



Developing long-term law enforcement capacity to protect the Mali elephants

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Algeria

Libya

Egypt

Libya State

Sahara Desert

Tibesti Desert

Mauritania

Niger

Mali

Chad

Lake Chad

Niamey

N'Djamena

Bamako

Ouagadougou
Burkina Faso

Benin

Abuja Nigeria

Central African Republic

Guinea

Togo

Sierra Leone

Sierra Leone

Côte d'Ivoire

Ghana

Lake Volta

Porto Novo

Cameroon

Bangui

Monrovia

Liberia

Yamoussoukro

Accra

Lome

Bay of Biafra
Malabo

Yaounde

Equatorial Guinea

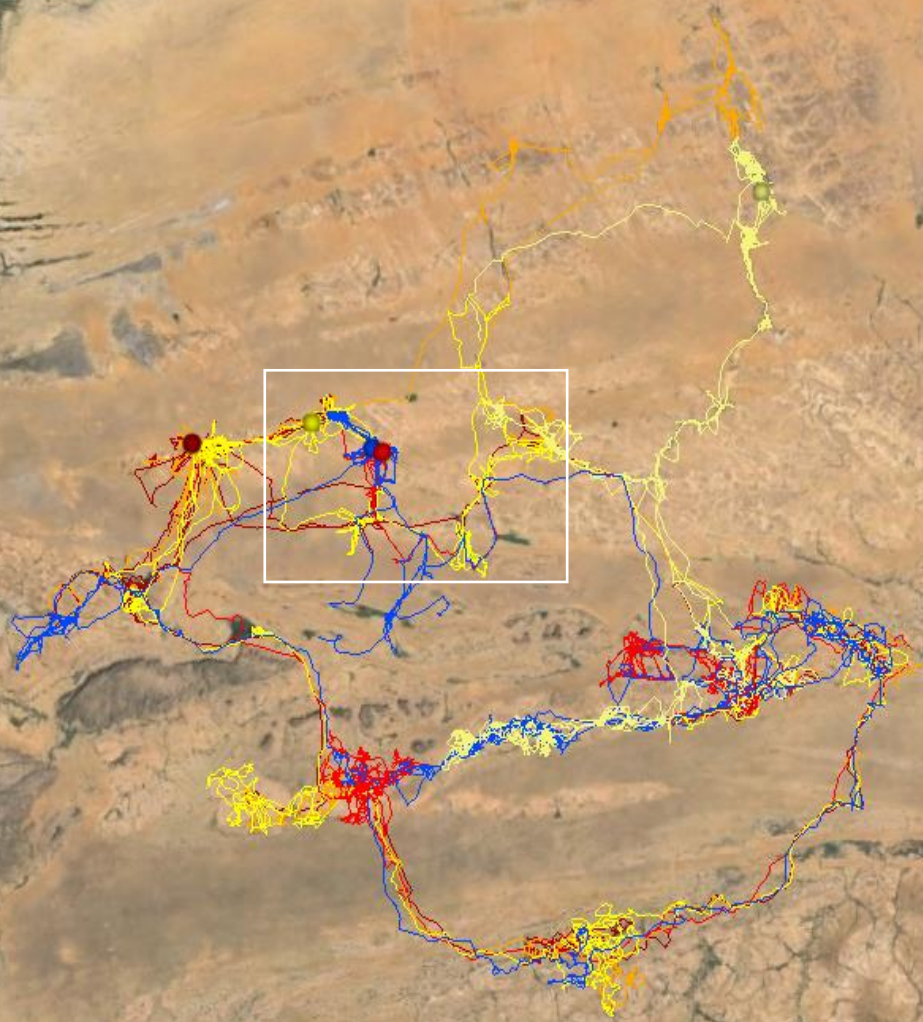
Gulf of Guinea







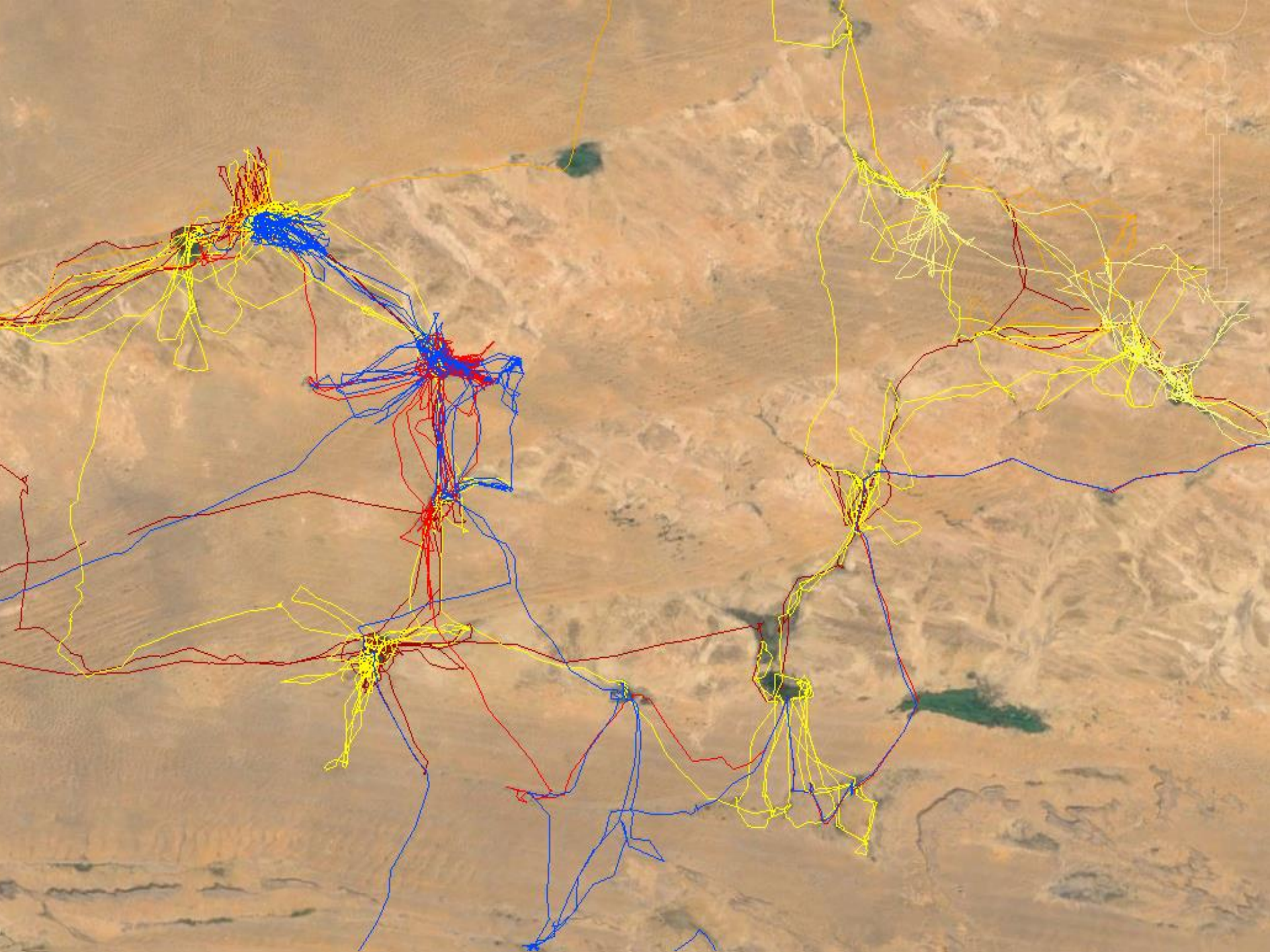
Timbuktu



100km

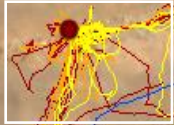
Image Landsat

Google earth





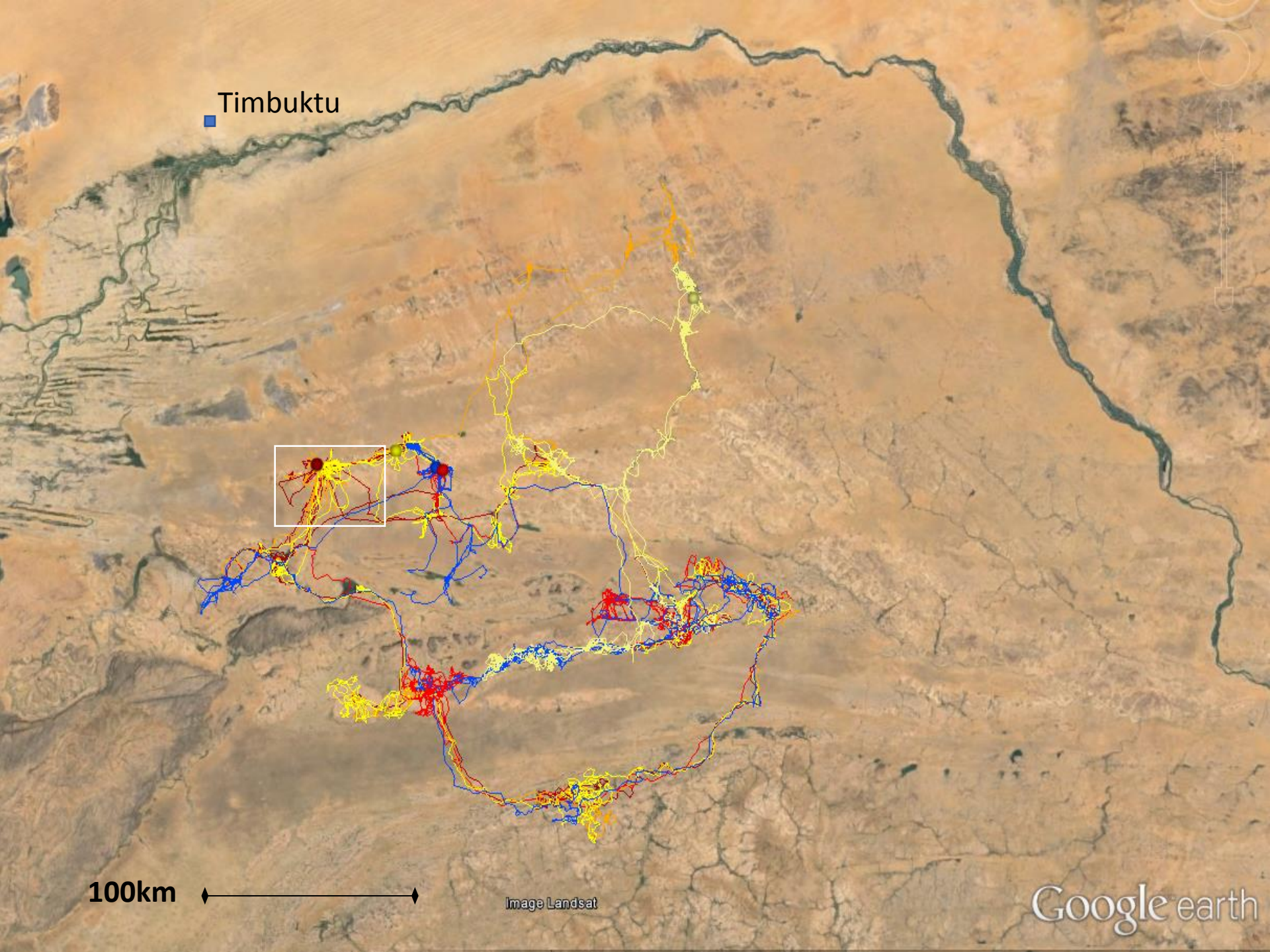
Timbuktu



100km

Image Landsat

Google earth



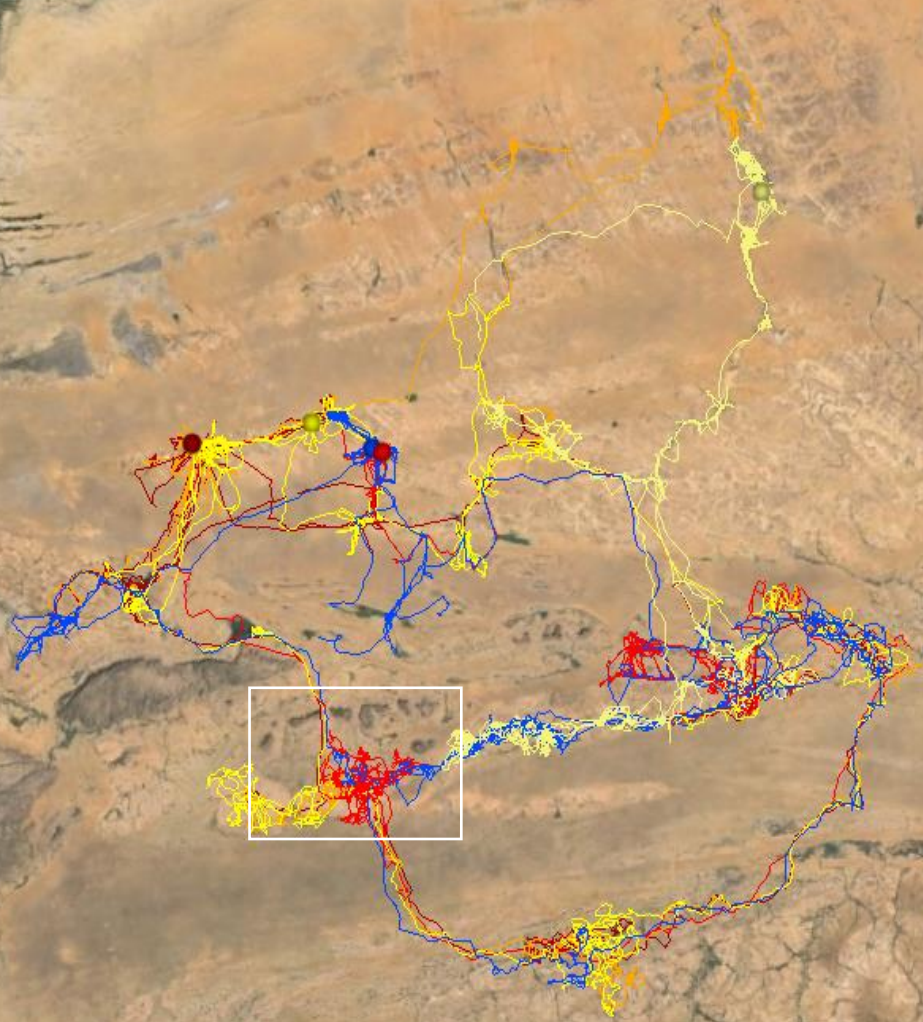




