burkina Faso and Mali)
- Forest Elephants (Ivory Coast and Mali)
- Elephants (Guinea and Mali)
- Madosoula (Niger and Nigeria)
- Fazao - Malfakassa National Park Kyabobo National Park (Ghana and Togo)
- Dulombi National Park (Guinea Bissau and Guinea)
- Boe National Park - Niokolo Badiar (Guinea Bissau and Guinea)
- Cantanhez National Park (Guinea Bissau and Guinea as well as Senegal)

A summary of all responses is provided in Annex 1 of this document.

8. Following the survey, the CMS Secretariat was not able to further support the coordination of the MOU due to staff shortages and funding limitations until 2020, when it organized an informal meeting of Signatory Range States in the margins of CMS COP13 in India at which it presented the financial and programmatic status of the MOU.

9. The need for re-establishing a coordinating mechanism will depend on the Signatories' decision regarding the future of the MOU, as described in UNEP/CMS/WAE/MOS3/Doc.5

### Meetings

10. Paragraph 5 of the MOU tasks the CMS Secretariat with convening Signatory meetings involving all the authorities concerned and persons or organizations technically qualified in the conservation of the African Elephant to assess the implementation of the MOU (including the associated Strategy) in collaboration with the IUCN/SSC African Elephant Specialist Group.
11. As mentioned above, the Secretariat organized MOS2 in 2011 in Niamey, Niger, according to the established practice in which the CMS and CITES-MIKE Secretariats agreed to take advantage of the presence of the respective focal points to organise a joint meeting. As outcome of the meeting, the Signatories agreed on a Medium-Term International Work Programme 2012-2014 and to work together on the further development of the 12 project proposals initiated by MOS1 in Accra, Ghana.
12. With no contributions received from Signatories or donors, the Secretariat was not in a position to convene a Third Meeting of Signatories between 2011 and now.

### Project development

13. Based on the discussions at MOS1, the CMS Secretariat supported Signatories with the development of 12 project proposals for the conservation of transboundary elephant populations. An overview of the projects and their status is provided in Annex 2 of this document.
14. The Secretariat also supported the submission of project proposals to the AEF or other donors. This included a proposal on the Gourma elephants in Mali and a project in Gabon.

### List of Designated Focal Points

15. MOU paragraph 6 invites Signatories to designate a competent authority as a contact point for all matters relating to the MOU's implementation and to communicate the name and address of the authority and a person to the Secretariat.
16. The list of Designated National Contact Points is being updated on a periodic basis by the Secretariat. A list compiled on the basis of the information received by the Secretariat is submitted to the meeting as document UNEP/CMS/WAE3/Inf.2 for reference, confirmation and possible updates.

### National Reports

17. Paragraph 7 of the MOU requests Signatory States to provide the Secretariat with national reports at least every two years and asks the Secretariat to distribute the reports received and compile an overview report.
18. Considering the very short preparation time for the meeting, the CMS Secretariat has decided not to solicit national reports from the Signatories, but to provide an opportunity for oral reports at the Meeting, using a standardised slide presentation format, to report on country's activities.

### Policy developments since the establishment of the MOU

19. After the establishment of the MOU in 2005, all 37 African elephant Range States assembled in the margins of CITES COP15 in 2010 to negotiate and consensually agree on the African Elephant Action Plan (AEAP). Along with the Action Plan, the [African Elephant Fund](#) (AEF) was created, which is hosted by UNEP and finances projects that implement the Action Plan.

20. In an effort to create synergies between the work on African elephants of CITES and CMS, CMS COP12 adopted in 2017 [Resolution 12.19 Endorsement of the African Elephant Action Plan](#), which accepts the Plan as the principle strategy document for elephant conservation under CMS. With its adoption, the CMS Secretariat also became an ex officio member of the African Elephant Fund Steering Committee.
21. Following the informal meeting organized by the CMS Secretariat in the margins of CMS COP13 in 2020, the COP adopted [Decisions 13.99 and 13.100](#), encouraging the Signatories to the MOU to consider replacing their Work Programme with the African Elephant Action Plan and to implement the MOU through the AEAP and the AEF structure. The Signatories of the MOU were also encouraged to meet and decide on the future of the MOU, while the Secretariat was requested to facilitate communication among the Signatories of the West African Elephant MOU, in order to assist their discussions and catalyze conclusions.

