



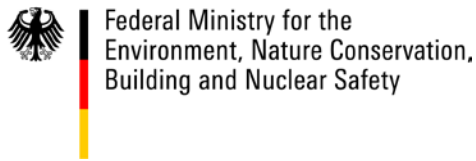
Republic of Botswana



**African Elephant Summit
Gaborone, Botswana
2-4 December 2013**

Summary Record

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Background

In September 2012, the IUCN World Conservation Congress called for a high-level meeting on African elephants, in response to the changing dynamics around elephant poaching and illegal ivory trade, noting that the situation warranted high-level government commitment and multi-sectoral action not limited to only wildlife and environmental sectors.

In response, the African Elephant Summit was co-convened by the Government of Botswana and IUCN, and hosted by the President of the Republic of Botswana His Excellency Lieutenant General Seretse Khama Ian Khama from 2-4 December 2014. Participants during different sessions of the three-day Summit included delegates from 30 countries involved in or concerned about the ivory supply chain, along with a number of inter-governmental organisations and NGOs.

The overall objective of the Summit was to secure commitment at the highest political level to take Urgent Measures along the illegal ivory trade value chain to effectively protect elephants and significantly reduce the illegal trade in ivory. The agenda is included in this document as [Annex I](#). Presentations are available on the Summit [website](#).

Day One

1. Welcome and introductions

Hon Tshekedi Khama II, Minister of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism, Botswana gave the welcoming address. He noted that this was the first meeting outside CITES to bring together governments along the illegal ivory trade chain and also the first such meeting to be held on African soil. He highlighted the gravity of the situation, noting that such large-scale killing of elephants had not been seen since the 1980s; both CITES MIKE and TRAFFIC's ETIS monitoring systems had detected dramatic surges in illegal activity. He emphasised that the African Elephant Summit aimed to secure commitment at the highest political level for the implementation of Urgent Measures.

Mr Ali Kaka, IUCN Regional Director for Eastern and Southern Africa and Co-Leader of the African Elephant Summit, along with Dr Holly Dublin, explained that the African Elephant Summit was a response to the call for action issued at the IUCN World Conservation Congress in 2012; there had been many related events since then, but this was the first to be held in one of the range States. As such, the Summit was an unprecedented opportunity for governments all along the illegal ivory supply chain to commit to Urgent Measures. Mr Kaka expressed his gratitude to the many organizations and institutions that had made the Summit possible, including: the Governments of Botswana, Germany, the United States and the UK; and the African Development Bank.

2. Setting the scene: why elephants matter, and why this summit?

Dr Holly Dublin, Chair IUCN/SSC African Elephant Specialist Group, reviewing the continental situation for African elephants, described how unprecedented access to data had allowed us to gain a better understanding than ever before of the entire value chain for illegal ivory. This was due largely to the integrated work and analysis of MIKE, ETIS and the African Elephant Database, managed by IUCN/SSC African Elephant Specialist Group (AfESG).

The data showed that, following a period of relative stability in the 1990s, there had been a major surge in the illegal ivory trade since 2009. There had also been a shift in the dynamic of the illegal trade, from many small shipments to an increasing number of very large-scale seizures, as well as a shift in illegal trade routes. These trends likely indicated the involvement of organized crime. The data also indicated that there was a high correlation between poaching and poverty levels, poor governance and the demand for ivory. New modelling suggested that we were likely to have passed a continental-wide threshold of sustainability in 2010.

Dr Cyril Taolo, Deputy Director, Department of Wildlife and National Parks, Botswana provided an overview of the status of elephants in Botswana. Aerial surveys had been carried out in Botswana a standardized manner since 1989. These had revealed that Botswana supported the largest population of elephants on the continent (c. 207,000 individuals).

Dr Taolo noted that in Botswana most elephants occurred outside Protected Areas. While there were opportunities for local communities to derive economic benefits from elephants, there were also law enforcement challenges. There had been an increase in human-wildlife conflict as the national elephant population had grown and expanded its range, bringing it into contact with communities who had not previously coexisted with elephants.

Poaching had not been a major problem in Botswana for a very long time but appeared to be on the increase. In response to a question about carrying capacity, Dr Taolo noted that the Government of Botswana no longer utilized carrying capacity as a management framework, but rather focused on localized management solutions. The recently revised Elephant Management Plan was developed in consultation with many stakeholders, and sought to implement different management approaches in different geographical areas, in order to maximize the benefits stemming from the nation's elephant population.

3. African Elephant Action Plan and African Elephant Fund

Dr Cyril Taolo, representing Botswana as one of the Co-Chairs of the African Elephant Fund Steering Committee provided an update on the status of the African Elephant Fund, which had been established to support the implementation of the African Elephant Action Plan. He noted that the Fund was overseen by a Steering Committee with representatives from the four Sub-Saharan African sub-regions, the donor community and CITES; it was being hosted by UNEP and was fully operational. A total of US\$ 780,000 had been received to date, from China, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Germany, France and South Africa.

Dr Taolo emphasised that the African Elephant Fund remained the most viable pan-African elephant conservation funding mechanism currently available. He also noted that the Fund provided an important convergence point for IGOs, NGOs and governments for the implementation of the African Elephant Action Plan.

Additional information about the Fund was provided by UNEP. Eleven proposals had been approved so far, addressing a wide range of issues, including fencing for protected areas, mitigation of human-wildlife conflict, and ranger training. However, the requests for support greatly outstripped the availability of funds.

During the question and answer session, speakers emphasized that the African Elephant Action Plan took three years to prepare and was adopted by consensus among all the range States in 2010. Speakers also emphasized that the Fund was transparent and accountable, and deserved the support, both political and financial, of the range States and the entire international community.

4. Challenges and opportunities

During this session, each delegation was given an opportunity to speak. Among the key challenges and concerns identified were the following:

- The growing links between the illegal wildlife trade and organized crime, including drug trafficking and human trafficking;
- The growing sophistication of those involved in poaching, and the emergence of new poaching methods, such as the use of poison. The latter was a particular concern as it not only killed elephants but many other species as well;

- The importance of addressing all elements of the value chain, including reducing demand;
- The need to strengthen deterrent penalties, dedicated prosecution efforts and judicial processes. Several countries noted that patrolling and enforcement were relatively effective, but that prosecutions were often not successful;
- The increasing scale and severity of human-wildlife conflict;
- The loss of elephant habitat to rapidly expanding land conversion; and
- The need for enhanced regional and international collaboration, and for increased financial and human resources.

In response to these challenges, range States also reported a variety of new strategies as well as numerous successes. These have included:

- Development of national ivory action plans;
- Revisions to national legislation;
- Increased collaboration among security agencies at national, regional and global levels;
- Increased involvement of local communities; and
- Growing public awareness.

Concluding the session, Mr Neil Fitt, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism commended the significant amount of action reported. While recognising the importance of having adequate resources to tackle these challenges, he urged that lack of funding not be an excuse for inaction.

5. CITES National Ivory Action Plans

Eight countries, three source, three transit and two consumer were directed by the 16th CITES Conference of Parties to develop National Ivory Action Plans. These were submitted to the CITES Secretariat in May 2013.

All eight countries, seven of which were present, reported progress on their National Ivory Action Plans which, in some cases, had been submitted to government for approval. A number also reported on improved legislation and regulatory frameworks, entailing either revisions to existing laws or the creation of new laws. Considerable progress was reported on capacity building of implementing authorities, including training for customs, judiciary and police forces, which in some cases had resulted in increased seizures of illegal ivory and prosecutions. Strengthened coordination and collaboration with national and international agencies at border crossings was also underway. Improved national inter-agency cooperation had been achieved in a number of States, with results including better intelligence sharing and, in some cases, joint deployment in key sites such as border crossings. This had been supported in some states by an injection of new resources for enforcement, such as sniffer dog teams, weapons for enforcement authorities and new personnel.

Public awareness campaigns on the consequences of the illegal ivory trade had been undertaken in both range and consumer States. Renewed efforts to obtain information on wild elephant populations resulted in aerial surveys completed in key sites. Surveys of ivory retailers, registered users and carving factories were completed in some consumer States. A number of states reported that actions related to management and security of national ivory stockpiles were underway.

Insufficient human resources, financial resources, military hardware and investigative technology were identified as some of the major barriers to effective implementation.

6. Review of draft Urgent Measures

The Draft Urgent Measures, which had been under consultation and development in the run-up to the Summit, were discussed by delegates. The Government of Botswana and IUCN stressed that the

measures were intended as a statement of commitment to action and not a binding legal agreement. Comments and suggestions were received on the preamble and were noted by the meeting secretariat for inclusion within the revised document. Each of the nine original and four new Urgent Measures were discussed in turn. All were retained, subject to detailed amendment, and one additional measure was proposed for consideration. A revised set of Urgent Measures was prepared for discussion on 3rd December.

Day Two

7. Grand opening

Welcoming Remarks by the Hon Minister for Environment, Wildlife and Tourism, Botswana

The morning session began with welcoming remarks from the Minister of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism. The African Elephant Summit was the only elephant meeting, outside of a United Nations setting, to have representatives from all along the illegal ivory value chain. In summarizing the discussions from the first day, the Minister noted that, in addition to poor governance, poverty and increasing demand, human greed was also a driver of elephant poaching.

Remarks by the Hon Minister Kitso Mokaila, Minister for Minerals, Energy and Water Affairs

The Minister for Minerals, Energy and Water Affairs thanked the Minister of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism for the opportunity to make a short statement. Although a recent film had portrayed Botswana's approach to gas extraction as environmentally irresponsible, the Minister reminded delegates that Botswana had an exemplary environmental conservation record and that just as healthy ecosystems underpinned humankind, ecosystem protection was a key feature of Botswana's economic development. The Government of Botswana agreed that there should be a debate about fracking but believed it must be conducted responsibly. Whilst the Government had issued 88 licenses for carbon-based methane prospecting, there was currently no commercial extraction of this product. The Government of Botswana remained committed to extracting minerals and gas in a sustainable and environmentally-friendly way.

Statement by the Director-General, IUCN

Ms Julia Marton-Lefèvre, the IUCN Director General thanked Botswana for hosting the Summit and for its commitment to elephant conservation. She noted that IUCN staff and the members of its Species Survival Commission had found a strong partner in the Government of Botswana. Delegates were reminded of IUCN's vision and mission and its relevance to African elephant conservation.

Thanks were extended to TRAFFIC and CITES for their technical contributions to the Summit and to the donors: the Governments of United Kingdom (Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs); Germany (Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety); the United States of America (United States Agency for International Development); and the African Development Bank.

The Director General reminded delegates that the African Elephant Summit was the result of a Resolution from the IUCN World Conservation Congress held in the Republic of Korea in 2012. At the same meeting, IUCN also passed a resolution on the use of unconventional fossil fuel sources, which encouraged the use of the precautionary approach.

The Director General noted that the drivers of the illegal wildlife trade - poverty, the demand for ivory and other products, and corruption - may leave some African Range States without any elephants if the current crisis continued. Humans, of course, were the root cause of the problem, but also held the key to the solution. The Director General emphasized the importance of strengthening law

enforcement across the value chain and of tackling organized crime, apprehending criminals and issuing high penalties, including asset seizure. These measures must be supported by strong political leadership.

The Director General reflected that elephants symbolize what many people most value in the natural world and their future was a litmus test for society. She viewed the Summit as a crucial step in our collective effort to forge strong international alliances.

Remarks by His Honour, Dr Guy Scott, Vice President of Zambia

His Honour, Dr Guy Scott, noted that his participation in the Summit was at the direct request of the President of Zambia and was an indication of the importance which the President attached to elephant conservation.

Dr Scott informed the Summit that aerial surveys carried out in 2008 and 2011 indicated that Zambia's elephant population was growing and results from a 2013 survey were eagerly awaited. The Zambian government had recently put in place a moratorium on elephant hunting.

Dr Scott commended President Obama's initiative to develop a strategy to combat wildlife trafficking; however, he urged the United States to engage more closely with African States. Dr Scott also highlighted the importance of harmonizing conservation efforts through regional initiatives such as the Kavango -Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area, and through other regional instruments such as the Lusaka Agreement Task Force.

In closing, Dr Scott commended His Excellency the President of Botswana for hosting the African Elephant Summit. He noted that he was particularly encouraged to see consumer countries taking part in the Summit, and urged them to develop strategies to reduce the demand for illegal ivory.

Keynote Address, by His Excellency, Lieutenant General Seretse Khama Ian Khama, the President of Botswana

H.E., the President welcomed all delegates to Botswana. He observed that the African Elephant Summit was the first-ever meeting focused on the dynamics of the illegal ivory trade all along the value chain and represented an unprecedented opportunity to focus on the challenges and opportunities we all faced.

The President noted a growing consensus about the perilous state of the planet and that the health and wellbeing of human beings was threatened both now and in the future. The need for forward thinking people who could develop and implement creative solutions had never been greater.

The President drew attention to the great potential for the sustainable utilization of Africa's natural capital, including wildlife. However, he also observed that - unless these highly valued resources were protected and managed - very few people would derive benefits from their exploitation. Those who engaged in illegal activities would thrive, but those who lived in close proximity to wildlife would suffer opportunity costs. In this regard, the President noted that the illegal wildlife trade was an international problem driven by people who had never lived in close proximity to the resources they were exploiting.

The President reflected that Africa's human and natural resources have been plundered for generations by other continents; the illegal wildlife trade was a continuation of this pattern. As the illegal wildlife trade was increasingly controlled by organized crime, there was a need for environmental agencies to collaborate with many other sections of government because the scale of the challenge was such that it could not be addressed by environmental agencies alone.

The President said that Botswana was proud to be home to a healthy elephant population, although he acknowledged that there were challenges involved in managing the impacts of this population on both the environment and local communities. Illegal offtake had not yet become a serious problem, but this could change very quickly. For the first time, a special item had been included in the annual budget for anti-poaching. In 2014, Botswana would be introducing a total ban on hunting.