Photograph by Carlton Ward Jr



Timbuktu



100km

Image Landsat

Google earth

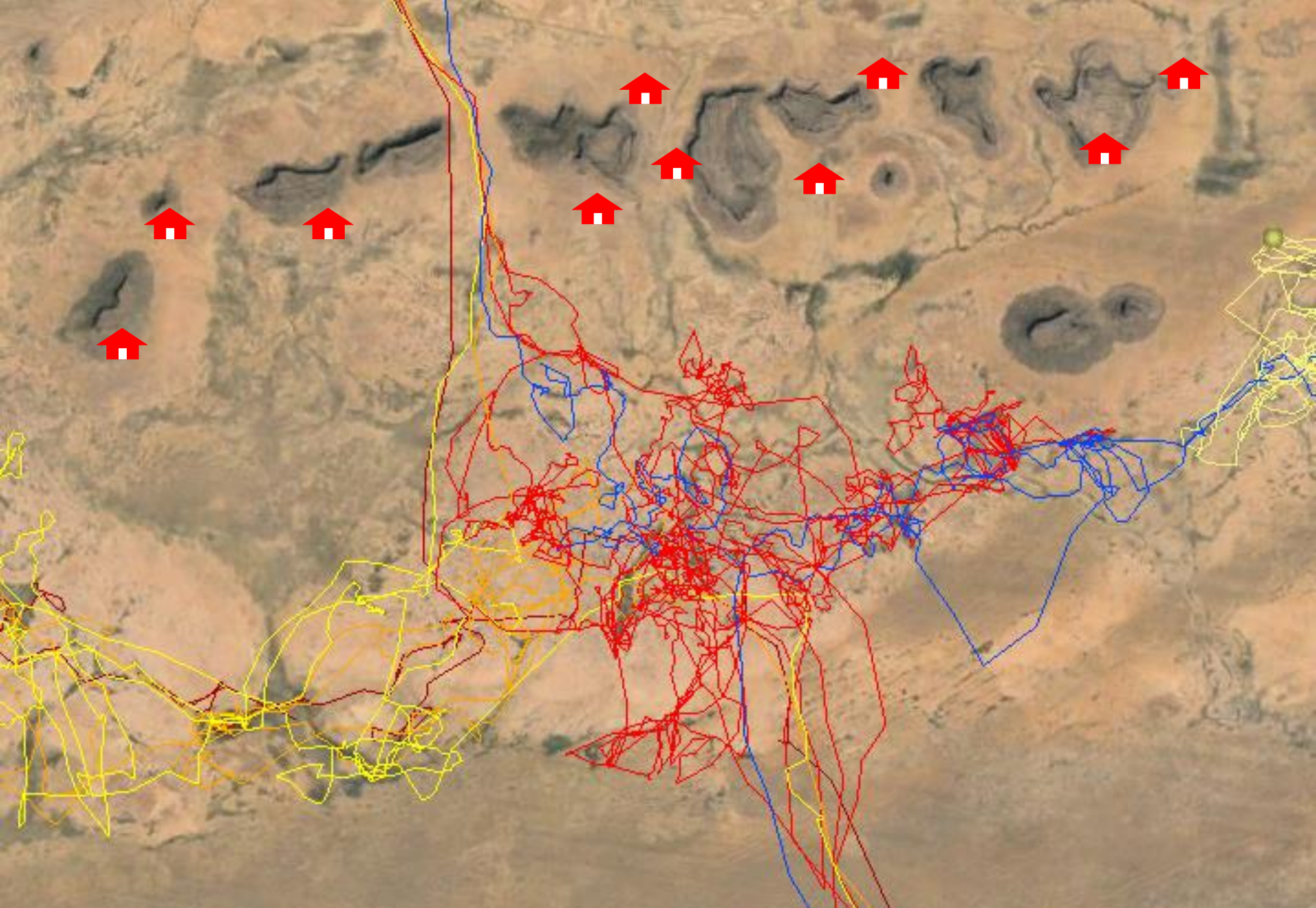


Image © 2013 DigitalGlobe

Image Landsat

© 2013 GeoEye/Spot Image





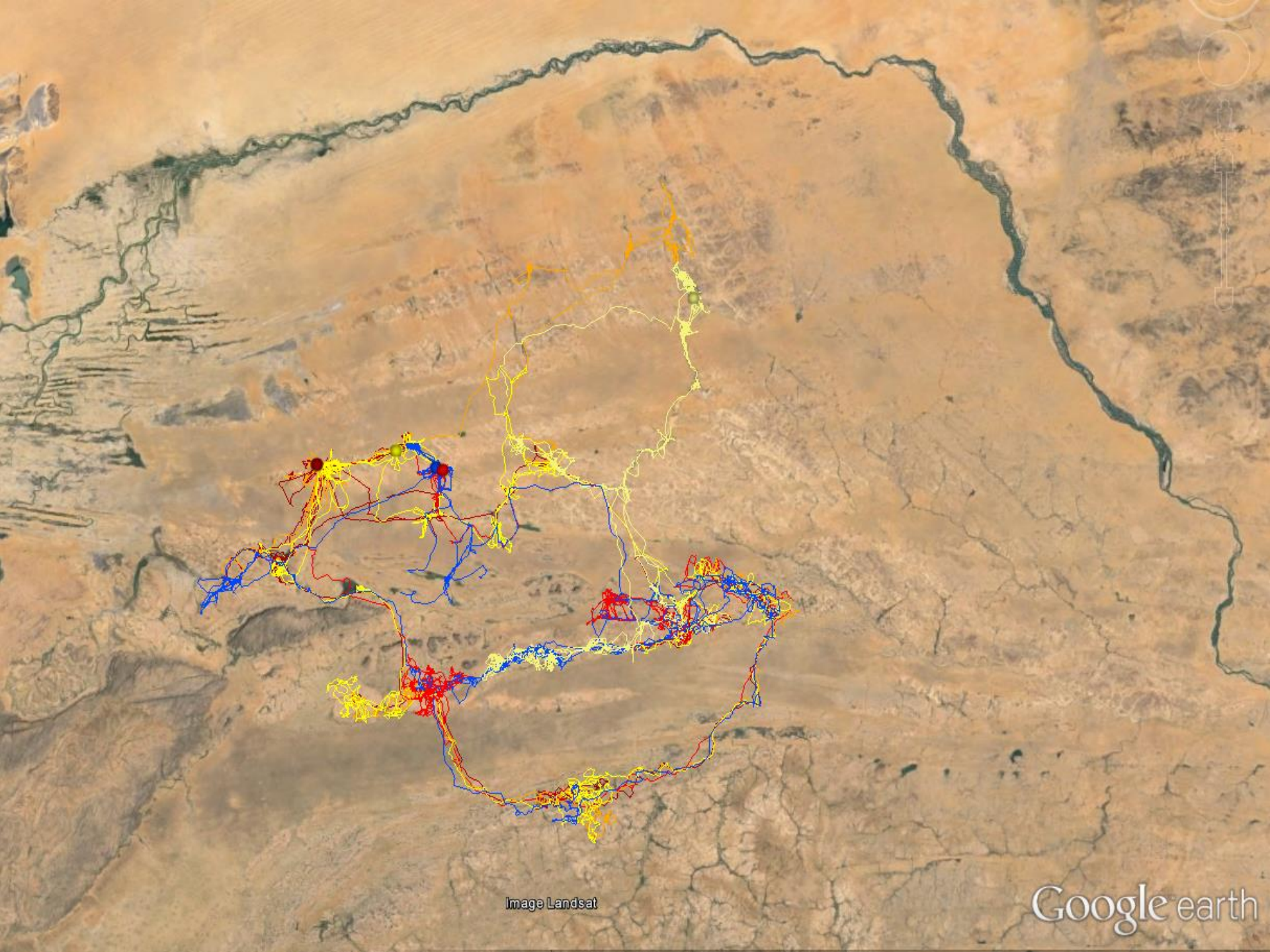


Image Landsat

Google earth

Lake Gossi



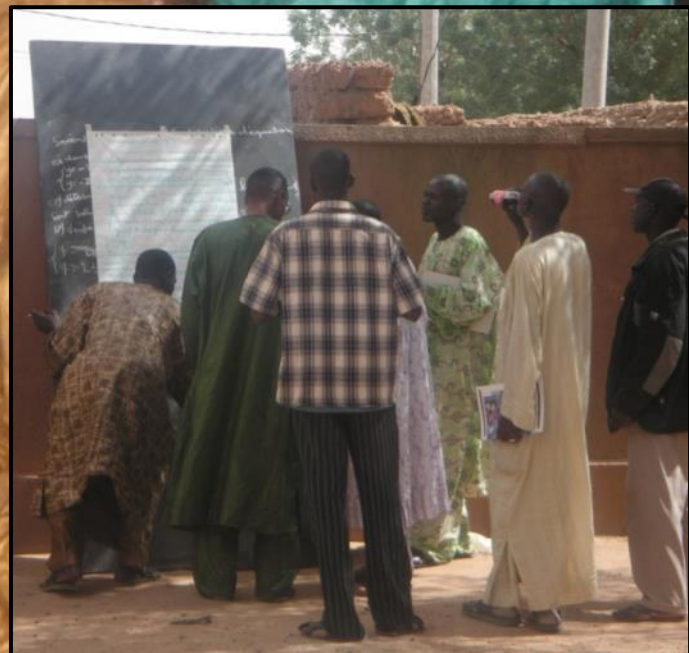
Conclusions 2006

- **Incremental degradation & increasing human activity all over the elephant range and beyond**
- **5 years to start turning things around**
 - **2 foresters posts for an area the size of Switzerland & no vehicles**
 - **No resources**
 - **No government morale or political will**





“If elephants disappear it means the environment is no longer good for us”



Pasture reserve identified

- Pasture at the end of the dry season & no need to buy forage at a premium
- Sale of hay
- Sale of grazing access rights

