

## TERMS OF REFERENCE

**TITLE:** Consultant: Ivory Stockpile Inventory and Management System in Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)

**LOCATION:** Kinshasa, DRC

**ANTICIPATED ENGAGEMENT:** 30 working days beginning November 1<sup>st</sup>, 2019

**REPORTS TO:** Wildlife TRAPS Project Officer in Central Africa

## Background

TRAFFIC, the wildlife trade monitoring network, works to ensure that trade in wild animals and plants is not a threat to the conservation of nature. It actively monitors and investigates wildlife trade and provides information to diverse audiences worldwide as a basis for effective conservation policies and programs. TRAFFIC is an international network which is organized into regional hubs and thematic approaches. One of these regional hubs is TRAFFIC Central Africa (CAF) which has different programs and projects including the Wildlife Trafficking, Response, Assessment and Priority Setting (Wildlife-TRAPS) Project. Supported by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and implemented by TRAFFIC and IUCN, Wildlife-TRAPS combats wildlife trafficking through analyses and actions designed to secure a transformation in the level of co-operation among the international community of stakeholders impacted by illegal wildlife trade between Africa and Asia. One of the major areas of intervention of the Wildlife-TRAPS project is to support the implementation of the CITES National Ivory Action Plans (NIAPs) in Central Africa.

The Central African sub-region hosts significant populations of both forest and savannah elephants.

For DRC, areas surveyed over the last ten years are now estimated to hold only 1,794 ±52 elephants, whilst large expanses of un-surveyed range in DRC may possibly hold 7,803 to 9,337 more animals (Thouless *et al.*, 2016)<sup>1</sup>.

Unfortunately, these elephants are continuously facing a multitude of threats, including illegal killing for ivory and other products, conflict with humans, local overabundance and loss and fragmentation of habitat. The magnitude of these threats, for some elephant populations, is so severe that their survival in the wild is in jeopardy<sup>2</sup>. Central Africa has been identified as one of the main sources of illegal ivory fueling unregulated domestic ivory trade throughout West and Central Africa and overseas destinations, especially Asia, in recent years<sup>3</sup>.

A report prepared for the 65th meeting of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) Standing Committee (SC65) indicated that over 20,000 African Elephants were

<sup>1</sup> Thouless, C.R., Dublin, H.T., Blanc, J.J., Skinner, D.P., Daniel, T.E., Taylor, R.D., Maisels, F., Frederick, H.L. and Bouche, P. (2016). *African Elephant Status Report 2016: An update of the African Elephant Database*. Occasional Paper No. 60, IUCN/SSC, Gland, Switzerland.

<sup>2</sup> African Elephant Action Plan - CITES CoP. March 2010. CoP15 Inf. 68

<sup>3</sup> Nkoke, S.C. Lagrot J.F. Ringuet, S. and Milliken, T. (2017). Ivory Markets in Central Africa – Market Surveys in Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo and Gabon: 2007, 2009, 2014/2015. TRAFFIC. Yaounde, Cameroon and Cambridge, UK.

A strategic alliance of



TRAFFIC, the wildlife trade monitoring network,  
works to ensure that trade in wild plants and animals is not a threat to the conservation of nature.

TRAFFIC International is a UK Registered Charity No. 1076722, Registered Limited Company No. 3785518.

poached across the continent in 2013<sup>4</sup> and prior to that another credible estimate suggested that 100,000 elephants were lost to poaching from 2010 through 2012<sup>5</sup>. The decrease in elephant numbers has been acknowledged as a major concern, not only by governments, NGOs and conservationists, but also by indigenous peoples and local communities whose livelihoods are directly affected. Central Africa accounts for a large proportion of the estimated continental range for African Elephants, but knowledge of its current population size is the poorest of four sub-regions. Central African elephants are highly threatened and proper measures and mechanisms must be put in place and implemented effectively to protect remaining populations<sup>6</sup>.

It is in this context that the CITES Parties instituted a National Ivory Action Plan (NIAP) process under the direction of the Standing Committee in 19 out of 22 countries identified with the aim of strengthening controls on the trade in ivory and ivory markets, and helping to combat the illegal trade in ivory. These Parties were identified following an [analysis of ivory seizure data](#) held in the Elephant Trade Information System (ETIS) prepared for the 16th meeting of the Conference of the Parties of CITES (CoP16) in Bangkok, Thailand, in March 2013 (link: <https://www.cites.org/eng/cop/16/doc/index.php>). The countries most heavily affected by the illegal trade in ivory are the ones that are presently part of the NIAP process, having been categorized as countries of primary concern, secondary concern, and importance<sup>7</sup>. In Central Africa, Cameroon, Congo, DRC and Gabon are all Parties of “secondary concern” and have been requested to develop NIAPs.