The President observed that the African Elephant Action Plan provided a good framework for conservation action. Many significant steps had already been taken, but an adequate response had not yet been developed. The President noted that we hold collective responsibility for the conservation of the African elephant and future generations would condemn our unwillingness to act. He drew attention to the draft Urgent Measures and urged delegates to adopt these. In closing, he emphasized that it was time for Africa and Asia to join forces to protect this universally valued species.

8. Highlights from Day One

Keynote Address by the Hon Minister for Environment, Wildlife and Tourism, Botswana

The Minister began by highlighting some key points from the President's speech and stressed the need to be creative and think 'out of the box'. The President had also emphasized the importance of sustainably using natural capital for the benefit of the nation. Striking similarities were drawn, by the President, between today's elephant poaching and exploitation of Africa for other resources such as people and minerals.

The information presented at the Summit made it clear that the African elephant was highly threatened, with illegal killing of elephants and seizures of large ivory consignments at the highest level since systematic record-taking began. This was a major issue for African countries and delegates at this Summit should ensure that its message and results were passed onto their Heads of State.

The Minister was concerned that a preference for talk-shops would impede progress and called for fellow nations to act quickly and report against shorter time lines than was currently expected. He also emphasized the African Elephant Action Plan as a unifying document for the whole continent. The Urgent Measures under discussion were the result of an IUCN World Conservation Congress Resolution and required the intervention, and support, of Heads of States for them to be successfully implemented.

The lack of external funding was not an excuse for a failure to act. Considerable progress could be made by African countries cooperating and sharing information, experience, intelligence and training. Such dialogue should not be restricted to formal meetings. Botswana remained ready to support fellow nations to protect elephants, as well as other threatened species. Botswana would ban hunting from January 2014 and would conduct a holistic situation analysis of its wildlife populations.

A strong message was delivered about donor support; Africa should not wait for hand-outs before taking action to stop elephant poaching. States should adjust their own budgets to account for national wildlife resources and, where possible, provide leadership so that donors could respond with their financial support.

Human conflict was mentioned as the root cause of many problems in Africa and the Minister suggested that military resources should be used more effectively to protect natural capital. The Minister reminded delegates that Botswana's elephant population was migratory and, under normal circumstances, many animals were shared with neighbouring states. Opportunities existed for range States to unite in action, not just words, to improve elephant conservation.

Action and partnerships between range States, and other countries, notably ivory transit and consumer countries, were the key to solving the elephant poaching crisis.

9. Final review of Urgent Measures

The session chair, the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism of Botswana, led the meeting through the final draft of the Urgent Measures. Significant areas of debate concerned detailed wording of the preamble, text relating to regional cooperation, stockpile disposal and demand reduction, and a new measure (number 14) on forensics. In all cases consensus was reached through discussion and an agreed final version of the measures document was agreed and forwarded to the Ministerial session.

10. Closed ministerial session

A closed session for Ministers and their representatives provided an opportunity for comment and debate on issues related to adoption and implementation of the Urgent Measures. Key discussion points included resourcing, cooperation mechanisms and the benefits of a more coherent and collaborative effort by States along the ivory value chain from source to market.

11. Formal adoption of the African Elephant Summit Commitment and accompanying Urgent Measures

The final version of the Urgent Measures (available in [Annex II](#)) was adopted unanimously by the meeting participants. States and inter-governmental organisations were invited to confirm agreement by signature during the meeting or by correspondence before the end of 2013. It was confirmed that a complementary signature process would be opened up for NGOs who wished to confirm their support to implementation of the Urgent Measures.

Day Three

Government and IGO participants were joined on Day Three of the meeting by a number of representatives of NGOs, for discussion of commitments to implementation of the Urgent Measures adopted.

12. Welcome and opening

Opening Remarks, by the Hon Minister, Ministry of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism

The Hon Minister opened the third day of the Summit and welcomed representatives from non-governmental organizations, who were joining the meeting for the first time. He drew attention to the achievements of the previous days, most notably the unanimous adoption of the Urgent Measures.

The Minister appealed for imaginative, flexible and holistic responses to the illegal ivory trade. He noted that bureaucracy and business-as-usual may not always provide the right models. He urged delegates to leave their organizational policies and positions behind, and to put the conservation of the African elephant to the fore. He emphasized the need for collaboration and the importance of finding common ground. He also recognized that the situation in each range state was different and that these differences would need to be taken into account when developing approaches and solutions.

Youth Ambassador from Botswana

The Youth Ambassador from Botswana, Ms Batisani Batsei, a 3rd year Bachelor of Education student at the University of Botswana, gave an eloquent and moving summary of her experiences of the Summit. She highlighted the many points she had learned from the Summit, including: the potential of elephants to generate economic benefits; the threats posed by the illegal ivory trade; and the steps that governments were taking to strengthen conservation and enforcement. She noted that, "If we kill elephants, we kill the economy of the country".

The Youth Ambassador from Botswana drew particular attention to the importance of the Urgent Measure dealing with awareness. She also expressed disappointment that the potential of youth to contribute to this measure had not been fully recognized. She urged that active steps be taken to engage with young people at an early stage, for example, by including topics related to elephant conservation in the educational curricula, starting from primary levels. In her words: “The youth need to understand that the elephants are ours and bring many benefits, so we need to preserve them from one generation to the next.”

She also drew attention to the tremendous potential to raise awareness through activities such as drama, dance and poetry. She urged that – when budgets are made - funds be allocated for the youth to carry out these types of activities.

She concluded her presentation by reading out a powerful poem, “The Cry of the Silent”.

Youth Ambassador from the People’s Republic of China

Mr Yufang Gao, the Youth Ambassador from China and a Master of environmental science candidate at Yale University, spoke about his research on the social processes involved in the ivory trade. He noted that there was often a great emphasis on finding ways of working together for elephant conservation. However, there were many different individuals, groups, institutions, states and stakeholders involved, with many different goals and interests. Some stakeholders emphasized the intrinsic value of elephants, while others emphasized economic values (tourism, ivory). Still others accorded importance to intangible cultural heritage. He argued that ensuring a sustainable elephant population in the wild should be the ultimate goal, as this meets all interests.

Mr Yufang had interviewed local people and Chinese nationals in Kenya, as well as ivory traders and carvers, governmental officials and conservationists in Hong Kong and China. His initial findings indicated that each stakeholder group viewed the situation differently. For example, in the United States, it was often claimed that the Chinese middle class was eager to buy ivory, that ivory carving factories were owned by the government, and that many Chinese were unaware that ivory comes from dead elephants. In China, on the other hand, it was claimed that there were still so many elephants in Africa that they were causing environmental degradation and human-wildlife conflict. It was also claimed that habitat loss was a more important threat to elephant survival than trade. Mr Yufang noted that these claims were widely distributed, e.g., through social media, reinforcing people’s beliefs.

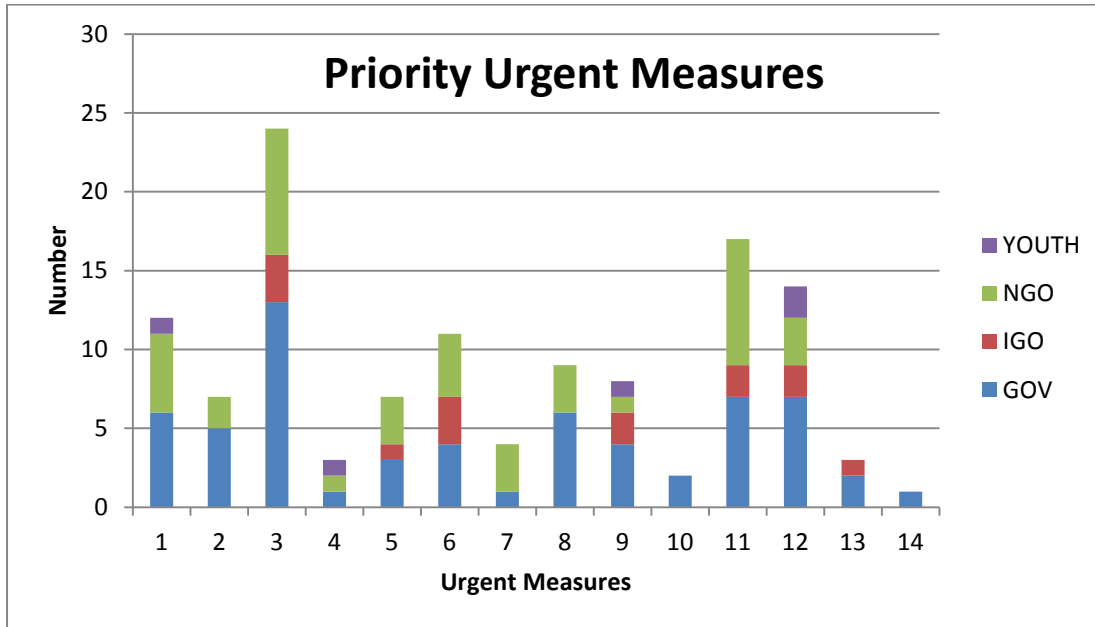
Mr Yufang noted that it was difficult to achieve a common goal when stakeholders’ perspectives were so different and so entrenched. The solution would lie in: generating credible knowledge; integrating diverse perspectives; finding consensus on a problem definition that appeals to broad interests; and establishing decision making processes which clarify and secure common interests. He emphasized that if the problem was narrowly defined as a demand-supply issue, it would be difficult to engage a diverse range of stakeholders and to create a new order of responsibility and action. Mr Yufang also emphasized the need for leadership and for multi-disciplinary approaches, combining inputs from both the natural and the social sciences. He concluded by noting that the Urgent Measures were an important opportunity and should be approached in a flexible, participatory, contextual and open manner.

13. Implementation of Urgent Measures

Dr Simon Stuart, Chair of the IUCN Species Survival Commission, convened a working session on implementation of the Urgent Measures. After a summary presentation for participants who had not attended the first two days of the meeting, all attendees were invited to join a review session to examine current actions and priority needs under each of the Urgent Measures. The detailed responses, along with any notes are available in [Annex III](#).

Priorities

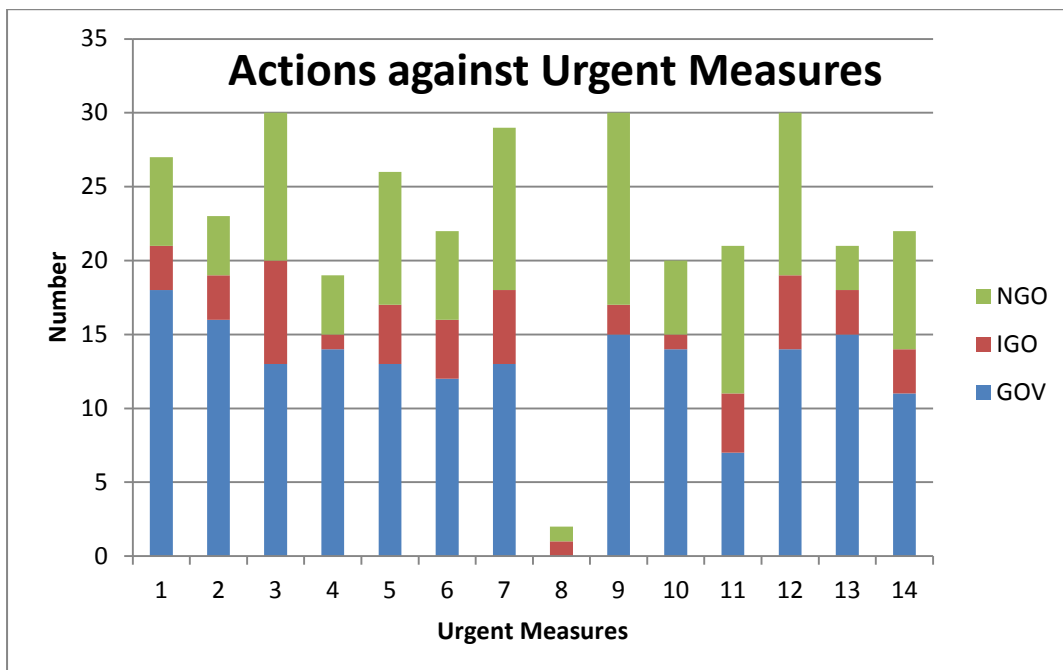
Each delegation was asked to identify their three highest priorities out of the 14 Urgent Measures. The responses are mapped below.



Urgent measures 3 (law enforcement), 11 (reduction of illegal trade), 12 (community engagement), and 1 (deterrent sentences for wildlife crime) were identified as very high priorities.

Actions

Each delegation was asked to identify activities they currently had underway against any or all of the Urgent Measures.



Stakeholders demonstrated that most of the Urgent Measures were already underway through their individual or collective action. Urgent Measure 8 (mobilization of technical and financial resources) was the most dramatic gap, something that was reflected in discussions throughout the Summit. The detailed responses are available in [Annex IV](#). Further analyses are available in [Annex V](#).

14. Commitments

A number of institutions made presentations and interventions outlining their intended activities to support the agreed Urgent Measures.

The World Bank

Ms Magda Lovei gave a presentation on the World Bank's efforts to address the illegal wildlife trade. The World Bank's focus on eliminating poverty and boosting shared prosperity relies on strong partnerships with range, transit and consumer countries, as well as broad, cross-sectoral expertise and lending programs.

The World Bank was providing ongoing support in four main areas of relevance: studies and policy advice; investments in conservation; mainstreaming biodiversity conservation; and partnerships, for example the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICCWC). Ms Lovei noted that the World Bank aims to take an increasingly regional and holistic approach to wildlife issues. For example, it was involved in a GEF medium-sized project called, "Fighting against wildlife poaching and illegal trade in Africa". This 18-month, US\$ 2 million project, would also help to finance work on exposing financial flows and intermediaries involved in poaching and the ivory trade. The World Bank was also planning to integrate prevention, monitoring and enforcement measures into trade facilitation and governance programmes.