Livestock worth 50% more, healthier, give more milk and produce more young

Eco-guardians create fire breaks



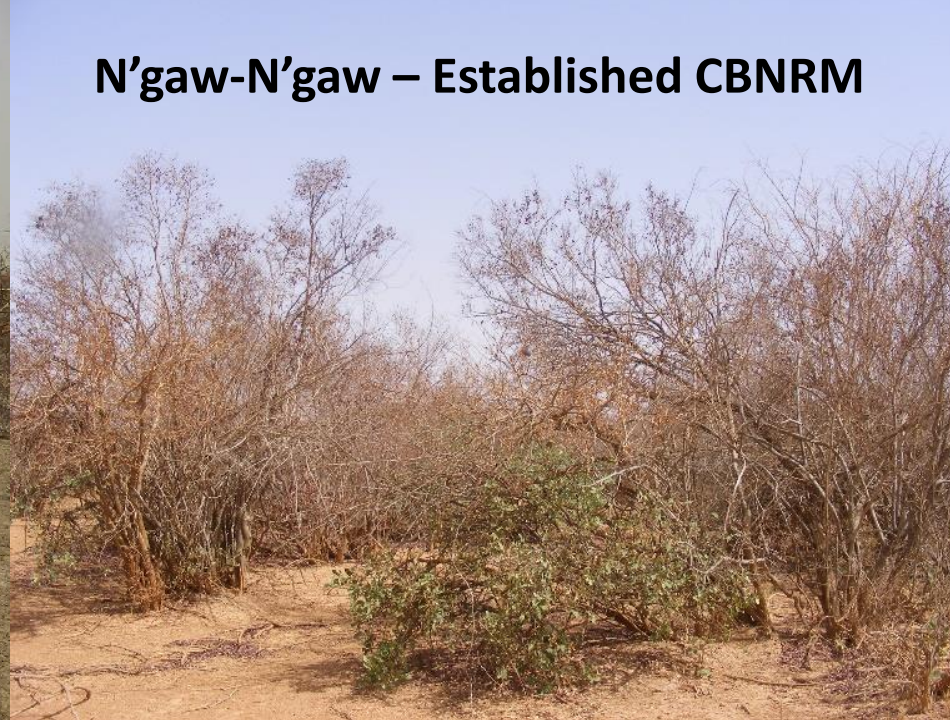
Pasture protected from bush fires – more forage for livestock and elephants



Inani – No CBNRM systems in place



N'gaw-N'gaw – Established CBNRM





2011 – fall of Gadaafi, return of Tuareg mercenaries and re-ignition of rebellion







Grain distribution



Elders & clan leaders

Pledged to convey the message throughout the community and to the leaders of the armed groups

“Anyone who kills elephants steals from the local people”

Traditional chief of
Ebanguimallen

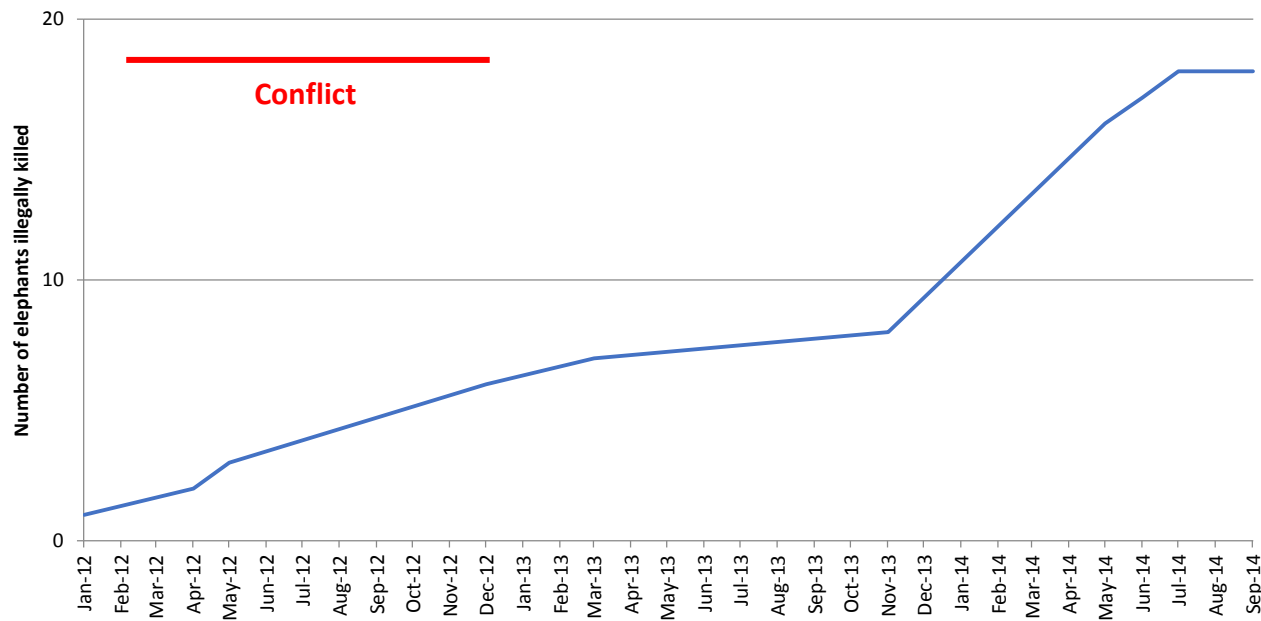




Vigilance networks providing an occupation with status and preventing radicalisation but requested armed back-up

The situation in 2014

- Poaching had begun in January 2012
- By November 2014 lost 18 elephants
- Existing grant from ANPN-Gabon/Buffer
- 50 “gardes forestiers” recruited
- Security appeared to be improving



IWT proposal

OUTCOME: Mali has an improved capacity to co-ordinate activities in tracking and tracing elephant poaching, bringing poachers to justice and enforcing poaching laws.

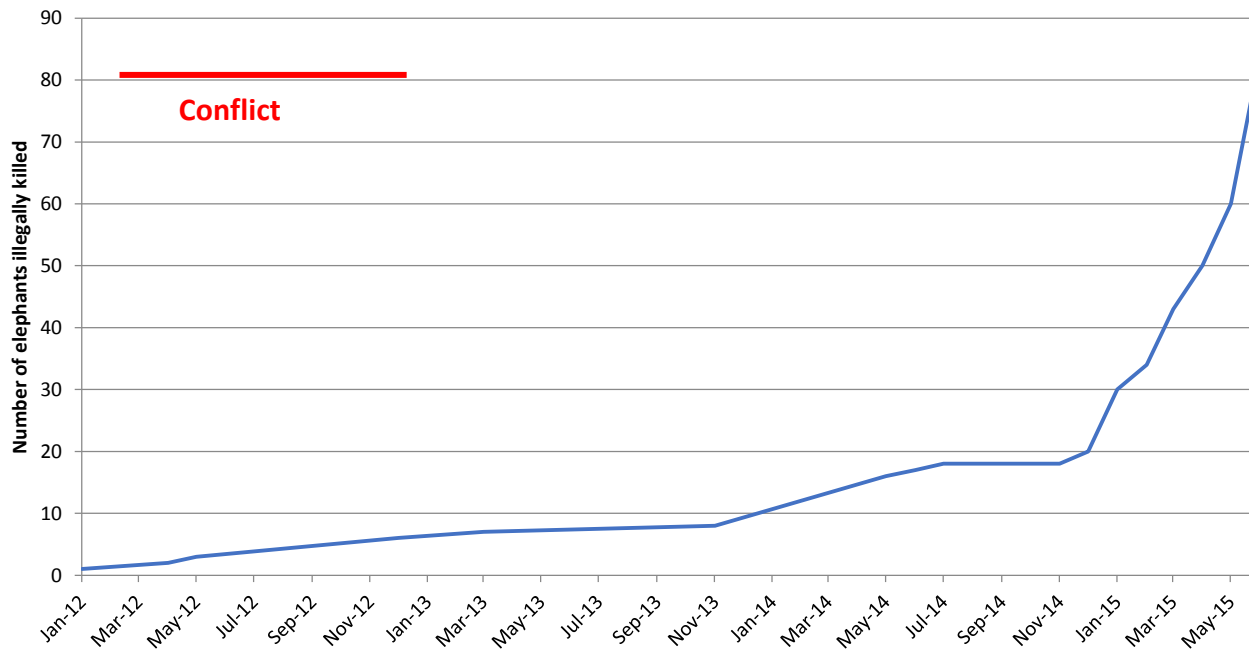
This will halt the current escalation of poaching by severely impeding the operation of elephant poaching and ivory trafficking networks in Mali, and thereby maintain elephant numbers.