#### Budget and fundraising

22. No funding was made available to the MOU after MOS2. Following COP13 Decisions 13.99 and 13.100 and with the generous contribution from the Government of Germany the Third Meeting of the Signatories can now be organized. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic it is taking place online.

#### Action requested:

23. The Signatory States are invited to take note of the report.



## West African Elephant MoU

### **Summary of Responses (Prepared in April 2020)** **Assessment Questionnaire for Range States conducted in 2014**

#### **1. How familiar are you with the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on West African Elephants?**

(Scoring: Very familiar:3, moderately familiar:2, Not very familiar:1)

On average, Signatories were **moderately familiar with the MOU** (Average: 2.2)

The breakdown was: Benin (3), Burkina Faso (2), Cote d'Ivoire (2), Guinea Bissau (2), Mali (3), Niger ( ), Togo (1)

#### **2. How familiar are you with the Medium-Term International Work Programme (2012-2014) for the MoU, see Appendix?**

(Scoring: Very familiar:3, moderately familiar:2, Not very familiar:1)

On average, Signatories were **moderately familiar with the Medium-Term International Work Programme (2012-2014)** (Average: 2.2)

The breakdown was: Benin (3), Burkina Faso (2), Cote d'Ivoire (1), Guinea Bissau (2), Mali (3), Niger ( ), Togo ( )

#### **3. Have you attended past CMS meetings on West African elephants? If yes, which ones?**

5 out of 7 Signatories (71% of the respondents) attended previous MOS or the Signature event. The respondents from Niger and Togo did not attend any previous meetings.

The breakdowns were:

##### **Benin:**

MOS1, MOS2, (1) Elephant Meeting and Sub-Regional Steering Committee Meetings; (2) All annual CITES-MIKE Steering Committee meetings since 2003; (3) Fourth African Elephant Meeting (Decision 14.79) and Sub-Regional Steering Committee Meetings, Kenya, 25-27 April 2012 etc.

##### **Burkina Faso:**

MOS2

##### **Cote d'Ivoire:**

Kenya 2005 (Signature du MdE)

##### **Guinea Bissau:**

MOS1, MOS2

**Mali:**

I participated in the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding on the West African Elephant and signed on behalf of my country this MOU in Nairobi, Kenya at the COP

**Niger:**

None

**Togo:**

None

**4. In 2014 or 2015 a Third Meeting of Signatories is foreseen for the West African Elephant MOU. Would you like to receive further information with regards to your country potentially hosting such a meeting?**

Four out of seven Signatories responded **NO** to the question.

The break down was:

**Yes:** Benin, Burkina Faso, Niger

**No:** Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea Bissau, Mali (due to the security situation), Togo

**5. What is the current status of implementation of the individual parts of the Medium-Term International Work Programme (MTIWP) in your country (see column "Current status of implementation" in table below)? Where do you place priority for activities under the MTIWP in future (e.g. 2014-2017)?**

On average, the following items were identified as the top priorities:  
(Scoring: High:3, Medium:2, Low:1)

Current status of implementation:

1. **1.0 Information necessary for management** (ecological and socio-economic monitoring) (Average 2.2)
1. **3.0 Reduction of the rate of loss of elephant habitat** (habitat monitoring, site-specific management plans) (Average 2.2)
3. **8.0 Strengthened cooperation between Range States** (transboundary cooperation) (Average 2.0)

Future Priority:

1. **2.0 Enhanced capacity for management** (training and equipment) (Average 3)
1. **3.0 Reduction of the rate of loss of elephant habitat** (habitat monitoring, site-specific management plans) (Average 3)
3. **9.0 Mobilization of financial, material and human resources** (Average 2.8)
3. **5.0 Implementation of CITES** (CITES cooperation, research, adjust national policies, capacity building) (Average 2.8)