The European Commission

Mr Timo Makela commended the Summit for the participation from range, transit and consumer countries. On 3 December, 2013, the European Commission had approved the allocation of Euro 12 million towards combating poaching. The funding would focus on enforcement and would be used for activities such as emergency response, exchange of intelligence information, direct support for anti-poaching operations and capacity building. He noted that the European Commission was preparing a policy document for the European Union, aimed at identifying additional measures to address the supply chain and determining whether there was a need for further resource mobilization.

Government of Germany

Mr Frank Barsch noted that Germany was taking a multi-agency approach involving BMU, Foreign Affairs, Finance and Interior, and other government authorities, such as BfN. He described a current project called: "Determination of the age and provenance of elephant ivory as a tool for improving enforcement", involving two German universities and WWF.

He noted that Germany was supporting the African Elephant Fund, as both a donor and a member of the Steering Committee, and announced the commitment of an additional US \$50,000 to the Fund.

Mr Christian Glass noted that the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity was a priority for German development cooperation. 500 million Euros were allocated annually for the protection of forests and other ecosystems around the world. German support for African protected areas was focused on governance and transfrontier areas. Projects which provided community benefits were accorded priority. Current activities included: the training of rangers; support for the development of security plans for the Serengeti and the Selous; and the implementation of an elephant census in the Selous.

Mr Glass emphasized that Germany saw poaching not just as an environmental problem or a development problem, but as a threat to regional security. In this regard, Germany was seeking to reduce illicit trafficking and demand. It was supporting anti-poaching authorities in several partner countries and promoting enhanced transboundary cooperation. It was also supporting journalists from consumer countries to visit Africa and report from the field, as a way of building awareness.

African Development Bank

Mr Mateus Magala emphasised the commitment of the African Development Bank to the African Elephant Summit and outlined the various ways in which the African Development Bank could assist in implementation of the Urgent Measures, within the framework of their recently-launched 10 year strategy. He announced the launch of a new centre for natural resource management which would centralize their work on the environmental and natural resources of Africa. He noted that the African Development Bank had already financed African elephant project work in Central Africa, and African finance ministers had committed to the Marrakech Declaration in May 2013.

United Nations Development Programme

Ms Alice Ruhweza outlined the UNDP's work on catalysing environmental finance across Africa, in order to strengthen protected areas, enhance biodiversity and manage ecosystems for mitigation of climate change. In particular, UNDP works on protected area management and enforcement along the entire supply chain.

USAID: W-TRAPS Project

Mr Nick Ahlers outlined the W-TRAPS project, a collaboration between USAID, TRAFFIC and IUCN. The three year project was focused on increasing the understanding of the character and scale of the international response needed to tackle illegal wildlife trade. Mr Ahlers noted that the W-TRAPS project related most closely to Urgent Measures 3, 6, 7 and 14.

The Netherlands

Ms Jenniskens commended the Summit for its level of inspiration and enthusiasm, and described the shared responsibility of all nations to conserve elephants. Ms Jenniskens advocated for quick action following the adoption of the Urgent Measures and announced a commitment of EUR 130,000 towards the African Elephant Fund.

African Elephant Fund

Mr Taolo from the Government of Botswana conveyed a number of messages resulting from a side meeting of the African Elephant Fund's Steering Committee. He thanked the commitments made by Germany and the Netherlands and appealed for further contributions to the Fund. He encouraged colleagues from Central and West Africa to submit proposals for work to the Fund and noted that immediate priorities for administration of the Fund included implementing a communication strategy and finalizing an indicative 10 year budget.

Elephants Without Borders

Dr Mike Chase began by observing the moral responsibility of us all to conserve the elephant. He outlined his research which had revealed the movement patterns of elephants in Botswana, some of which went on 800km journeys traversing 5 countries. Dr Chase recounted that while elephants had started to recolonize old ranges, recent years had seen a retreat back into safer areas, as poaching pressures were building.

Dr Chase announced a USD 7 Million initiative from Mr Paul G. Allen to count elephants across Africa in 2014, to provide accurate information for decision-makers.

15. Summary and closing

Hon. Tshekedi Khama II, Minister of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism, Botswana described how proud he was for Botswana to host the African Elephant Summit. He impressed upon delegates the need for action, and gave a rallying cry as this event being *the* defining event for the world to come together and make a difference for the African elephant. The Minister thanked IUCN and commended all states for passing the 14 Urgent Measures before formally closing the Summit.

Annexes

Annex I – Agenda

African Elephant Summit 2-4 December 2013 Programme

Day 1 – Monday 2 December 2013

Objective:

- **Discuss draft urgent measures and African Elephant Summit Commitment**

Overview:

- Update on the status of African elephants, illegal killing and the illegal trade in ivory
- Updates from delegates
- Review of draft urgent measures

Attendees:

- Ministers and other Government representatives
- Official Observers (Invited IGOs, multilateral financial institutions, economic communities)
- Technical experts
- Youth Ambassadors

Time	Session info
0730 - 0830	Registration
0830 - 0930	Session 1: Welcome & Introductions
	Opening remarks from: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Government of Botswana- IUCN
0930 -1030	Session 2: Setting the scene: why elephants matter, and why this Summit?
	Keynotes: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Global Status (IUCN)- Botswana Status (Government of Botswana)
1030 – 1100	Tea Break
1100 - 1130	Session 3: African Elephant Action Plan and African Elephant Fund
	Presentation: African Elephant Fund Steering Committee
1130 – 1300	Session 4: Challenges and opportunities
	All delegations (both governments and observers) will have the opportunity to give a short (2 minute) intervention outlining some of the successes achieved and/or challenges faced in curbing elephant poaching and the illegal ivory trade.
1300 – 1400	Lunch
1400 – 1430	Session 5: CITES National Ivory Action Plans
	Opportunity for those countries who submitted national ivory action plans to provide an update
1430 – 1700	Session 6: Review of draft urgent measures
	Presentation of and discussion of draft urgent measures
1500 – 1530	Tea
	Discussion of draft urgent measures
1700 - 1715	Close of meeting

Day 2 – Tuesday 3 December 2013

Objective:

- **Adoption of African Elephant Summit Commitment and accompanying Urgent Measures**

Overview:

- Review of Day 1 outcomes
- Closed session for Ministerial delegates

Attendees:

- Ministers and Government representatives
- Official Observers (Invited IGOs, multilateral financial institutions, economic communities)
- Technical experts and facilitators
- Youth Ambassadors

Time	Session info
0730 – 0830	Registration
0830 - 0930	Session 7: Grand Opening
	Will include speeches from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Minister, Ministry of Environment Wildlife and Tourism - Director General, IUCN - H.E. Lieutenant General Seretse Khama Ian Khama
0930 – 1030	Tea Note: Minister will invite delegates to visit exhibitors' stands
1030 – 1100	Session 8: Highlights from Day 1
	Keynote speech by Minister of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism, Botswana Mr T S Khama
1100 – 1230	Session 9: Final review of urgent measures
	Final discussion of the draft urgent measures. Opportunity for any further statements to be made.
1230 – 1400	Lunch
1400 – 1500	Session 10: Closed Ministerial Session
	Opportunity for Ministers to discuss and debate any remaining issues. Note: Other delegates are invited to visit the exhibitors' stands
1500 – 1600	Tea
1600 – 1630	Session 11: Formal adoption of African Elephant Summit Commitment and accompanying Urgent Measures
	Announcement of African Elephant Summit Commitment and Accompanying Urgent Measures Closing remarks
1730 – 1800	Press Briefing
1900 – 2200	Elephant Gala

Day 3 – Wednesday 4 December 2013

Objective:

- **Secure commitments towards implementing the urgent measures from the wider donor and NGO community**

Overview:

- Presentation of African Elephant Summit Commitment and Urgent Measures
- Discussion of explicit actions for implementation of the urgent measures
- Discussion of funding and capacity gaps
- Announcement of financial and in kind commitments

Attendees:

- Government technical staff
- Official invited observers (Invited IGOs, multilateral financial institutions, economic communities)
- Invited non-governmental organizations
- Bilateral and multilateral donor organisations
- Youth Ambassadors

Time	Session info
0730 - 0830	Registration
0830 – 0930	Session 12: Welcome and opening
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Welcoming remarks from Minister, Ministry of Environment Wildlife and Tourism - Reflections from Summit Youth Ambassadors
0930 – 1300	Session 13 Current implementation of urgent measures
	Working session in plenary. Identification of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - existing and planned activities towards implementation of each urgent measure - implementation gaps
1100 – 1130	Tea
	Identification of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - existing funding commitments towards each urgent measure. - funding mechanisms and funding gaps
1300 - 1400	Lunch
1400 – 1530	Session 14: Commitments
	Opportunity for organizations to discuss and make implementation and funding commitments towards the urgent measures
1530 – 1600	Tea
1600 – 1630	Session 15: Summary and closing
	Summary of implementation activities and commitments Closing remarks
1830	Reception

Annex II – Final Urgent Measures



**African Elephant Summit
Gaborone, Botswana
2-4 December 2013**

**Urgent Measures
3 December 2013**

Preamble

The representatives of governments along the illegal ivory value chain and inter-governmental organizations:

RECALLING that the African elephant range States adopted in 2010 the African Elephant Action Plan and the African Elephant Fund and that these mechanisms were commended by the Parties to CITES at the 16th meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

RECOGNIZING that the conservation of the African Elephant requires a comprehensive approach, as enshrined in the African Elephant Action Plan, emphasizing the challenges of habitat fragmentation and loss, illegal killing and growing human elephant conflict.

NOTING that elephant poaching and the illegal ivory trade are a major concern across Africa and beyond, with serious security, economic, political and ecological ramifications as these crimes increase in frequency and severity and expand into previously secure elephant populations.

AWARE that in some cases, transnational criminal organizations and armed groups are using sophisticated military equipment and tactics to kill elephants and are taking advantage of high-level corruption, or lack of border security, to move ivory across borders and to avoid detection and prosecution.

Further AWARE that corruption can fuel and facilitate illicit ivory trafficking and that a zero-tolerance policy on corruption for all levels and sectors, including investigations and prosecutions, is warranted in this regard.

RECOGNIZING that poaching and illegal ivory trade are serious, often transnational crimes, which significantly impact on wildlife but also on national and international peace, security, social, cultural and political development and the rule of law.

RECOGNIZING that the cross-cutting nature of the problem requires effective collaboration and collective action across all agencies, including law enforcement, security and intelligence agencies, customs, the judiciary and prosecutors, foreign and finance ministries, as well as CITES authorities and natural resource ministries, nationally and internationally.

Further RECOGNIZING that action is required at all points along the illegal ivory value chain, both to conserve African elephants in the field, and to cut off the flow of illegal ivory.

UNDERSTANDING that measures to combat wildlife crime should respect the rights and livelihoods of rural communities and seek to engage them as important stakeholders in these efforts.

RECOGNIZING that sustainable use of natural resources has generated economic benefits that have contributed directly to the conservation of the species, rural development and poverty reduction in a number of countries.

ACKNOWLEDGING the various ongoing initiatives, declarations, and existing commitments at national, regional and international levels.

We, the delegates assembled:

AGREE to safeguard the men and women who risk their lives to protect elephants in the wild and make the necessary human, financial and logistical resources available at the national and regional level to the practical extent possible to address elephant poaching on the African continent and the illegal ivory trade across the world in recognition and support of the African Elephant Action Plan.

URGE all donors to provide resources and support, as appropriate, for the implementation of the urgent measures and to support technical assistance, advisory services, the sharing of best practices and other forms of assistance.

DEDICATE OURSELVES to providing political support at the highest level to ensure the implementation of the following urgent measures in the context of the African Elephant Action Plan within the agreed timeline.

Urgent Measures

Urgent measures, to halt and reverse the trend in illegal killing of elephants and the illegal trade in ivory, are outlined below for implementation or initiation by the end of 2014, although it is understood that the measures will remain relevant beyond 2014.

The measures listed below are considered to be urgent in nature and requiring commitment from the high-level political representatives at the African Elephant Summit.

Urgent Measure 1

Applying a zero tolerance approach, **secure and report on maximum, and therefore deterrent, sentences for wildlife crime** using a combination of existing laws and strengthened regulatory frameworks for investigation, arrest, seizure and prosecution of suspected wildlife criminals; such laws may include, *inter alia*, wildlife, corruption, money laundering, organized crime, fire arms, employment and terrorism laws.

Urgent Measure 2

Form and support **National Interagency Mechanisms** to allow immediate action against anyone implicated in or abetting illegal killing of elephants and the illegal trade in ivory.

Urgent Measure 3

Enhance capacity of law enforcement and wildlife protection agencies at the national level to respond to well-armed, highly-organized poaching syndicates.

Urgent Measure 4

Introduce elephant poaching and the illegal ivory trade as a standing agenda item of **National Security Committees** (or their equivalent) in countries where proceeds from these criminal activities are known or are likely to be used to fuel internal conflict, armed rebellion or external aggression. Include, where possible, the head of the national wildlife agency on the National Security Committee (or its equivalent) in these countries.

Urgent Measure 5

Over the next year, in order to support evidence-based decision-making, pool efforts to **improve the coverage of monitoring of:**

- a) African elephant populations, transmitting data as a matter of urgency to the IUCN/SSC African Elephant Specialist Group, the agreed data repository for elephant population data;
- b) levels of illegal killing, transmitting data as a matter of urgency to CITES MIKE, the agreed monitoring programme; and
- c) levels of illegal trade, transmitting data as a matter of urgency to ETIS, the agreed monitoring programme.

Urgent Measure 6

Strengthen cooperation among law enforcement agencies in range, transit, and consumer states, including through participation in activities of the **CITES Ivory Enforcement Task Force**, and, through the use of controlled deliveries, whenever possible, and other appropriate law enforcement techniques; with support from the International Consortium on Combatting Wildlife Crime (ICWC).

Urgent Measure 7

States that are signatories to **regional wildlife law enforcement networks** such as the Lusaka Agreement Task Force (LATF); Rhino and Elephant Security Group of Southern Africa Development Community (SADC); Horn of Africa Wildlife Enforcement Network; the Central African Wildlife Enforcement Network; ASEAN Wildlife Enforcement Network; and the recently proposed Wildlife Enforcement Network for Southern Africa; recommit their individual support to the objectives of the regional agencies and to meeting their material, financial and human resource commitments.