The increased government capacity will feed in to support local systems of resource management that improve livelihoods and make space for elephants, while increasing security.

- Radio-communications system
- 2 vehicles
- IWT training for regional DNEF

2015

- End December 2014 – sudden attention of external trafficking networks
- January – Director of DNEF replaced
- January – June: decrease in security associated with imminent signature of the peace accord
- Elephant census



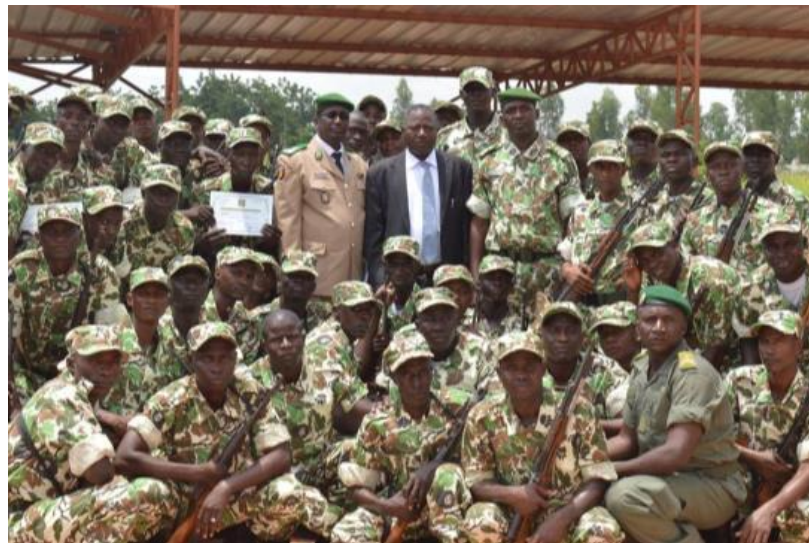
2015-2016 – finding
different ways of achieving
the same goals

Radio-comms



Ranger training

- Military training for the 50 firearms Firearms training Deployment to the elephant range
- Military patrols – interim
- Anti-poaching training