<b>Objectives under the Medium-Term International Work Programme (2012-2014)</b>	<b>Current status of implementation</b>	<b>Future priority</b>	<b>Breakdown (current Status)</b>	<b>Breakdown (Future)</b>
<b>1.0 Information necessary for management</b> (ecological and socio-economic monitoring)	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>	Benin (2), Burkina Faso (2), Cote d'Ivoire (2), Guinea Bissau (2), Mali (3), Niger ( ), Togo (1)	Benin (3), Burkina Faso (2), Cote d'Ivoire (3), Guinea Bissau (3), Mali (3), Niger ( ), Togo (3)
<b>2.0 Enhanced capacity for management</b> (training and equipment)	<b>1.5</b>	<b>3</b>	Benin (2), Burkina Faso (1), Cote d'Ivoire (1), Guinea Bissau (2), Mali (2), Niger ( ), Togo (1)	Benin (3), Burkina Faso (3), Cote d'Ivoire (3), Guinea Bissau (3), Mali (3), Niger ( ), Togo (3)
<b>3.0 Reduction of the rate of loss of elephant habitat</b> (habitat monitoring, site-specific management plans)	<b>2.2</b>	<b>3</b>	Benin (2), Burkina Faso (3), Cote d'Ivoire (2), Guinea Bissau (2), Mali (2), Niger ( ), Togo (2)	Benin (3), Burkina Faso (3), Cote d'Ivoire (3), Guinea Bissau (3), Mali (3), Niger ( ), Togo ( )
<b>4.0 Reduction of conflict between humans and elephants</b> (monitoring, solutions, capacity building)	<b>1.5</b>	<b>2.6</b>	Benin (1), Burkina Faso (2), Cote d'Ivoire (2), Guinea Bissau (1), Mali (2), Niger ( ), Togo (1)	Benin (2), Burkina Faso (2), Cote d'Ivoire (3), Guinea Bissau ( ), Mali (3), Niger ( ), Togo (3)
<b>5.0 Implementation of CITES</b> (CITES cooperation, research, adjust national policies, capacity building)	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>	Benin (1), Burkina Faso (2), Cote d'Ivoire (2), Guinea Bissau (2), Mali (2), Niger ( ), Togo (2)	Benin (2), Burkina Faso (3), Cote d'Ivoire (3), Guinea Bissau (3), Mali (3), Niger ( ), Togo (3)
<b>6.0 Illegal killing of elephants contained</b> (strengthen national policy, capacity building, equipment)	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.6</b>	Benin (2), Burkina Faso (2), Cote d'Ivoire (2), Guinea Bissau (2), Mali (1), Niger ( ), Togo (2)	Benin (3), Burkina Faso (3), Cote d'Ivoire (3), Guinea Bissau ( ), Mali (1), Niger ( ), Togo (2)
<b>7.0 Better understanding of Elephant conservation issues at all levels</b> (awareness raising)	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>	Benin (1), Burkina Faso (1), Cote d'Ivoire (1), Guinea Bissau (3), Mali (2), Niger ( ), Togo (2)	Benin (2), Burkina Faso (2), Cote d'Ivoire (3), Guinea Bissau (3), Mali (3), Niger ( ), Togo (3)
<b>8.0 Strengthened cooperation between Range States</b> (transboundary cooperation)	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.7</b>	Benin (1), Burkina Faso (2), Cote d'Ivoire (2), Guinea Bissau (3), Mali (2), Niger ( ), Togo (2)	Benin (2), Burkina Faso (2), Cote d'Ivoire (3), Guinea Bissau (3), Mali (3), Niger ( ), Togo (3)
<b>9.0 Mobilization of financial, material and human resources</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>2.8</b>	Benin (1), Burkina Faso (1), Cote d'Ivoire (2), Guinea Bissau (1), Mali (1), Niger ( ), Togo (2)	Benin (2), Burkina Faso (3), Cote d'Ivoire (3), Guinea Bissau (3), Mali (3), Niger ( ), Togo (3)
<b>10. Monitoring and evaluation</b> [of MTIWP]	<b>1.3</b>	<b>2.4</b>	Benin (1), Burkina Faso (1), Cote d'Ivoire (1), Guinea Bissau (1), Mali (2), Niger ( ), Togo (2)	Benin (2), Burkina Faso (2), Cote d'Ivoire (2), Guinea Bissau ( ), Mali (3), Niger ( ), Togo (3)

**6. Following on from question 5., could you describe in more detail where you see the biggest needs for elephant conservation, which CMS could assist with through its current mandate?**

**Benin:**

Capacity building for eco-guard managers on various themes, renewal of field equipment, strengthening of cross-border cooperation (meetings between countries sharing the same themes and cross-border enumeration, etc.).