Urgent Measure 8

Mobilise financial and technical resources from various national and international sources utilizing those mechanisms that best support the implementation of the African Elephant Action Plan and these agreed urgent measures at national, regional and continental level.

Urgent Measure 9

Design and carry out national studies and **public awareness programs**, aimed at all sectors, which include information on the ramifications of illegal killing of elephants and the illegal ivory trade on the economy, national security, public safety and the ecosystem services elephants provide.

Urgent Measure 10

Implement efficient measures to register **and secure ivory stockpiles**, including comprehensive marking and inventory of stored ivory, as agreed under CITES Resolution Conf. 10.10 (Rev. CoP16).

Urgent Measure 11

Develop and implement strategies to eliminate the illegal trade in ivory and use evidence-based campaigns for supply and demand reduction that use targeted strategies including, where appropriate, government-led approaches, to influence consumer behaviour.

Urgent Measure 12

In African elephant range States, **engage communities living with elephants as active partners in their conservation** by supporting community efforts to advance their rights and capacity to manage and benefit from wildlife and wilderness.

Urgent Measure 13

Strengthen existing or implement new legislation to classify wildlife trafficking involving organized criminal groups as a “serious crime” to effectively unlock international law enforcement cooperation provided under the United Nations Convention Against

Transnational Organized Crime, including mutual legal assistance, asset seizure and forfeiture, extradition, and other tools to hold criminals accountable for wildlife crime.

Urgent Measure 14

Support the **development of a network of accredited forensic laboratories** able to determine the origin of seized ivory according to internationally standardized protocols for DNA and isotopic analysis that can provide evidence admissible in a court of law.

Implementation

Each country will assess its progress with implementation of these urgent measures and will report on a voluntary basis to appropriate regional and international fora such as, but not limited to:

- further one-off meetings on wildlife crime;
- Meetings of the CITES Standing Committees meetings;
- The next sessions of the IUCN World Conservation Congress;
- Annual African Union Summits;
- Regional economic cooperation fora
- African Elephant Fund Steering Committee
- Meetings of the Conferences of the Parties to CITES and CMS
- Meetings of the United Nations General Assembly;
- Meetings of the United Nations Environment Assembly.

Annex III – Priorities (Session 13)

UM	Category	Stakeholder name	Notes
1	GOV	Anon	But political will is a pre-condition for the implementation of all measures
1	GOV	Anon	Ensuring that all countries in the region have deterrent sentences and legal framework so that syndicates do not "country hop"
1	GOV	Anon	Sensitization of magistrates and judges to seriousness of the crimes to complete the zero tolerance approach
1	GOV	Botswana	Priority
1	GOV	Namibia	Priority
1	GOV	Netherlands	Priority
1	NGO	SSN	Unless criminals face adequate prosecution and sentencing their illegal activities will continue
1	NGO	EIA	Priority
1	NGO	Kalahari Conservation Society	Priority
1	NGO	WCS	Priority
1	NGO	WWF	Priority
1	YOU	Anon	Applying a zero tolerance approach, secure and report on maximum and therefore deterrent sentences for wildlife crime
2	GOV	Cameroun	Priority
2	GOV	Anon	Form and support national interagency mechanisms in order to allow an immediate action against all implicated groups, or those complicit in illegal killing and trade
2	GOV	Cameroun	Form and support national interagency mechanisms in order to allow an immediate action against all implicated groups, or those complicit in illegal killing and trade
2	GOV	Anon	Intensive cooperation could be improved
2	GOV	Zimbabwe	Priority
2	NGO	Anon	Create high level interagency mechanism but include NGO/Private sector assistance to boost intelligence, legal and media (for deterrent effect).
2	NGO	AWF	Deterrent prosecutions/enforcement
3	GOV	Viet Nam	Enhance capacity for law enforcement
3	GOV	Uganda	Enhancing capacity of law enforcement protection agencies at national level, including prosecutors, investigative intelligence
3	GOV	Kenya	Night vision equipment, additional tracker/sniffer dogs, scanning equipment for sea, border and airports, IQ toolkit for intelligence analysis and capacity building
3	GOV	Anon	Reinforce the capacity of enforcement agencies and the forest rangers at a national level to respond to poaching groups which are well equipped and well organised

UM	Category	Stakeholder name	Notes
3	GOV	Cameroun	Reinforce the capacity of enforcement agencies and the forest rangers at a national level to respond to poaching groups which are well equipped and well organised
3	GOV	Cote D'Ivoire	Reinforce the capacity of jurisdictional services and forest rangers; real need for assistance and support for rural agencies and teams
3	GOV	Anon	Require support uniforms of law enforcement equipment for rangers as well on equipment is detected smuggled ivory at the points of entry and exist
3	GOV	Gabon	Priority
3	GOV	Namibia	Priority
3	GOV	Niger	Priority
3	GOV	Tanzania	Priority
3	GOV	Zambia	Priority
3	GOV	Zimbabwe	Priority
3	IGO	CITES Secretariat	Governance
3	IGO	EC	Priority
3	IGO	UNODC	Priority
3	NGO	WCS	Enhance capacity of law enforcement and wildlife protection agencies at the national level
3	NGO	TRAFFIC	Enhance capacity of law enforcement and wildlife protection agencies through trainings, Intel and analysis support
3	NGO	SSN	Front-line field officers in the protected and non-protected areas require equipment and training if they are to adequately combat criminal gangs and poachers
3	NGO	AWF	Priority
3	NGO	FZS	Priority
3	NGO	Kalahari Conservation Society	Priority
3	NGO	RAPAC	Priority
3	NGO	Save The Elephants	Priority
4	GOV	Uganda	Introducing elephant poaching/illegal ivory trade as agenda item of National Security Committee.
4	NGO	IFAW	Priority
4	YOU	Anon	Introduce elephant poaching and illegal ivory trade as a standing agenda item of National Security Committee.
5	GOV	Kenya	Pool resources to undertake aerial census, collect data on illegal killing and building capacity in developing national ETIS data base
5	GOV	Tanzania	Priority
5	GOV	Zimbabwe	Priority
5	IGO	CMS Secretariat	Mandates: memorandum of understanding on West African Elephants, see work programme 1.0, 3.0, 4.0

UM	Category	Stakeholder name	Notes
5	NGO	TRAFFIC	the monitoring systems are critical for tracking the situation, setting priorities and evaluating progress moving forward
5	NGO	Elephants Without Borders	We are continually monitoring elephant populations but would like to see the critical information we can provide be disseminated more broadly and used for the urgent measures causes, but need continued support
5	NGO	FZS	Priority
6	GOV	Philippines	Funding support for the proposed training on intelligence led surveillance in collaboration with INTERPOL and capacity building for the POGI (Philippines Operations Group on Ivory and Illegal Wildlife Trade) on Ivory Identification Marking Techniques.
6	GOV	Anon	In order to better organise, in each state, the fight against trafficking. If such an organisation is correctly set up, it will help in opening to international cooperation which is also essential to success
6	GOV	Botswana	Priority
6	GOV	Netherlands	Priority
6	IGO	EC	Priority
6	IGO	EC	Priority
6	IGO	UNODC	Priority
6	NGO	Anon	And allow private sector NGO assistance to provide support techniques in terms of intelligence, legal and media (for deterrent effect)
6	NGO	EIA	Increase / develop greater intelligence led approach to provide financial support to implement along the entire chain of custody
6	NGO	Save The Elephants	Strengthen anti-trafficking (controlled deliveries)
6	NGO	WWF	Priority
7	GOV	USA	Priority
7	NGO	IFAW	Priority
7	NGO	Kalahari Conservation Society	Priority
7	NGO	RAPAC	Priority
8	GOV	Anon	Financial and technical support needed for (1) area surveys (2) awareness and (3) human elephant conflict resolution
8	GOV	Anon	Need to secure financial and technical resources
8	GOV	Kenya	Support Objectives 1 and 2 of AEAP through AEF
8	GOV	Tanzania	Priority
8	GOV	Viet Nam	Priority
8	GOV	Zambia	Priority
8	NGO	Elephants Without borders	Secured funding but still need resources to keep projects going at grassroots. We are a small group that rely on donor funding and support and tend to be sidelined by major bureaucratic organizations

UM	Category	Stakeholder name	Notes
8	NGO	CEFAC/RAPAC	Priority
8	NGO	Conservation International	Priority
9	GOV	South Africa	Establish a national public awareness campaign on elephant illegal trade
9	GOV	Anon	Priority
9	GOV	Cote D'Ivoire	Priority
9	GOV	Zambia	Priority
9	IGO	CMS Secretariat	Mandates: Memorandum of Understanding on West African Elephants
9	IGO	UNODC	Priority
9	NGO	Conservation International	Priority
9	YOU	Anon	Priority
10	GOV	Philippines	Funding support for the development of the Philippines ivory registration policy. (A proposal has been submitted to the ADB on this.)
10	GOV	Anon	Need to establish efficient measures to register and secure ivory stockpiles
11	GOV	Anon	Demand reduction through committed high level political will which translates to effective controls
11	GOV	Viet Nam	Develop and implement strategies to eliminate the illegal trade in ivory
11	GOV	South Africa	Enhance the implementation of MOUs with user countries in order to influence consumer behaviour and reduce demand of illegal trade
11	GOV	Anon	Lower the demand for ivory to the greatest extent possible
11	GOV	Gabon	Priority
11	GOV	Germany	Priority
11	GOV	USA	Priority
11	IGO	CITES Secretariat	Priority
11	IGO	EC	Priority
11	NGO	Save The Elephants	Demand reduction
11	NGO	TRAFFIC	Key markets in China, Viet Nam, Thailand - require focused consumer studies, targeted campaigns to influence consumer behaviour
11	NGO	AWF	Outreach/awareness in Africa and China
11	NGO	Anon	Research on demand and efforts to reduce demand
11	NGO	Anon	Priority
11	NGO	EIA	Priority
11	NGO	IFAW	Priority
11	NGO	WWF	Priority
12	GOV	Cameroun	Develop and implement strategies to eliminate illegal commerce in ivory by using campaigns based on evidence, to help reduce demand
12	GOV	Uganda	Engaging Communities as partners

UM	Category	Stakeholder name	Notes
12	GOV	Anon	Need for Community mobilisation; need for community benefits; Human elephant mitigation e.g. financing of selected Pas.
12	GOV	Anon	Support for engaging communities that live with the elephants for win-win interrelationship
12	GOV	Germany	Priority
12	GOV	Niger	Priority
12	GOV	USA	Priority
12	IGO	CMS Secretariat	Mandates: MOU on West African Elephants - see work programmes 1.0, 2.0, 4.0, 6.0, 7.0
12	IGO	CITES Secretariat	Priority
12	NGO	FZS	Priority
12	NGO	Conservation International	Engage communities living with elephants as active partners in their conservation
12	NGO	Elephants Without Borders	Need further support, financial, to engage communities much better we are grass roots and live amongst the communities but need support to implement a programme.
12	YOU	Anon	Priority
12	YOU	Anon	Priority
13	GOV	Cote D'Ivoire	Reinforcement of real legislation, need of assistance, and financial support
13	GOV	Gabon	Priority
13	IGO	UNODC	Priority
14	GOV	Netherlands	Priority

Annex IV – Actions (Session 13)

UM	Cat	Stakeholder name	Notes
1	GOV	Anon	Being done by use of Money Laundering Act, Forestry Act and Wildlife Act
1	GOV	Anon	Investigation and prosecution system in place but needs improvement
1	GOV	Anon	Laws are under applied
1	GOV	Anon	Laws provide for mandatory minimum sentences without the option of fine and replacement of poached animals, limited discretion of the judiciary, effective enforcement of wildlife laws on PA's and Nationality
1	GOV	Anon	National CITES law recently reviewed and strengthened
1	GOV	Botswana	Review of wildlife legislation us underway. Harsh sentences for killing elephants and possession of ivory in place
1	GOV	Cameroun	Legislation in process of revision, to prevent 'the major criminalization of fauna' (i.e. wildlife crime); shock measures / crackdowns need reinforcement and the AGA needs to work in the pursuit of lawbreakers, as according to the urgent plan of 2012.
1	GOV	Cote D'Ivoire	Participation in programmes of fighting against illegal trade; sub-regional training of November 2012
1	GOV	Cote D'Ivoire	The fight against illegal trade is continuing with the initial implementation of an information system and the seizure of illegal ivory from airports and frontiers
1	GOV	Germany	Fully implemented
1	GOV	Kenya	
1	GOV	Mozambique	Revise the natural resource protection strategy, formation of a special unit for combating poaching
1	GOV	Philippines	The Philippines already has a law on wildlife conservation and protection. Republic Act 91417 "Wildlife Resources and Conservation Act"
1	GOV	South Africa	Threatened or Protected Species Regulations, Regulate illegal hunting possession of ivory and any movement and transportation of ivory
1	GOV	Tanzania	Review of Wildlife Act and Regulations on process, sensitization awareness workshop to judiciary is going on, training for wildlife prosecution ongoing
1	GOV	Uganda	revising the Uganda Wildlife Act, using a combination of laws to prosecute wildlife offenders
1	GOV	USA	We have extensive domestic efforts in this regard and work extensively with partners in developing countries to build capacity in this area
1	GOV	Zimbabwe	Using a combination of laws to investigate, arrest and prosecute, working on further and stiffer penalties, working on including other laws, e.g. corruption, terrorism, immigration, money laundering etc.,
1	IGO	CITES Secretariat	Support to strengthen legislation in key countries (e.g., Vietnam, Mozambique)
1	IGO	SAREP	Supporting the development of judiciary awareness raising course on significance of wildlife crimes to ensure existing laws are enforced and people are prosecuted