CHENGETA WILDLIFE

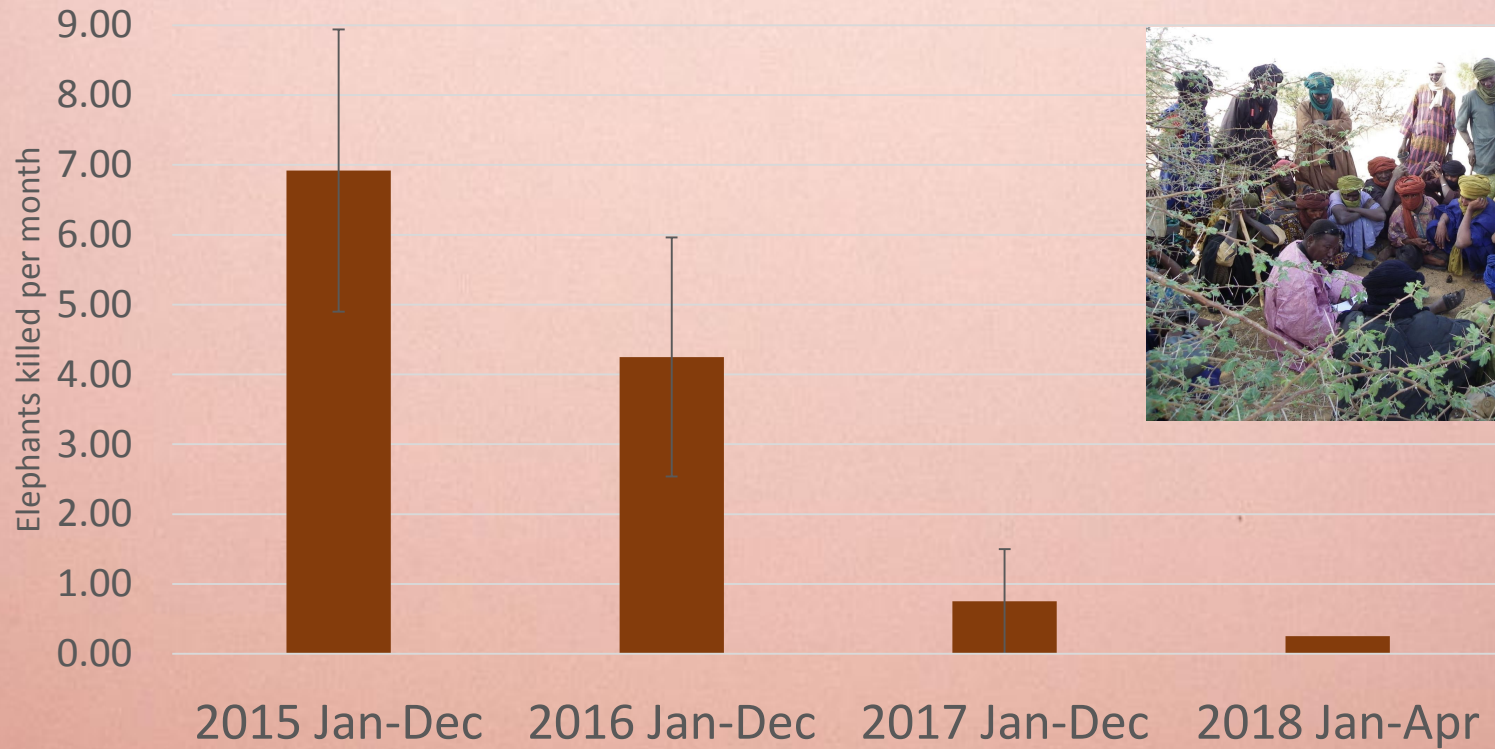






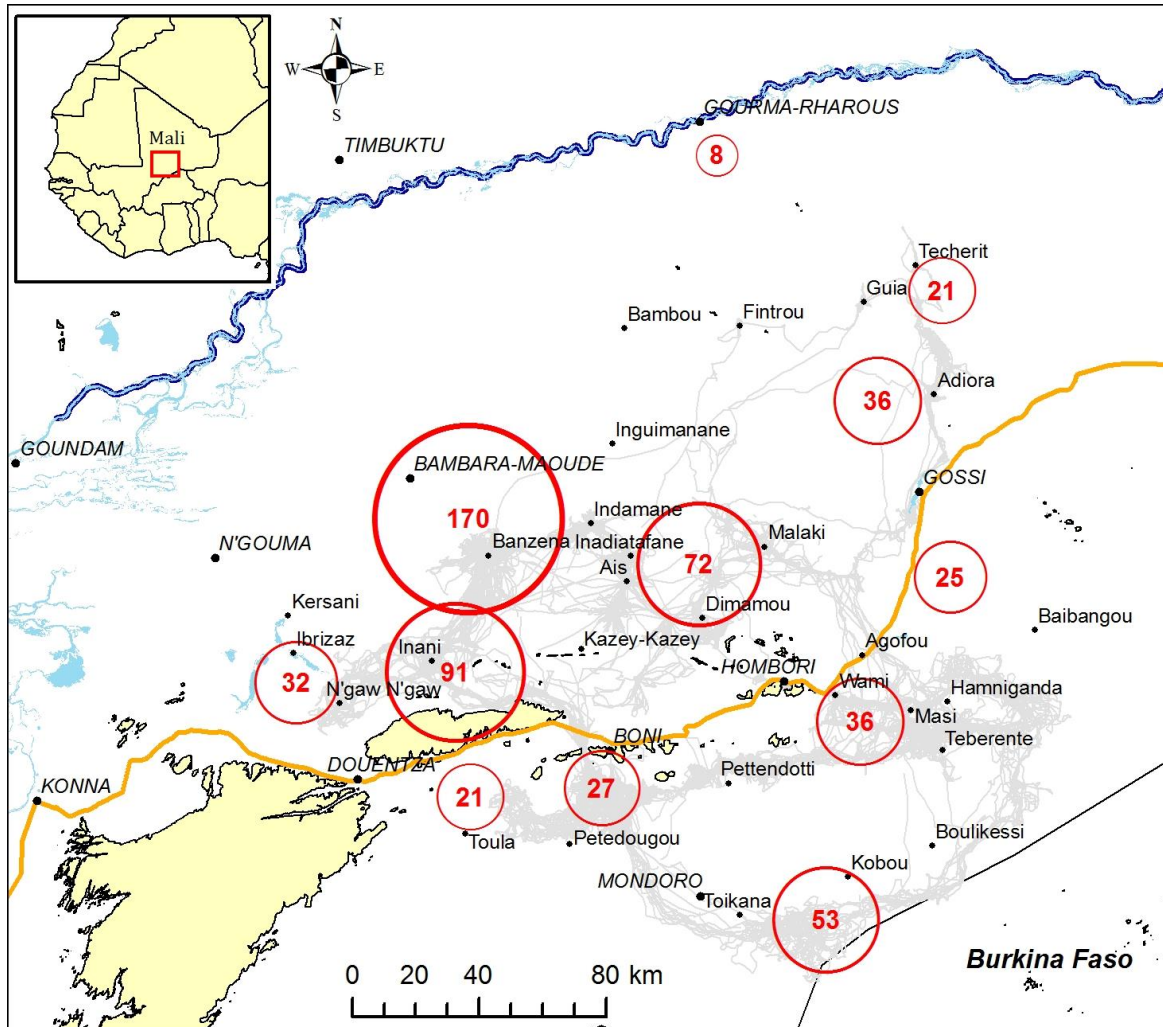
Elephants killed/month per year

APU success dependent on community information





Eco-guards



ELEPHANT PROTECTION

SUPPORTIVE
COMMUNITY

COMNTRIBUTES TO
INCREASED SECURITY

DETERS POACHERS &
CAPACITY TO
APPREHEND
TRAFFICKERS

TANGIBLE COMMUNITY BENEFITS:
* IMPROVED LIVELIHOODS & ECOSYSTEM RESILIENCE
* IMPROVED GOVERNANCE, SOCIAL COHESION, RECONCILIATION
* REDUCED HUMAN-ELEPHANT CONFLICT

DECREASED
RADICALISATION

ENABLES APU TO TARGET
ACTIVITIES

PATROLS TO
DETECT
INFRINGEMENTS

NATURAL
RESOURCE
PROTECTION
ACTIVITIES

SUPPORT TO
WOMEN

AN OCCUPATION FOR AT-
RISK YOUTH

MONITORING AND DATA
COLLECTION

ECO-GUARDIANS



Experience of IWT Challenge Fund

- Ask for what is needed
- Allows for continual adaptation to unpredictable environment - continually find new ways to achieve the end goals
- Had to reduce our ambitions: when security decreases everything suddenly becomes more difficult and expensive
- Allowed us to leverage money from UN – game-changer
- Monitoring

"To let strangers come and kill the elephants on our land is shameful for us"

"The elephants mean we gain money for essentials without stealing or pillaging"

"The elephant is one of many living beings, including man. It is therefore sacred and must be protected"