**Burkina Faso:**

- Mobilization of human, material and financial resources
- Strengthening cooperation among the Range States
- Better understanding at all levels of the issues of elephant conservation
- Conflict reduction human-elephants
- Capacity building for management
- Collection of information necessary for management

**Cote d'Ivoire:**

Capacity building of local actors, research, fight against species trafficking, knowledge of the resource (inventory)

**Guinea Bissau:**

Implementation of the creation of transboundary projects and strengthening of national capacities for monitoring and raising the awareness of local communities on the massive destruction of habitats, rangelands and human occupation in the areas where pachyderms are present, Strengthen the field equipment that will enable field officers to carry out their tasks properly.

**Mali:**

Strengthen the field equipment that will enable field officers to carry out their tasks properly.

**Niger**

- Species monitoring
- Fighting against poaching
- Reinforcement of the capacity building for the key staff (training, equipment)
- Raising awareness among local populations

**Togo**

Better understanding at all levels of elephant conservation issues through awareness-raising, reduction of human-elephant conflict, capacity building, information gathering, strengthening cooperation between elephant range states on the one hand and bilateral partners and other stakeholders interested in conservation issues on the other.

**7. Are there specific transboundary elephant populations where you see a need for international facilitation by CMS to strengthen transboundary management and conservation? (please list the names of relevant protected areas, as well as all range states for each population)**

**Benin:**

Transboundary elephant populations are specific to WAP (W Transboundary Biosphere Reserve "Benin, Burkina Faso, Niger", the Arly Park "Burkina Faso" which is transboundary with the Pendjari Biosphere Reserve "Benin") between Benin and Burkina Faso.

**Burkina Faso:**

The great WAP complex (W; Alry. Pendjari) which includes BURKINA FASO, BENIN and NIGER.

The KABORE TAMBİ Park which shares elephant populations with neighboring GHANA where there are corridors being created to allow the fluidity of the transhumance of these pachyderms.

THE COMOIE which shares with the IVORY COAST the same cash.

The MALIAN GOURMA which also shares the same species. There are transboundary projects that have not received any funding so far and thus constitute a brake on the momentum of countries in their actions to conserve and combat the scourges that threaten this species.

CMS would gain by providing material and financial support to these countries, which share the same resources, for the implementation of conservation actions.

**Cote d'Ivoire:**

Comoé National Park (Côte d'Ivoire)/Burkina faso; Taï National Park (Côte d'Ivoire)/Sapo (Liberia) Protected areas between Côte d'Ivoire (Diabarakro) and Ghana (Bia)

**Guinea Bissau:**

Dulombi National Park, located just across the border from Guinea.

Boe National Park, border with Niokolo Badiar

Cantanhez National Park in the south of the country. All these national parks border on Guinea and part of Senegal.

**Mali:**

- Gourma Elephants between Mali and Burkina Faso
- Forest Elephants between Mali and Ivory Coast
- Elephants between Mali and Guinea

**Niger:**

- Site of Madosoula located on the Niger / Nigeria border, non-classified zone between Niger and Nigeria.
- Site of the transborder "WAP" complex for three countries: Niger, Burkina Faso and Togo.

**Togo :**

- These are those of the OTI-KERAN-MANDOURI(TOGO) complex, and the W (NIGER),\_ARLY (BURKINA FASO), PENDJARI (BENIN) complex of the W Niger Park,,Arly (BURKINA FASO)
- The Fazao-Malfakassa National Park (TOGO), and the KYABOBO National PARK in GHANA

**8. What do you think are the biggest challenges for elephant conservation in your country?**

**Benin:**

Habitat conservation, poaching, human-elephant conflict, capacity building of managers and eco-guards, sensitization of populations and leaders at all levels, sensitization and involvement of all actors (foresters, customs officers, police and NGOs).