UM	Cat	Stakeholder name	Notes
1	IGO	UNODC	
1	NGO	EIA	Provision of information and supporting materials to enhance capacity and highlight best practices. Enforcement guide: Film for Enforcement Officers
1	NGO	FZS	Support government authorities to fulfill their mandate
1	NGO	TRAFFIC	Review legislation in key countries, advocacy for strengthened penalties, support to legal process to change improve legislation
1	NGO	WCS	Relatively limited but now growing amount of work especially in Central Africa (and South East Asia and India)
1	NGO	Wildlife Direct	Wildlife Direct has supported UM 1 in Kenya by evaluating 10 ways in 100 days road map for new president, research courts to provide evidence of laxity in prosecution and penalties, media exposure to raise awareness, government meetings
1	NGO	WWF	Working with specialized investigative and law enforcement measures in multiple African range states
2	GOV	Anon	Ad hoc meetings held for law enforcement issues and intelligence sharing
2	GOV	Anon	Doing it but only that it is inactive now. It has to be enhanced.
2	GOV	Botswana	Joint operation centre has been established. Intelligence sharing joint operational planning optimal resource utilization
2	GOV	Cameroun	National Committee of the Fight against Poaching expanded to NGOs and other enforcement administration (police, customs) and partnering administration. Interpol mechanisms/ procedures to be involved / implicated
2	GOV	Gabon	Process being created, of a National Coordination unit to Fight against Poaching
2	GOV	Kenya	
2	GOV	Mozambique	Improve coordination between environmental protection institutions and reserves and national parks
2	GOV	Namibia	Interagency mechanism established and working. Specifically with police, defense intelligence and community game guards
2	GOV	Philippines	DENR Secretary issued special order No 2013-254 creating the Philippines operations group on ivory and illegal wildlife trade. Composed of the Philippine national police, bureau of customs, national intelligence coordinating agency and DENR
2	GOV	South Africa	Established national wildlife information management unit to interact with other enforcement and intelligence agencies
2	GOV	Tanzania	National Task Force to investigate wildlife crime has been formed
2	GOV	Uganda	Formed a national task force comprised of police, customs, Interpol, civil aviation authority, wildlife, authority to fight wildlife trafficking.
2	GOV	USA	Through the Presidential Task force on Wildlife Trafficking. We also support this with partners internationally.
2	GOV	Viet Nam	Support National Inter-agency mechanisms
2	GOV	Zambia	central joint operations committee in place

UM	Cat	Stakeholder name	Notes
2	GOV	Zimbabwe	working with police, army, security agencies, customs and immigration in terms of training, joint operations and intelligence gathering, now working on trying to formalise and institutionalise this collaboration
2	IGO	CITES Secretariat	ICCWC Toolkit, MIKES
2	IGO	SAREP	Supported the development of the proposed WENSA
2	IGO	UNODC	
2	NGO	CIC	Promotes national platforms for interagency collaborations
2	NGO	Elephants Without Borders	Report to BDF: report seen carcasses/poached elephants, provide elephant monitoring maps to BDF, provide research reports to government and BDF
2	NGO	Wildlife Direct	has supported UM2 through publication of 10 ways in 100 days, presentations to National Council on Administration of Justice regarding creation of National Task Force
2	NGO	WWF	Working with US. State Department, United Nations, EU to promote National Interagency mechanisms
3	GOV	Anon	The National Park Service has been upgraded to a para-military status to include better training, better armoury.
3	GOV	Anon	Training of rangers and police and prosecutors in DNA and Investigative techniques, increased levels of armourment of rangers, introduction of dogs used for law enforcement
3	GOV	Botswana	Finalising a National Anti-Poaching Strategy to enhance inter-agency cooperation.
3	GOV	Cameroun	Urgent plan to secure / protect protected areas of 2012 put into place; reinforcement of troops from 350 to 800, reinforcement of ranger equipment, and increase in paid weaponry
3	GOV	Germany	technical and financial support provided for different partner countries
3	GOV	Namibia	Limited, but anti-poaching in place and basic training being conducted
3	GOV	Niger	Formation of 'Forest Agents on Anti-Poaching' at a national and regional (Benin, Burkina Faso and Niger) level. Expansion of the regional anti-poaching programme (LAB)
3	GOV	South Africa	training of enforcers in all national and provisional environmental departments as environmental management inspectors (EMIs)
3	GOV	Tanzania	Purchase of modern firearms, purchase of field gears, recruitment of rangers, paramilitary based trainings has been conducted, formation of rapid response teams to combat poaching
3	GOV	USA	Multiple US Government agencies work with international partners to build capacity, especially in Africa and Asia
3	GOV	Viet Nam	Enhance capacity for law enforcement
3	GOV	Zambia	Decentralisation of field operations, Plan to recruit and train additional staff, procure equipment approved
3	GOV	Zimbabwe	Use of multi-agency approach, ongoing training, procurement of vehicles, equipment and patrol kits, resource mobilisation, enhanced intelligence gathering
3	IGO	CITES Secretariat	MIKE and MIKES, ICCWC

UM	Cat	Stakeholder name	Notes
3	IGO	EC	EU Financial Support, notably through new MIKES Programme
3	IGO	SAREP	Supported the development of the proposal of Southern Africa WEN
3	IGO	UNDP	Supporting governments of Uganda National Park, Namibia- all, Botswana- Chobe National Park, Zambia- Kafue National Park, Angola
3	IGO	UNEP	Working Nationally and Regionally to Support Capacity Development in Judicial systems to address environmental crime (also in partnership with UNODC and Interpol
3	IGO	World Bank	Support ongoing capacity building efforts on law enforcement
3	IGO	World Bank	support selected range countries to assess and define an effective and sustainable elephant crime intelligence system
3	NGO	EIA	Enforcement guide: for enforcement officers and updated version is in development
3	NGO	Elephants Without Borders	reports to BDF and government, submit monitoring reports, submit elephant monitoring maps, report locations of carcasses/poached elephants.
3	NGO	FZS	Facilitate gap identification, Intel training, law enforcement and analysis of CAD, enforcement effort, provision of identification equipment, facilitate implementation of this measure
3	NGO	IFAW	Anti-poaching support, prevention of wildlife trafficking trainings, capacity building for all law enforcement agencies
3	NGO	RAPAC	Practical training for forest guards / 'eco soldiers' / rangers in anti-poaching techniques; support in terms of equipment to agencies and services working in conservation of protected areas; exchanges of information and experiences
3	NGO	Save The Elephants	We help KWS and community security with transport, communication, intelligence and air support
3	NGO	TRAFFIC	Capacity to law enforcement and wildlife protection agencies through training, trade data analysis and Intel ID toolkits, crime scene best practices
3	NGO	WCS	extreme programme of work across Africa (and Asia) focusing on support to rangers, use of smart, etc.
3	NGO	Wildlife Direct	Has supported KWS on fundraising through directing donors to the organisation and lobbying for bigger vote at treasury for anti-poaching
3	NGO	WWF	working with multiple African range states to support governmental law enforcement capacity
4	GOV	Anon	External forces. Include national security agency in the reaction.
4	GOV	Anon	Introduce elephant poaching and illegal ivory trade as a main agenda point in the national security committees of countries where problems are occurring.
4	GOV	Anon	Introduce poaching of elephants and illegal trade in ivory as a central point on the Agenda of national Security Committees in the country where the product of these criminal activities is susceptible to be used for rebellion
4	GOV	Anon	Measure 4 being done
4	GOV	Anon	Not implemented

UM	Cat	Stakeholder name	Notes
4	GOV	Botswana	Central Intelligence Committee is in place and chaired by Head of State – meets weekly.
4	GOV	Cameroon	Major elephant poaching has become a matter of national security since 2012 (massacres NP Bouba Ndjidah) and special forces of the army (BIR) are involved in AML
4	GOV	Kenya	Urgent Measure 4
4	GOV	Namibia	National Security Committee not in place but the need has been recognized
4	GOV	South Africa	NATJOINTS as a national structure between different departments dealing with security issues.
4	GOV	Tanzania	President has declared illegal ivory trade as a national security problem
4	GOV	USA	Yes, this is taking place through the US Presidential Task Force on Wildlife Trafficking.
4	GOV	Zambia	Standing agenda item in Central Joint Operations Committee meetings.
4	GOV	Zimbabwe	ZimParks is currently a member of the Public Security Sub-Committee of the National Security Committee
4	IGO	CITES Secretariat	CITES Secretariat is implementing Decision 16.87
4	NGO	EIA	Provision of information, evidence and visual tools to support higher national and international focus on issues in different fora
4	NGO	FZS	Political lobbying with relevant personnel in countries
4	NGO	Wildlife Direct	Wildlife Direct brought need for KWS Director to be on National Security Committee at the National Economic and Social Council Feb 2013
4	NGO	WWF	Working with multiple African Range States to highlight the need for National Security Committees
5	GOV	Anon	Being done through MIKEs but not C
5	GOV	Anon	Monitoring at high confidence levels, in place but no killings to report, in place but very low levels detected
5	GOV	Botswana	Aerial Survey of elephant range ongoing, MIKE implementation, Chobe National Park, Management Oriented Monitoring system in place
5	GOV	Cameroon	Management plan for elephants revised in 2011 after an inventory was done with WWF's support; the MIKE and ETIS programmes are implemented in Cameroon and a statistical base is in the process of creation
5	GOV	Germany	fully implemented for ETIS, census in Tanzania
5	GOV	Namibia	Aerial surveys done, MIKE programme in place, ETIS in place but improvement of techniques ongoing
5	GOV	Philippines	428 samples were sent to the university of Washington for DNA study in aid to enforcement, submitted updated ETIS report (28 Feb 2013)
5	GOV	South Africa	have on MIKE and ETIS site reporting on monitoring of elephant killings and trade
5	GOV	Tanzania	transmission of data ongoing
5	GOV	Uganda	regularly transmitting data to MIKE, ETIS and IUCN AESG

UM	Cat	Stakeholder name	Notes
5	GOV	USA	We report as appropriate and also work with international partners to build capacity to undertake improved reporting
5	GOV	Zambia	Zambia transmits MIKE and ETIS data on regular basis
5	GOV	Zimbabwe	Ongoing
5	IGO	CITES Secretariat	Through MIKE and MIKES support
5	IGO	EC	EU Financial support through MIKE programme
5	IGO	SAREP	Helping Botswana Gov. to develop and implement standardised wildlife monitoring protocols which can provide data to IUCN and MIKE
5	IGO	World Bank	Collaborate with ETIS, MIKE, IUCN, and range countries in on-going efforts to better understand elephant poaching and illegal ivory trade
5	NGO	AWF	Only participate in support process as appropriate, we plan to assist but funds to be raised
5	NGO	AWF	Support to elephant counts with government agencies and other partners
5	NGO	Elephants Without Borders	huge part of our agenda, we conduct population assessments and carcass ratios
5	NGO	FZS	Collaborating on aerial surveys, facilitate enforcement authorities to gather poaching data and subsequent analysis
5	NGO	Save The elephants	We assist KWS in MIKE, and in elephant monitoring and census, and propose new dedicated national elephant mortality- database
5	NGO	TRAFFIC	continue to develop and expand ETIS, production and analytical results on trends, trade routes etc. - CITES standing committee reports, capacity building and training national authorities
5	NGO	WCS	works closes with MIKE (Africa and Asia) and supplies data to the AED, working increasingly with ETIS
5	NGO	Wildlife Direct	has been monitoring arrests and wildlife trials involving ivory trafficking in Kenyan courts and producing reports on outcomes of cases
5	NGO	WWF	provide direct financial or technical advice to African specialist group, MIKE, ETIS
6	GOV	Anon	1/ Cooperation good with some range states 2/ Linkages with INTERPOL and other investigative agencies
6	GOV	Anon	Coordination could be improved, not possible to use certain special survey techniques (notably surveillance connections?)
6	GOV	Botswana	Participated in Operation Cobra 1 and 2; Participation in Interpol meetings and training
6	GOV	Cameroon	Cooperation improved through the regional office of Interpol who involve the Agencies responsible for applying wildlife crime. Active in the partnerships TRIDOM, LAB (with Chad, Cameroun and CAR) and the GABAC initiative
6	GOV	Gabon	Implementation at the moment of tool-kits for wildlife crime with ICCWC
6	GOV	Germany	Controlled deliveries carried out several times successfully; transboundary cooperation of anti-poaching units
6	GOV	Kenya	Action undertaken

UM	Cat	Stakeholder name	Notes
6	GOV	Namibia	Very isolated with little cooperation mainly staff on the ground
6	GOV	TRAFFIC	Capacity training, facilitation of regional intelligence sharing, track data analysis, support to rolling out ICCWC toolkit and coordination w ICCWC partners
6	GOV	Uganda	Working closely with Lusaka agreement task force in cross border investigations and operations
6	GOV	USA	We have multiple programs in two areas currently with international partners and anticipate further work after the release of the US National Strategy next year.
6	GOV	Zimbabwe	
6	IGO	CITES Secretariat	CITES secretariat leading implementation of decision 16.78; Secretariat leads chairs ICCWC
6	IGO	EC	EU financial support notably to ICCWC
6	IGO	UNDP	Doing this through ZEPIONCN (sp??) and will be a focus of GEF
6	IGO	World Bank	Support use of ICCWC toolkit to develop wildlife crime strategies in selected range countries
6	NGO	CIC	Develop collaboration with Interpol and CITES by CIC
6	NGO	Conservation International	Conservation International is among NGOs committed to the Clinton Global Initiative on 'Partnership to save Africa's Elephants', CI committed to help put first African Elephants and bring an end to Ivory Poaching
6	NGO	EIA	Development, production and dissemination of Enforcement Training Film / Guide as recommended in ICCWC toolkit
6	NGO	IFAW	Prevention of Wildlife Trafficking Capacity Building
6	NGO	WCS	Limited at present. Increasing amount of such work in e.g. Vietnam. Increasing engagement too at policy level
6	NGO	WWF	Supporting implementation of 'Smart' and promoting collaboration of law enforcement agencies at international level
7	GOV	Anon	Collaboration taking place COBRA II
7	GOV	Anon	Happening for Lusaka agreement task force
7	GOV	Anon	These commitments have been consistently supported
7	GOV	Botswana	Joint permanent commissions with neighbouring states. Formation of Southern African WEN
7	GOV	Cameroon	TRIDON, TNS, LAB and BSB agreements implemented with partners. Active in Cameroon under COMIFAC
7	GOV	Gabon	Ratification of the Lusaka Agreement by the national assembly
7	GOV	Gabon	Stakeholder in several subregional initiatives for transboundary collaboration to fight poaching
7	GOV	Kenya	
7	GOV	Namibia	Involved in 3 TFCAs and have joint commissions on Defence and security with neighbours. Member of relevant elephant committees
7	GOV	South Africa	Chairing the Rhino and Elephant Security Groups
7	GOV	Tanzania	The government is committed to regional and international obligations