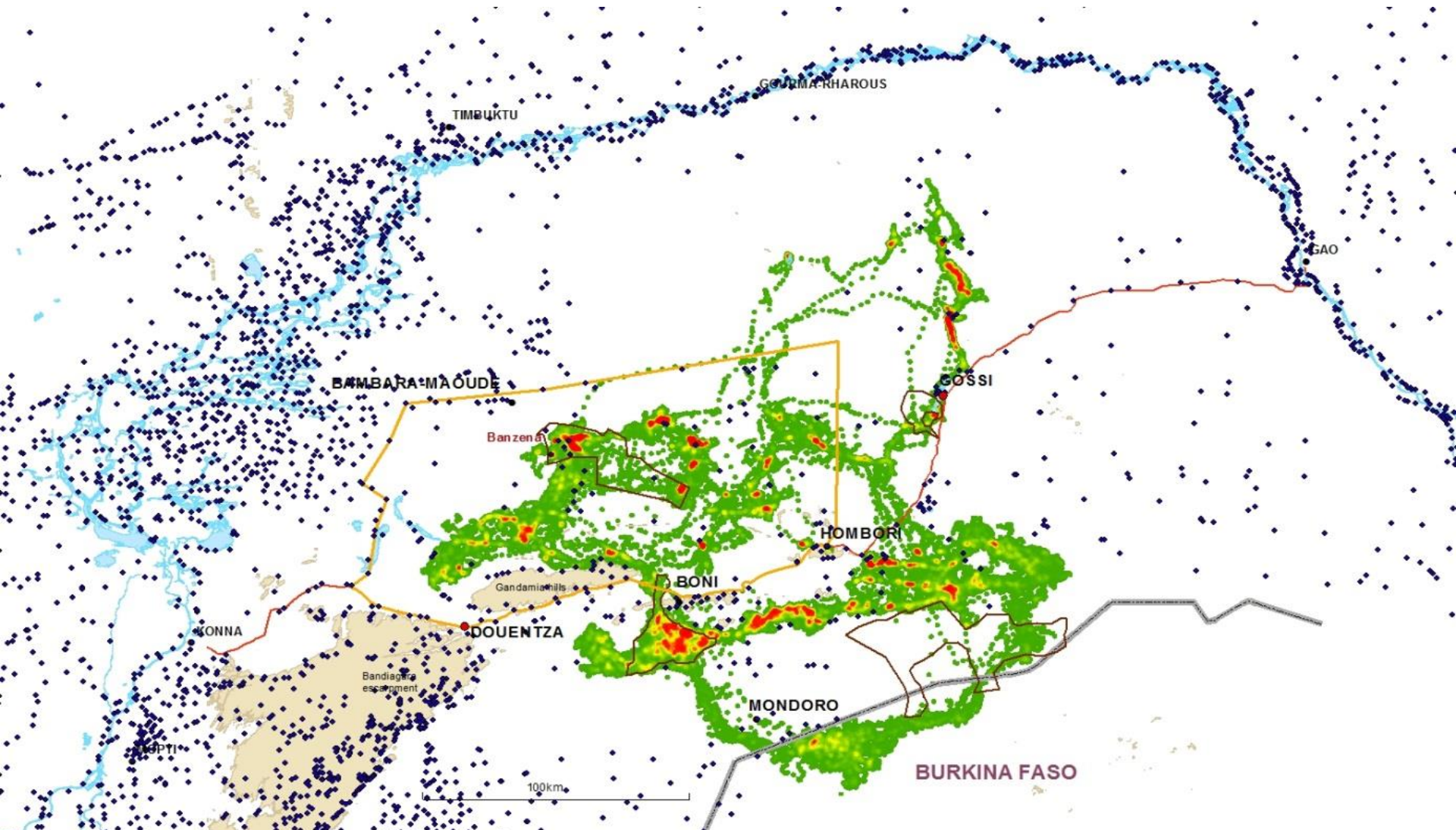
"Elephants are the jewels of our land"

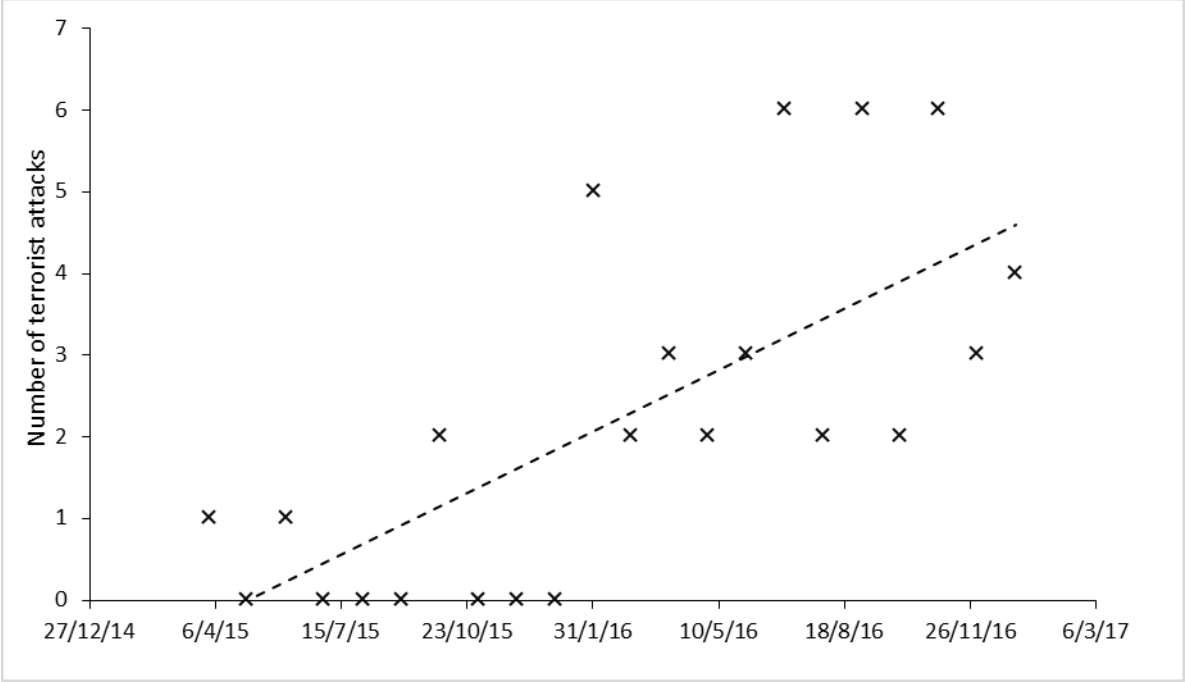
"The presence of elephants is a sign that there are trees, grass, water and game: resources essential for our survival"

Thank you



Protection for Lake Banzena– revision of the Partial Elephant Reserve





No elephant poaching recorded February 2017 – end March 2018