While NIAPs are delivered nationally, most also include actions for regional and international collaboration and require a regional approach given ivory trafficking and trade dynamics. Countries, including neighbouring States not required to develop NIAPs, likely face shared regional challenges and capacity needs which could most efficiently and effectively be addressed through a regional approach. One of the actions under NIAPs is the effective management of national stockpiles. CITES Decision 17.171 charges the Secretariat with developing a practical guidance for the management of ivory stockpiles, including their disposal, based on an analysis of best practices and in accordance with provisions in Resolutions Conf. 17.8 on *Disposal of illegally traded and confiscated specimens of CITES-listed species* and Conf. 10.10 (Rev. CoP17) on *Trade in elephant specimens*<sup>8</sup>.

There are several deficiencies in government held ivory stockpile management and seizure registration when compared with the CITES requirements, and no robust and transparent mechanism in place to ensure effective management of stockpiles in all the target countries. Nkoke *et al*, (2017) found that it is challenging to determine the exact amount of ivory in national stockpiles in Central Africa because, generally speaking, record keeping is poor or absent altogether, there is very limited transparency or public reporting on the status of such stocks, and access to government owned stocks is highly restricted and involves protracted procedures for obtaining permission; and that in most countries, insufficient mechanisms are in place to safeguard these ivory stocks, and the development of proper management and security systems are needed

---

<sup>4</sup> [https://cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/com/sc/65/E-SC65-42-01\\_2.pdf](https://cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/com/sc/65/E-SC65-42-01_2.pdf), and [https://cites.org/eng/mike\\_figures2014](https://cites.org/eng/mike_figures2014)

<sup>5</sup> G. Wittemyer, J. M. Northrup, J. Blanc, I. Douglas-Hamilton, P. Omondi, K. P. Burnham, Illegal killing for ivory drives global decline in African elephants. *Proc.Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 111, 13117–13121 (2014). Medline doi:10.1073/pnas.1403984111

<sup>6</sup> Nkoke, S.C. Ngeh, C. P. and Ahlers, N. (2016). Workshop Proceedings: Sub-Regional Action Planning to Strengthen Regional Collaboration. Support of the Implementation of National Ivory Action Plans (NIAPs) in Central Africa. 30 pp. TRAFFIC. Yaoundé, Cameroon.

<sup>7</sup> <https://www.cites.org/eng/niaps>

<sup>8</sup> <https://www.cites.org/eng/dec/valid17/81860>

to ensure adequate protection. Persistent governance shortfalls and other issues such as poor storage facilities continue to provide avenues for illegal ivory trade based on stock losses.

Calculations based on year-to-year comparisons of estimated stocks and assessment of ivory stock accumulation from law enforcement actions as reported to ETIS indicate that, over the 26-year period from 1990 through 2015, a minimum of some 56,497 kg of ivory went missing from government custody in these four nations and in CAR, and presumably went into illegal ivory trade -- Congo (40,507 kg) accounts for 72% of this figure and the DRC (7,686 kg) for another 14%, owing mostly to the status of their ivory stockpiles in the early 1990s which were reportedly large, but subsequently disappeared. CAR (4301 kg), Cameroon (2,837 kg) and Gabon (1,165 kg) accounted for significantly lesser quantities of "lost" ivory during this period; however, all of these figures are a bare minimum as there are serious gaps in our knowledge of the status of ivory stockpile in all of these countries throughout this period, as well as the fact that many (perhaps even most) ivory seizure cases have gone unreported to ETIS data (Nkoke et al, 2017).

The effective security for these stockpiles is an important matter. It is in this context that TRAFFIC through the Wildlife-TRAPS project is proposing to develop a national ivory stockpile management system (NISMS) for DRC and carryout an inventory of the Kinshasa ivory stockpile.

### **Main Duties and Responsibilities:**

- a. Undertake a comprehensive study and analysis, and develop a national ivory stockpile management system (NISMS) for DRC by;
  - i) Assessing CITES Decision(s) on the management, and secure storage, of ivory stockpiles;
  - ii) Assessing the DRC's national policies and regulatory frameworks to effectively manage and secure ivory and other national stockpiles, e.g. arms, precious stones and minerals, precious timber;
  - iii) Assessing TRAFFIC's reports for ivory stockpile inventory and auditing, for example in Gabon, and the Central African Republic (CAR) .;
  - iv) Assessing other existing proposed mechanisms or protocols for the management, and secure storage of national ivory stockpiles;
  - v) Evaluating the implementation and effectiveness of these mechanisms and formulate clear guidelines and recommendations to enhance ivory stockpile collection, centralization, security and other management options.
- b. Train the concerned national authorities on ivory inventory according to CITES specifications
- c. Lead the inventory of the Kinshasa ivory stockpile with relevant authorities and partners.
- d. Prepare a comprehensive report on findings, activities and recommendations from the above.