UM	Cat	Stakeholder name	Notes
7	GOV	USA	We have provided significant support for all entities listed and many others and will continue to do so
7	GOV	Zambia	Zambia is committed to regional networks
7	GOV	Zimbabwe	Active on all regional WENs
7	IGO	CITES Secretariat	Support to create new WENS (Horn of Africa, Middle East). Support to PAPECACF (Central Africa)
7	IGO	SAREP	Support to the development of southern African WEN
7	IGO	UNEP	UNEP is working with other IGOS (GEF) to mobilise funding for the implementation of the AEAP and AEF
7	IGO	UNODC	
7	IGO	World Bank	Support to GABAC (Central African Group Against Money Laundering) regional entity to fight crime to do a wildlife crime report
7	NGO	AWF	Supporting in country efforts - cross sector training
7	NGO	AWF	Supporting HAWEN and WENSA development process
7	NGO	AWF	We have prioritized supporting at least 10 populations by 2018
7	NGO	IFAW	LATF support. HAWEN NGO partner capacity building support
7	NGO	Kalahari Conservation Society	Fundraise for the operations of the Southern African WEN. Start up funds already secured for the secretariat desk.
7	NGO	RAPAC	Development of subregional Central Africa strategy on conflict management for elephants. Support to the elaboration of transboundary agreements to fight poaching
7	NGO	RAPAC/CEEAC	Support a harmonization of legislation in matters of wildlife management and protected areas
7	NGO	RAPAC/CEEAC	Support the elaboration of the emergency plan to combat animal poaching for Central Africa 2014-2015. Development of contingency plan for extreme anti-poaching fight in 2013
7	NGO	TRAFFIC	Capacity training and technical support to WEN member countries to fulfill obligations, intelligence gathering and sharing
7	NGO	WCS	Support to governments in Asia and Africa
7	NGO	WWF	Provide support and technical advice to many governments who are members of regional law enforcement networks
8	IGO	UNODC	
8	NGO	AWF	Fundraising in support of agreed action plans
9	GOV	Anon	Being done
9	GOV	Anon	General public awareness programs already in place, but directed mainly at rhino issues - these automatically positively influence the elephant issues as a specially protected species
9	GOV	Anon	Stakeholders awareness raising workshops organised recently
9	GOV	Anon	
9	GOV	Botswana	Crime prevention clusters in place - publically produced cautioning against elephant poaching and illegal possession of ivory; environmental clubs to increase awareness on elephant conservation

UM	Cat	Stakeholder name	Notes
9	GOV	Botswana	Periodic publications like newsletters, press releases, and website for awareness and public support; publicize the conservation trust fund through video and booklet
9	GOV	Cameroun	Activities agreed in the Urgent Plan to Secure Protected Areas (2012); but not yet implemented
9	GOV	Germany	Awareness raising in selected countries; environmental education visits of journalists
9	GOV	Mozambique	Existence of public awareness campaigns warning local authorities to stop poaching in the communities
9	GOV	Namibia	Public awareness program in place, but needs improvement specifically on elephant conservation; environmental education centres exist under the ministry
9	GOV	Philippines	Exhibits produced for ivory destruction event; new exhibits are to be produced for display at major air and seaports
9	GOV	Tanzania	Public awareness programme is ongoing
9	GOV	Uganda	Only general sensitization
9	GOV	USA	The US national strategy will have a specific focus on raising awareness about the scourge of wildlife trafficking, both domestically and internationally; continued support to international partners.
9	GOV	Zimbabwe	On-going, but constrained by resources
9	IGO	CITES Secretariat	Elephants in the dust report with UNEP
9	IGO	World Bank	Economic study of elephant poaching and illegal ivory trade
9	NGO	AWF	Public awareness campaigns in Africa and Asia
9	NGO	AWF	Sponsored an NGO on a project to apply multi-disciplinary approaches to protecting elephants around a national park, including water provision and ecosystems management
9	NGO	Conservation International	Direct communication campaign works to raise awareness, build support and inspire action on wildlife trafficking and other threats to the world's people and ecosystems
9	NGO	Conservation International	With the Max Planck Institute and other partners, completed a study on poaching threats to elephants, chimpanzees and gorillas in Equatorial Guinea; highlighting the need for improved environmental law enforcement and for incorporating wildlife data into conservation area planning
9	NGO	EIA	Awareness/campaign films and reports; information and intelligence across number of sectors
9	NGO	Elephants Without Borders	Continues awareness programmes and research outcomes
9	NGO	IFAW	Public awareness campaigns in China, US and Europe
9	NGO	Save The elephants	Extensive social media campaigns plus demand reduction
9	NGO	TRAFFIC	Targeted public awareness programmes in source, transit and end use countries in collaboration with government and non-government partners
9	NGO	WCS	Limited amount of work on Africa increasingly significant work in market countries in Asia

UM	Cat	Stakeholder name	Notes
9	NGO	Wildlife Direct	Conducting studies on court trials, transport corridors and public perceptions; produced iconic book; radio soap opera
9	NGO	Wildlife Direct	Running a high profile campaign - Hands off our elephants - to raise public awareness and mobilise the public, government and private sector with first lady patron
9	NGO	WWF	Global campaigns on illegal trade and poaching
10	GOV	Anon	Being done: updating ivory stockpiles
10	GOV	Anon	Conf 10.10 is complied with.
10	GOV	Anon	Stocks are secured
10	GOV	Botswana	Regular reports to CITES Secretariat on stockpiles. Secure facility in place to store ivory.
10	GOV	Cameroon	Implemented with TRAFFIC Cameroon - need to strengthen
10	GOV	Gabon	Processus en cours de creation d'un systeme national de gestion des stocks d'ivoire
10	GOV	Gabon	Realisation d'un audit national des stocks d'ivoire
10	GOV	Namibia	There is a record and permit system to control our stockpiles under a strict security system.
10	GOV	South Africa	Have a database of all private/public ivory stockpiles and all are safely secured.
10	GOV	Tanzania	Registration is conducted as per CITES regulations and National Database for ivory is in place.
10	GOV	USA	We have excellent security measures for our stockpile and have recently destroyed our entire 6 ton ivory stockpile.
10	GOV	Viet Nam	Implement efficient measures to register and secure ivory stockpiles
10	GOV	Zambia	Zambia has secured the ivory stockpiles and has an up-to-date database.
10	GOV	Zimbabwe	Done and ongoing
10	IGO	CITES Secretariat	The Secretariat is leading on this measure
10	NGO	Save The elephants	Stop Ivory initiative: Engaged with NGOs and governments to inventory ivory stocks and where appropriate render non-commercial, especially in Kenya and the East African region.
10	NGO	TRAFFIC	Collect and analyse stockpile data – long term monitoring. Assist countries to develop and implement stock management systems. Respond to requests for assistance
10	NGO	WCS	Technical (and some funding support) to a few range and market/transit states
10	NGO	Wildlife Direct	Wildlife Direct is partnering KWS to conduct ivory stock take and is monitoring ivory exhibits at courts
10	NGO	WWF	In collaboration with Traffic, have assisted in Gabon
11	GOV	Anon	Public awareness of enforcement strategies to eliminate illegal trade, including rewards for information
11	GOV	Botswana	Moratorium on wildlife hunting including elephant, starting 2014
11	GOV	Cameroon	No concrete action yet
11	GOV	Mozambique	Public awareness campaigns involving local authorities to stop poaching in communities
11	GOV	Namibia	Part of ETIS and there are strategies in place to manage and

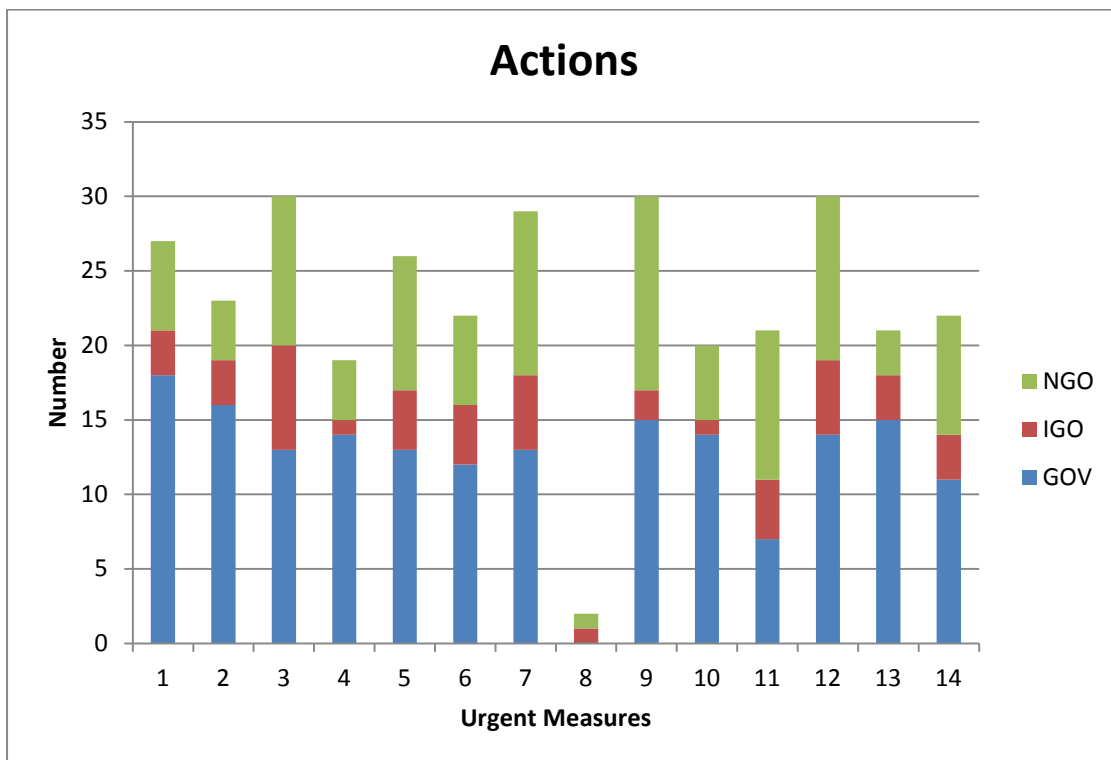
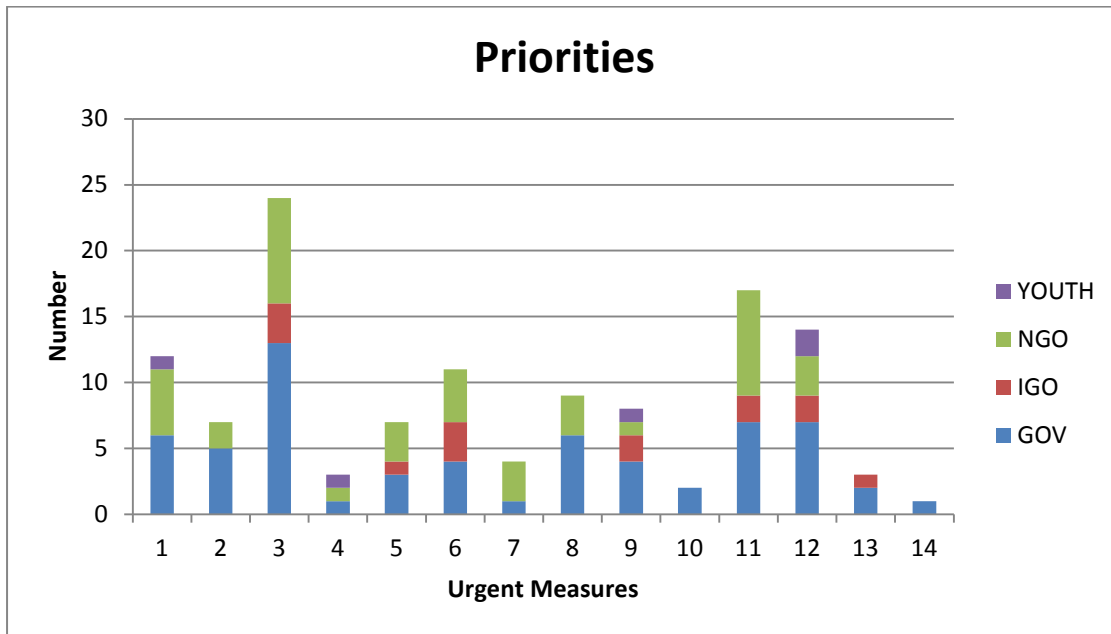
UM	Cat	Stakeholder name	Notes
			control game products
11	GOV	USA	Providing significant support to international partners and the US national strategy will have a focus on demand reduction efforts domestically and internationally
11	GOV	Zimbabwe	Campaigns targeted at supply reduction
11	IGO	CITES Secretariat	MIKE/ETIS/IUCN information to CITES community and beyond
11	IGO	UNEP	Engaged in various demand reduction campaigns, including through deployment of UNEP Goodwill Ambassadors
11	IGO	UNODC	
11	IGO	World Bank	Support a meeting of African and Asian leaders about demand reduction strategies
11	NGO	EIA	Research/investigation of markets in source, transit and consuming countries
11	NGO	Elephants Without Borders	Provide information and evidence to media and awareness campaigns
11	NGO	FZS	Support, facilitate and help draft law enforcement and land use strategies, but not supply and demand
11	NGO	IFAW	Demand reduction in China
11	NGO	Save The elephants	Strongly involved in demand reduction to eliminate principal driver of illegal killing
11	NGO	TRAFFIC	Consumer studies to identify target groups, motivations, attitudes etc.; development of targeted activities (messages, strategies etc.) to reduce demand through behaviour change; monitoring and evaluation activities to assess progress
11	NGO	WCS	Social media-based demand reduction campaign in China; contributions through CGI process (Asia, US)
11	NGO	WCS	
11	NGO	Wildlife Direct	Awareness campaign in airports, landports, seaports and KWS targeting Asian visitors and expats
11	NGO	WWF	Support global demand reduction campaign
12	GOV	Anon	Done to a small degree by sharing of benefits, however need for a robust program
12	GOV	Botswana	Community based natural resource management programme in place. Community Conservation Fund and Conservation Trust Fund to support communities in place
12	GOV	Cameroon	Populations need to be involved in conservation and management. Suggest 10% of yearly taxes in hunting areas go to communities, and 40% to government
12	GOV	Francophone	In range states, engage communities living with elephants as active partners, advancing rights and management capacity of local communities
12	GOV	Germany	German development cooperation aims at increasing benefits from conservation for the local population
12	GOV	Kenya	
12	GOV	Namibia	CBNRM Programme in place in particular the establishment of conservancies involved in wildlife conservation tourism development benefits thereof