**Burkina Faso:**

- Better understanding at all levels of the conservation issues of elephants
- Mobilization of human, material and financial resources
- Strengthening cooperation among Range States
- Reducing the rate of loss of elephant habitat (habitat monitoring, site-specific management plans)
- Reduction of illegal trade of elephants (strengthening control policies, capacity building, equipment)
- Reducing human-elephant conflict (monitoring, solutions, capacity building)
- Monitoring and evaluation

**Cote d'Ivoire:**

Maintaining habitats, solving human/elephant problems, knowledge of the resource, identification of elephant species

**Guinea Bissau:**

- The fight against the illegal destruction of elephants' natural habitats for agricultural purposes,
- Deforestation, abusive exploitation of the forest by the timber industry and for the establishment of large agricultural orchards.
- Put an end to these actions that are harmful to the survival of elephants.
- To take strong actions of sensitization and communication

**Mali:**

- Lack of competent human, material and financial resources
- Human - Elephant Conflicts Related to Space Use

**Niger:**

- This flows the poaching
- This cost the illegal trade of elephant products.
- Reinforcement of surveillance exchange agents' capacities (training and equipment)
- Reinforcement of lost management but protected area capacity

**Togo :**

- Educating local communities
- Develop management plans for priority protected areas
- Reducing human-elephant conflict
- Strengthen the material and technical capacities for the fight against illegal killing of elephants and illegal trafficking of their trophies.
- Reduce
- Organize an inventory of elephant populations

**9. Any other comments for the UNEP/CMS Secretariat.**

**Benin:**

Support the participation of national focal points of the West African Elephant Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) at CMS Congresses of the Parties

**Burkina Faso:**

Nothing to report

**Cote d'Ivoire:**

Support elephant range states to better implement CMS

**Guinea Bissau:**

- The current situation regarding the conservation of elephants is worrying and calls for immediate intervention by the international community to safeguard this emblematic heritage.
- Co-operation between elephant range states becomes essential if the community is to safeguard the pachyderms.
- Reinforcement of awareness-raising, education and communication activities must be a priority of CMS action priorities, followed by the equipping of teams working in the field
- Of course, we are aware of the financial difficulties that the International Organizations are going through at the moment, but with a little effort we will get there.

**Mali:**

The CMS Secretariat should promote the countries of the West African Elephant Range States for the specific training of managers in charge of elephant management and grant scholarships and fellowships to African academics and technicians.

**Niger:**

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**Togo:**

Maintain, continue and strengthen cooperation with elephant Range States by accompanying them with sustained technical, material and financial support in the implementation of CMS and especially in the fight against illegal trafficking in ivory and protected wildlife specimens.

**ANNEX 2**

**STATUS OF WEST AFRICAN TRANSBOUNDARY ELEPHANT PROJECTS  
(vs.3 15/04/2011)**

<b>Project number and title</b>	<b>States</b>	<b>Summary description</b>	<b>Budget estimates</b>	<b>Project document and date</b>
<b>Project 8-1</b> Enhancement of knowledge and management of shared elephant populations in the Bia Goasso Djambarako area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cote d'Ivoire</li> <li>• Ghana</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Corridor management established by survey of elephants and their habitats</li> <li>• Investigate seasonal elephant movement in corridor</li> <li>• Mitigate HEC</li> <li>• Establish legal, institutional framework by consultation with major stakeholders</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 400,000 Euro</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yes (version 8-1 Rev II)</li> <li>• English &amp; French; development/completion ongoing</li> <li>• Date Rev II: February 2011</li> </ul>
<b>Project 8-2</b> Rehabilitation of transboundary elephant populations in the Niokolo Badiar area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Guinea</li> <li>• Senegal</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Census of elephant nuclei</li> <li>• Improving conditions of movement in the sector</li> <li>• Elaborate a conservation strategy</li> <li>• Translocation of elephants</li> <li>• Reinforce anti-poaching</li> <li>• Improve capacity of officials, rangers and local populations to control and survey elephant</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 104,107 Euro</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yes (version 8-2 Rev IV)</li> <li>• French ; development/completion ongoing</li> <li>• Date Rev IV: April 2011</li> </ul>
<b>Project 8-3</b> Study of the status of elephants and their habitats in a transboundary migration corridor (flood plain between Baban Rafi and Rounka)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Niger</li> <li>• Nigeria</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Census of elephants populations</li> <li>• Inventory of communal use of the area</li> <li>• Identify sources and nature of HEC</li> <li>• Develop a draft action plan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 49,000 Euro</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yes</li> <li>• French</li> <li>• Date: 2009</li> </ul>
<b>Project 8-4</b> Establishing and implementing a participatory conservation plan for transboundary elephants in the Corumbal Dulomi area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Guinea Bissau</li> <li>• Guinea</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish sustainable means for conserving transboundary elephant populations</li> <li>• Promote mechanisms for the development of transboundary ecotourism</li> <li>• Provide data on elephant populations and migrations</li> <li>• Mitigate HEC</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 42,000 Euro</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yes (version 8-4 Rev II)</li> <li>• French; development/completion ongoing</li> <li>• Date Rev II: February 2011</li> </ul>
<b>Project 8-5</b> Participative management of the corridor and associated ecosystem in Nazenga-Mole-Red Volta	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Burkina Faso-Ghana</li> <li>• Togo</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Harmonization of corridors conservation programs</li> <li>• Ensure conservation of corridors</li> <li>• Reduce HEC</li> <li>• Define and implement an information/education/communication program</li> <li>• Improve stakeholder's capacity for species conservation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 275,000 Euro</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yes</li> <li>• French; development/completion ongoing</li> <li>• Date: 17/03/2010</li> </ul>