TRAFFIC will supervise the work and review draft reports and any other accompanying documents. TRAFFIC may also support the execution of certain aspects of this study as and when appropriate.

### **Methodology**

The methodology to be used consists of the following:

- Desk study (in French) to review CITES Decisions, national policies and legal frameworks, studies and other published works, identify gaps and formulate simple and clear guidelines and recommendations for improvement and use.

A strategic alliance of



TRAFFIC, the wildlife trade monitoring network,  
works to ensure that trade in wild plants and animals is not a threat to the conservation of nature.

TRAFFIC International is a UK Registered Charity No. 1076722, Registered Limited Company No. 3785518.

- Organize preparatory meetings with TRAFFIC, ICCN and other stakeholders on the procedure and timeline of the Kinshasa ivory stockpile inventory
- Train ICCN personnel on ivory stockpile management and inventory according to CITES specification and TRAFFIC's model.
- Carry out of the Kinshasa stockpile inventory.
- Develop a final report (in French)with a summary of activities and actions carried out.

## Output

The main output of the study is a NISMS (in French) structured as follows:

- **Executive Summary:** This should be a brief highlight of the major findings and recommendations of the study, provided in both French and English.
- **Introduction:** A brief introduction to the geographic location of DRC; biodiversity status with focus on elephants; IWT trade issues with particular attention to trade in elephant ivory including ivory leakage from national stockpiles; CITES recommendations and national policies on ivory and other precious goods stockpile management, and the role of stakeholders in the effective management of these stockpiles.
- **Methodology:** A brief description of the literature and studies reviewed as well as the methods used during the study and inventory with dates when various aspects of the study were done.
- **Results:** The results should be presented under the following subheadings:
  - CITES decision, national policies and legal frameworks governing national ivory stockpile management: List and summarize all the CITES decisions and national policies and legal frameworks of relevance to ivory stockpile management, gaps and propose solutions to fill these gaps and/or strengthen them.
  - Agencies: List and briefly describe agencies/structures responsible for ivory stockpile management; highlight their roles and responsibilities, capacity etc.
  - An analysis of the ivory stockpile management system in DRC.
  - The Kinshasa ivory inventory with clear quantitative figures and analysis.
  - General conclusion and recommendations to enhance national ivory stockpile management.
- **References:** Cite references used in the report. Follow the citation guidelines in the TRAFFIC Style manual (to be provided).
- **Acknowledgements:** List all who assisted with the study, its review and the inventory.
- **Contacts:** List names of persons consulted in the course of the study and inventory.

TRAFFIC style manual (to be provided) should be followed as much as possible when writing the report. In case of any questions or issues concerning presentation and style, the Project Manager should be contacted.

## Qualifications and required profile

The consultant required for this study should have the following qualifications:

- At least a first Degree in wildlife conservation or related studies,
- Proven work experience in the fight against wildlife crime and wildlife law enforcement, data collection and analysis..
- Experience in conducting field studies and interventions in wildlife trade and related crime; work on ivory stockpile management or in other related issues (e.g. small arms inventory) would be an asset.
- Have a good knowledge of CITES, national policy and legislative issues in the Central African sub-region as well as relevant institutions responsible for the implementation and enforcement of the same.

- A good command of computers, excellent writing skills and a good capacity for synthesis and presentation of results useable by practitioners and policy makers.
- Fluency in English and French ideal.

## Timeline

The Consultancy will be carried out over a period of 30 days as follows:

Date	Description	Duration in days
November 1, 2019	Desk/literature research	10
November 11, 2019	Preparation of Kinshasa stockpile inventory (meetings / plan)	5
November 16, 2019	Training and stockpile inventory	10
November 26, 2019	Finalizing report with TRAFFIC comments incorporated	5

## Expression of Interest

Please send your Technical and Financial Proposal to

### Contact:

Caroline Knightley - TRAFFIC Head – Global HR – [recruitment@traffic.org](mailto:recruitment@traffic.org)

A strategic alliance of



TRAFFIC, the wildlife trade monitoring network,  
works to ensure that trade in wild plants and animals is not a threat to the conservation of nature.

TRAFFIC International is a UK Registered Charity No. 1076722, Registered Limited Company No. 3785518.