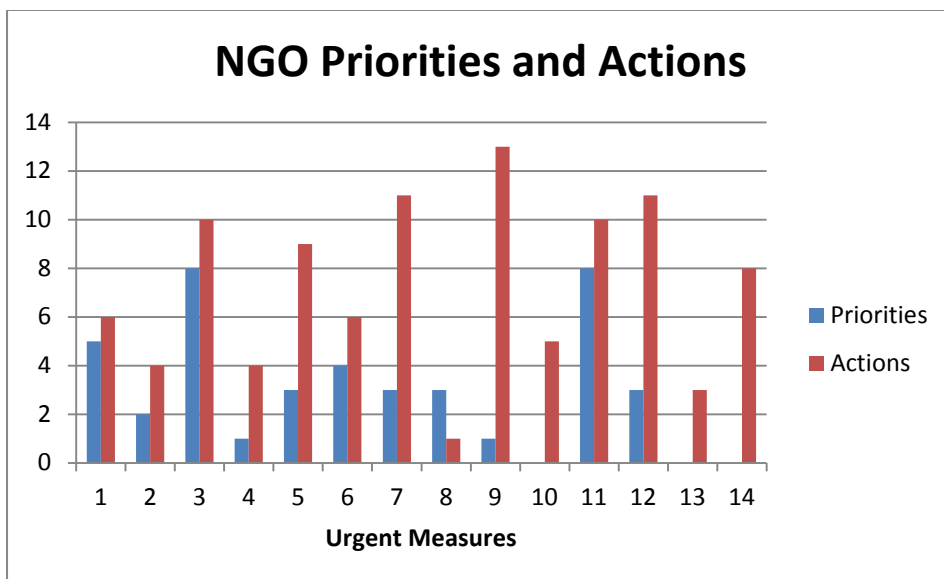
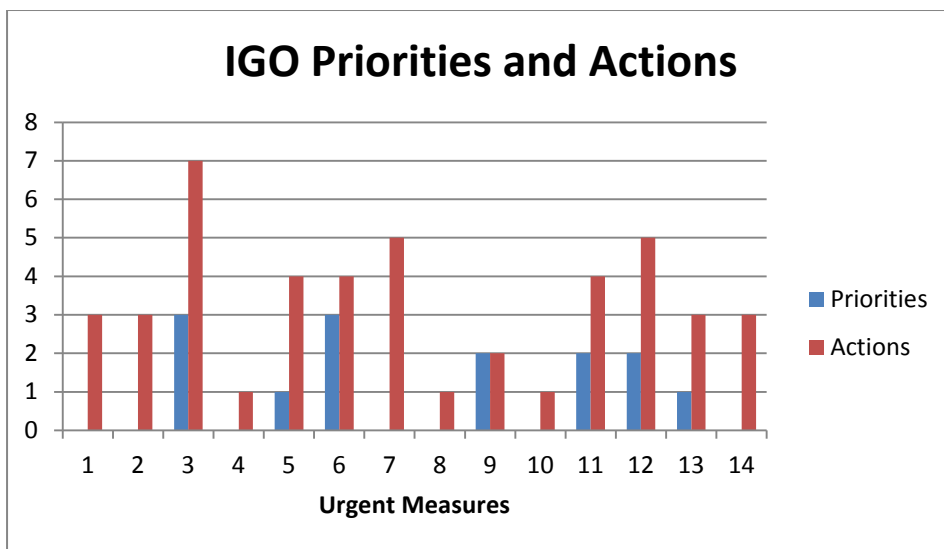
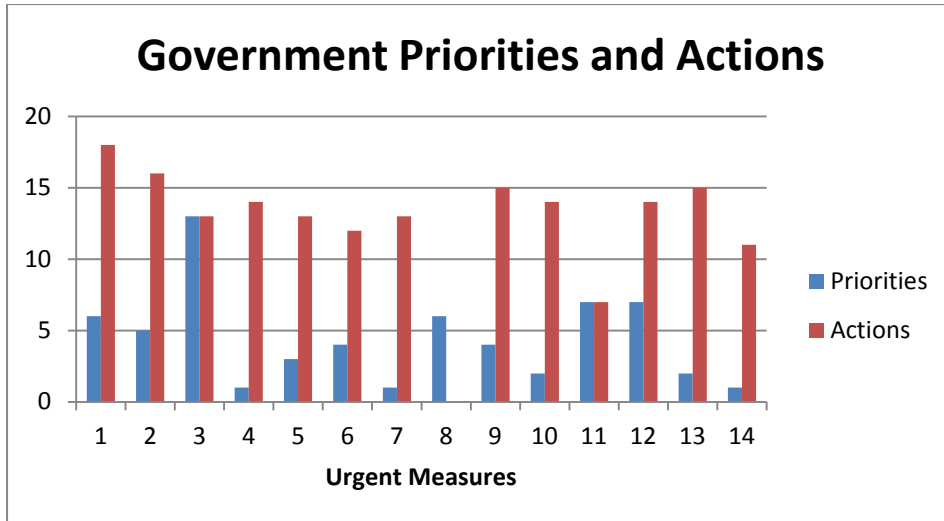
UM	Cat	Stakeholder name	Notes
12	GOV	Niger	Support for local river communities in protected areas in the WAP complex, and revenue generating activities so to reduce their pressure on protected areas
12	GOV	South Africa	Engage communities in the FFI programmes (people and parks, kids and parks, children in the wilderness)
12	GOV	Swaziland	1/ Communities engaged in various ways although no communities live with elephants, are all fenced. 2/ Education opportunities etc.
12	GOV	Tanzania	Formation of WMA; Implementation of outreach program (one by TANAPA); 25% of the fund generated from wildlife utilization is returned back to villagers for their development projects
12	GOV	USA	Yes we provide extensive support in this area and have for many years
12	GOV	Zambia	Zambia has active CBNRM programme
12	GOV	Zimbabwe	Ongoing Campfire etc. UM12
12	IGO	CITES Secretariat	MIKES, CITES & Livelihoods
12	IGO	SAREP	Working extensively across Okavango Basin + Zambezi region of Namibia to reduce HWC, develop alternative wildlife based livelihoods + to secure wildlife corridors
12	IGO	UNDP	Supportive, Zambia, Namibia, TRIDOM - WCA, Botswana, South Sudan etc.
12	IGO	World Bank	Develop and implement programmes to support livelihoods in areas linked to WL crime
12	IGO	World Bank	Study on poverty linkage to WL crime
12	NGO	Botswana	Through implementation of the Southern African Regional CBNRM forum sponsored by WWF, KCS facilities and support Trust management and governance in Botswana
12	NGO	CIC	Promote successes of community based wildlife conservation through CIC Markhor Award
12	NGO	Conservation International	CI is supporting the government of Botswana on the Gaborone declaration for sustainability in Africa. Planned activity may include helping local communities with economic opportunity from wildlife tourism as an alternate to illegal poaching. Not in place but a possibility.
12	NGO	Elephants without borders	We are on the ground, living and working within the communities to engage them on elephant awareness issues
12	NGO	FZS	Yes we support community guidance, capacity building. Propose alternative management stimulus for wildlife management in Zambia
12	NGO	IFAW	Alternative livelihood and community development Kenya; Malawi
12	NGO	Kalahari Conservation Society	Through the human wildlife coexistence project implement training of community trusts in selected elephants range on business enterprises and joint ventures to be equipped with skills and knowledge in photographic tourism
12	NGO	RAPAC	Support for involvement of local populations for management of wildlife and protected areas, and support for development of

UM	Cat	Stakeholder name	Notes
			revenue generating activities
12	NGO	Save The elephants	We have active programme with Northern Rangeland Trust and Community Guards for Security intelligence and education and welfare programmes
12	NGO	WCS	Primarily in Zambia but also an increasing number of places
12	NGO	WWF	Support community conservation activities in multiple range states
13	GOV	Anon	Already embedded within the law, but only for a short while.
13	GOV	Anon	DPP's office associates ivory cases to high court for hearing which elevates its seriousness and reduces opportunities for corruption, processes of extradition is in place from other countries, replacement of poached animals adds to accountability for actions
13	GOV	Anon	Review of legislation underway
13	GOV	Anon	Review the existing legislation
13	GOV	Botswana	Review of wildlife legislation, dedicated unit for prosecution of wildlife crime, involving measures under asset forfeiture (proceeds of serious crime Act)
13	GOV	Cameroun	The law on forests and fauna is being revised further, taking into account the urgent criminal infractions on fauna. The text is being submitted to parliament
13	GOV	Gabon	Revision of penal procedures to integrate poaching in organised groups as a crime
13	GOV	Gabon	Revision of the law on forests being revised, integrating sanctions 'of higher importance' on poaching
13	GOV	Kenya	
13	GOV	Mozambique	In the process of approving legislation to criminalize poaching and related crimes
13	GOV	Namibia	Review of the nature conservation ordinance 4 of 1975 and the criminal procedure act.
13	GOV	South Africa	MOUs with some range states and some destination countries
13	GOV	USA	Our laws are consistent with this and we will continue to work with partners to build their capacity to do likewise
13	GOV	Zambia	review of wildlife policy and act underway
13	GOV	Zimbabwe	Not done yet
13	IGO	CITES Secretariat	inform and influence decision makers and governments, promote high level involvement
13	IGO	EC	initiatives are ongoing in the EU to make sure that legislation are all in line
13	IGO	World Bank	Assessment of legislation in range countries related to wildlife and community benefits from wildlife/tourism
13	NGO	EIA	Support initiatives to strengthen legislation and international enforcement cooperation, production/development of visual materials and information to inform decision-makers
13	NGO	Wildlife Direct	Key to development of new legislation in Kenya for stiffer penalties, life imprisonment, it was passed last night
13	NGO	WWF	Working with United Nations to bring awareness of wildlife trafficking as a "serious crime"

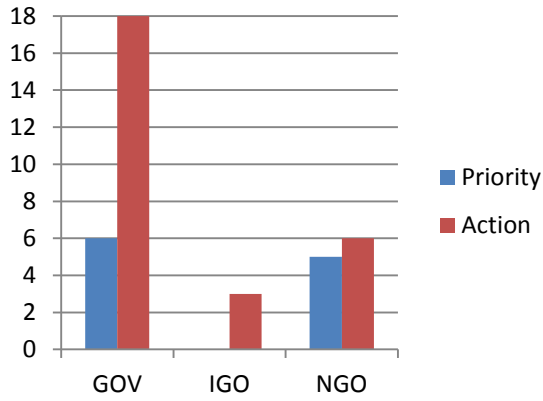
UM	Cat	Stakeholder name	Notes
14	GOV	Anon	1/ Have participated in sample deposits for analysis of DNA and isotopes for rhino and can be done for elephants
14	GOV	Anon	Action taken
14	GOV	Anon	International partnership in development / on course on this subject
14	GOV	Botswana	Participation in the RHODIS; Botswana provided ivory samples to German initiative on isotopic analysis
14	GOV	Cameroun	Not yet developed, an agreement to work together has been signed with GFVI laboratory
14	GOV	Germany	Age and origin determination of ivory by using forensic analysis to improve enforcement
14	GOV	Namibia	Rhino samples collected according to protocols therefore opportunity to include elephants
14	GOV	South Africa	Participating in DNA Barcoding Project sponsored by Google
14	GOV	USA	We have an excellent lab in the US and have some cooperation with international partners
14	GOV	Zambia	Zambia supports development of a network of accredited forensic laboratories, previous analyses submitted to Washington University for DNA analysis
14	GOV	Zimbabwe	Desirous but constrained by resources
14	IGO	CITES Secretariat	ICCWC Projects UNODC, Secretariat leading on 10.10 re forensics
14	IGO	UNODC	
14	IGO	World Bank	Support DNA finger printing analysis and building African database
14	NGO	CIC	Opening up membership of CIC to submit samples of ivory for reference databank
14	NGO	EIA	Development and Production of visual / manual instruction video for DNA sampling / protocol / best practice
14	NGO	Elephants Without Borders	We collect dung samples for DNA extraction to compare w confiscated tusks, in collaboration w 2 labs in USA, S Wasser (Washington) and A.Roca, Illinois
14	NGO	IFAW	Support ivory DNA Analysis
14	NGO	Save The Elephants	We coauthor with Columbia University and KWS forensic isotopic analysis and have new collaboration w German scientists
14	NGO	TRAFFIC	Facilitation of collection of samples; training on sample collection chain of custody; input of results on origin source into ETIS
14	NGO	WCS	Technical and financial support to states. Cooperation w universities. Supply of samples from Africa and Asia.
14	NGO	WWF	Have promoted the need for DNA analysis