Project number and title	States	Summary description	Budget estimates	Project document and date
<b>Project 8-6</b> Title? [Corridor Tai Grebo –National Forest]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cote d'Ivoire</li> <li>• Liberia</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No</li> <li>• Contacts ongoing</li> </ul>
<b>Project 8-7</b> Conservation of elephants in W National Park-Arli-Penjari-Otti –Keran-Mandouri	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Benin</li> <li>• Burkina Faso</li> <li>• Niger</li> <li>• Togo</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contribute to the conservation of elephants and their habitats by supporting stakeholder</li> <li>• Reinforce cooperation between States for the conservation of elephants in WAPOK (Parc de l'Entente)</li> <li>• Conserve elephants in the Parc de l'Entente (secure the biological cycle of elephants)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 240,000 Euro</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yes (version 8-7 Rev II)</li> <li>• French; development/completion ongoing</li> <li>• Date Rev II: 17/03/2010</li> </ul>
<b>Project 8-8</b> Monitoring and management of an elephant population in the Otamba Killimi Pinseli-Soya transboundary area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Guinea</li> <li>• Sierra Leone</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish communication mechanisms between States for elephants conservation, involving all stakeholders</li> <li>• Provide information on elephants in the area</li> <li>• Reduce HEC</li> <li>• Provide information for development of ecotourism</li> <li>• Establish a community system involving all stakeholders</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 85,000 Euro</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yes (version 8-8 Rev II)</li> <li>• English &amp; French; development/completion ongoing</li> <li>• Date Rev II: 17/03/2010</li> </ul>
<b>Project 8-9</b> Study of migratory routes and migration periods of elephants in the Kenedougou Sikasso Tengrela area to reduce HEC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Burkina Faso</li> <li>• Côte d'Ivoire</li> <li>• Mali</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reinforce the capacity to conserve and manage elephants</li> <li>• Secure the presence and conservation of elephants in the trans-boundary area</li> <li>• Reduce HEC</li> <li>• Establish a monitoring system with local participation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yes</li> <li>• French; development/completion ongoing</li> <li>• Date:2009</li> </ul>
<b>Project 8-10</b> Title? [Gourma Mali/Sahel Burkina]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Burkina Faso</li> <li>• Mali</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No</li> </ul>
<b>Project 8-11</b> Strengthening of measures for conserving elephants in the Ziama Wenesigi transboundary area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Guinea</li> <li>• Liberia</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conserve biological diversity by establishing transboundary tools for survey/control</li> <li>• Reduce HEC</li> <li>• Promote ecotourism.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 50,000 Euro</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yes</li> <li>• English &amp; French; development/completion ongoing</li> <li>• Date:17/03/2010</li> </ul>
<b>Project 8-12</b> Conservation and management of elephants in the Sankarani Fie transboundary area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cote d'Ivoire</li> <li>• Guinea</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conserve and sustainably manage elephants</li> <li>• Build awareness and responsibility of local communities</li> <li>• Initiate a progressive and agreed process for common local management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 67,000 Euro</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yes (version 8-12 Rev III)</li> <li>• French; development/completion ongoing</li> <li>• Date Rev III: February 2011</li> </ul>