Annex V – Further analysis of Session 13 results

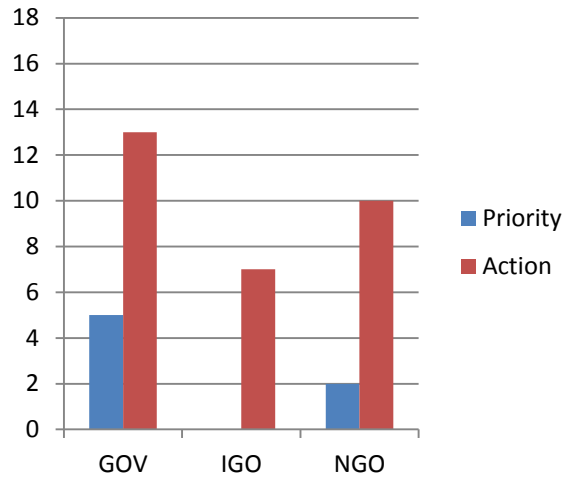




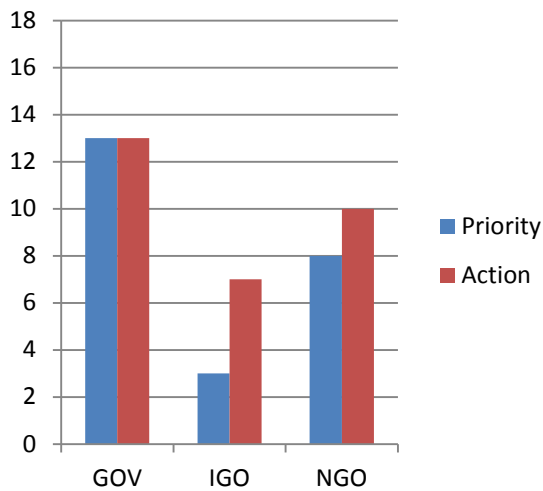
Urgent Measure 1: secure and report on maximum, and therefore deterrent, sentences for wildlife crime



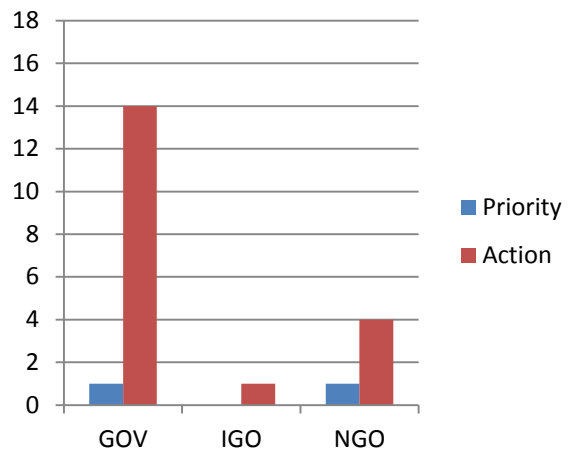
Urgent Measure 2: National Interagency Mechanisms

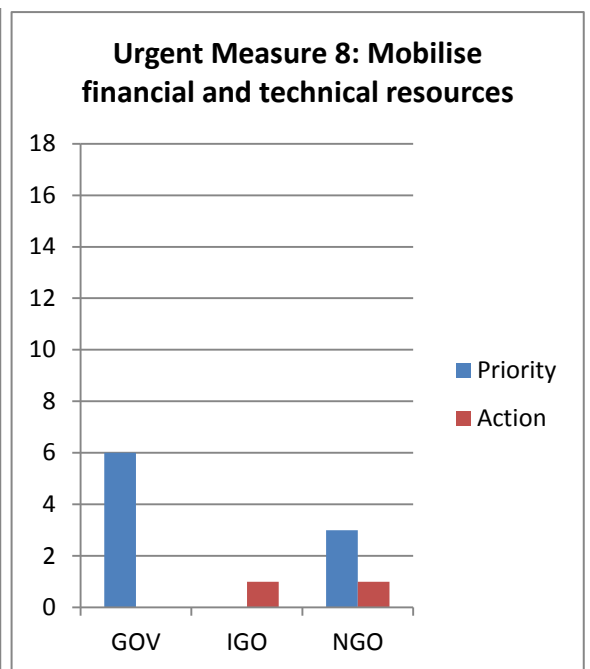
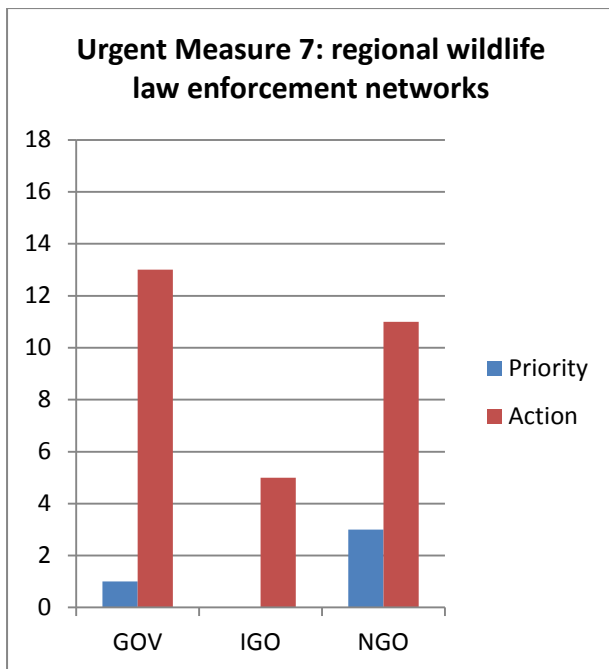
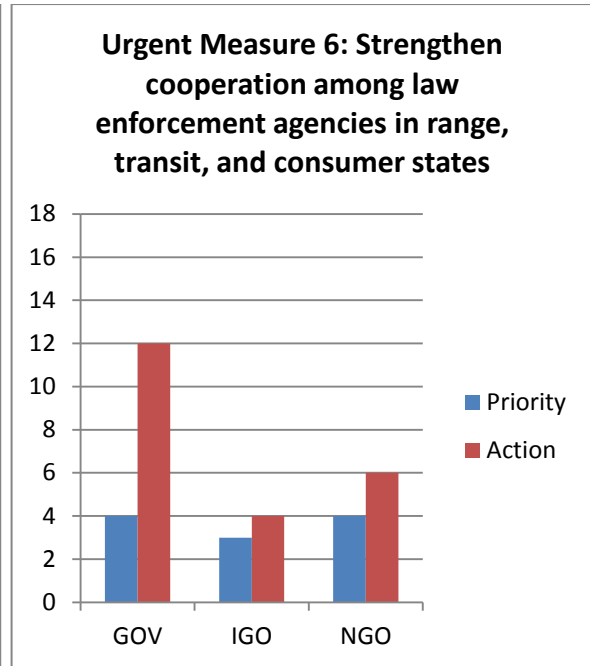
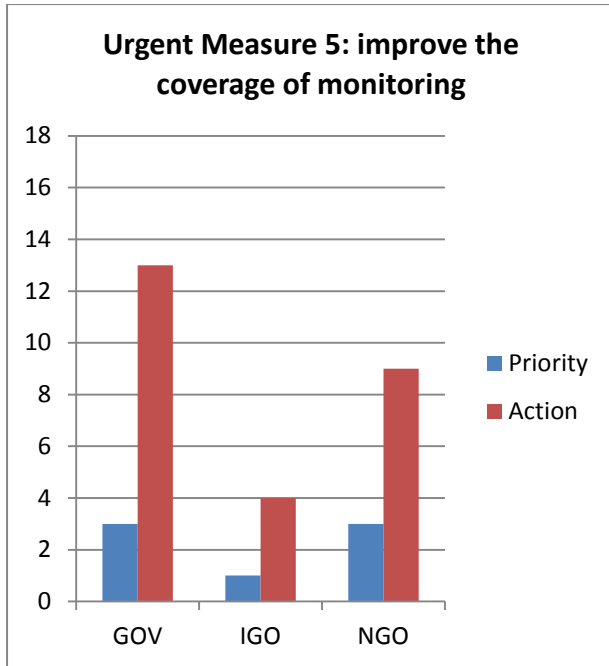


Urgent Measure 3: Enhance capacity of law enforcement and wildlife protection agencies at the national level



Urgent Measure 4: Introduce elephant poaching and the illegal ivory trade as a standing agenda item of National Security Committees

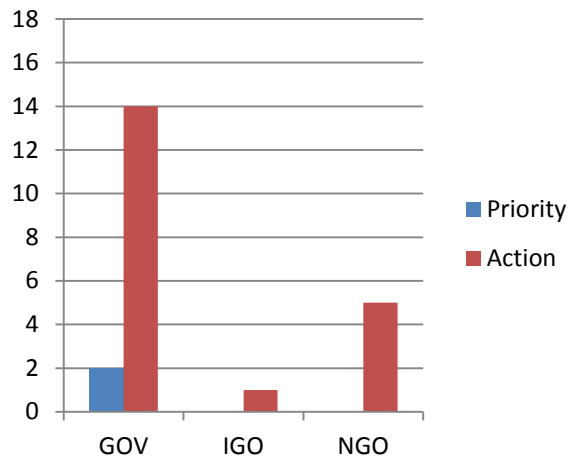




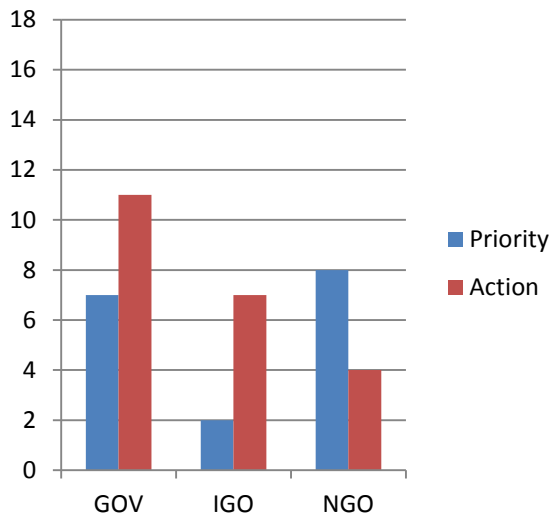
Urgent Measure 9: Design and carry out national studies and public awareness programs



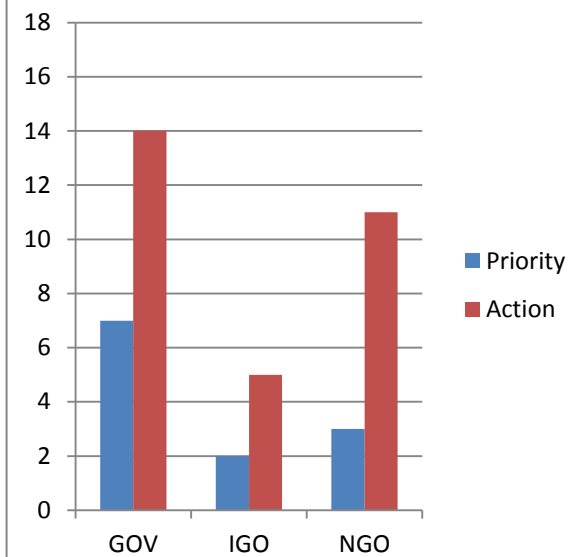
Urgent Measure 10: Implement efficient measures to register and secure ivory stockpiles



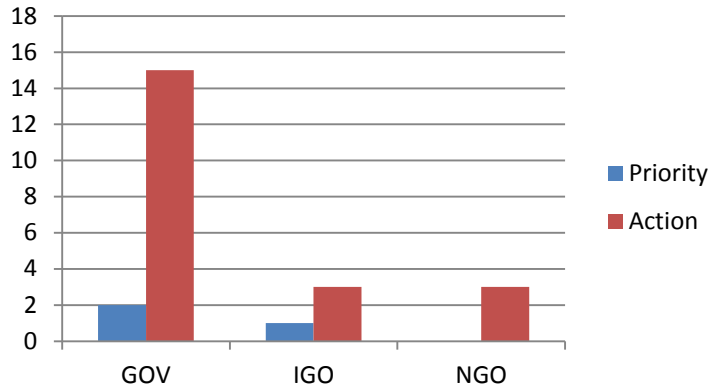
Urgent Measure 11: Develop and implement strategies to eliminate the illegal trade in ivory and use evidence-based campaigns for supply and demand reduction



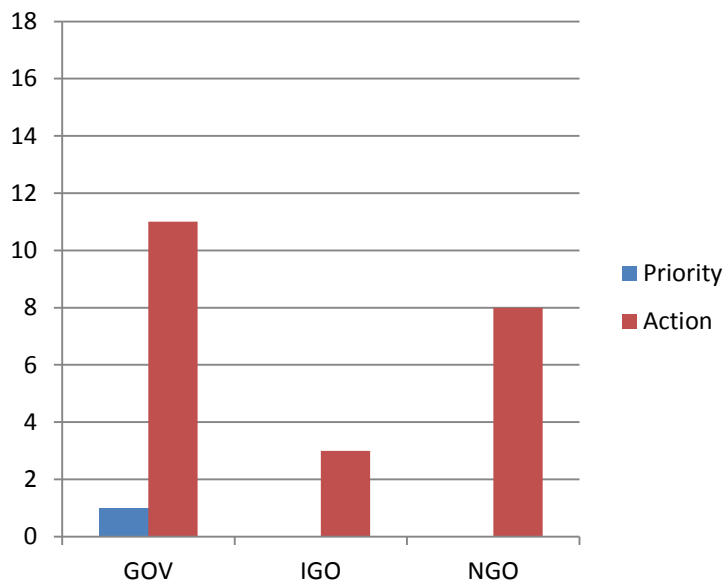
Urgent Measure 12: engage communities living with elephants as active partners in their conservation



Urgent Measure 13: Strengthen existing or implement new legislation to classify wildlife trafficking involving organized criminal groups as a “serious crime”



Urgent Measure 14: development of a network of accredited forensic laboratories



Annex VI – Participant List

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