14-014

Submit by 21 January 2005

DARWIN INITIATIVE APPLICATION FOR GRANT ROUND 13 COMPETITION:STAGE 2

Please read the Guidance Notes before completing this form. Applications will be considered on the basis of information submitted on this form and you should give a full answer to each question. Please do not cross-refer to information in separate documents except where invited on this form. The space provided indicates the level of detail required. Please do not reduce the font size below 11pt or alter the paragraph spacing. Keep within word limits.

1. Name and address of organisation

Name: Cardiff University	**Address:** School of Biosciences, Cardiff University, PO Box 915 Cathays Park, Cardiff CF10 3TL

2. Project title (not exceeding 10 words)

Conservation of the Bornean elephant (*Elephas maximus borneensis*)

3. Project dates, duration and total Darwin Initiative Grant requested

Proposed start date: 1 April 2005			**Duration of project: 3 years**		
Darwin funding requested	**Total (£)239,997**	**2005/6 (£)86,150**	**2006/7 (£)84,221**	**2007/8 (£)69,626**	**2008/9 (£)**

4. Define the purpose of the project in line with the logical framework

To provide a range of essential conservation and management information concerning the ecology, genetics, social structure, dispersal and conflicts with agriculture for the newly described Bornean elephant (*Elephas maximus borneensis*), including extensive field and laboratory training and capacity building in the host country, Sabah, Malaysia. To partner the production of a management plan for the Bornean elephant.

5. Principals in project. Please provide a one page CV for each of these named individuals

Details	**Project Leader**	**Other UK personnel (working more than 50% of their time on project)**	**Main project partner or co-ordinator in host country**
Surname	Bruford		Ancrenaz
Forename (s)	Michael William		Marc
Post held	Professor		Director
Institution	Cardiff University		HUTAN
Department	Biosciences		
Telephone			
Fax			
Email			

6. Has your organisation received funding under the Darwin Initiative before? If so, give details

1. N251 - "Conservation and Genetic Resources Management of Vicuna and Guanaco in Peru (while MWB was at the Institute of Zoology); 2. 08/044: "Conservation of the western lowland gorilla in Gabon"; 3. 09/016: "Conservation of the orang-utan in Kinabatangan Wildlife Sanctuary, Sabah, Malaysia"; 4. 12/022: "Genetic diversity and management implications for Andean guanaco populations in Peru" (in Year 2). 5. 2003/4 Darwin Scholarship for Mireille Johnson-Bawe.

7. IF YOU ANSWERED NO TO QUESTION 6 describe briefly the aims, activities and achievements of your organisation. (Large institutions please note that this should describe your unit or department)

Aims (50 words)
Activities (50 words)
Achievements (50 words)

8. Please list the overseas partners that will be involved in their project and explain their roles and responsibilities in the project. Describe the extent of their involvement at all stages, including project development. What steps have been taken to ensure the benefits of the project will continue despite any staff changes in these organisations? Please provide written evidence of partnerships.

(1) HUTAN/KOCP: in 1998, the NGO HUTAN established the "Kinabatangan Orangutan Conservation Project" in Sabah in collaboration with the Sabah Wildlife Department. HUTAN was a partner in a previous DI project 09/016. HUTAN will be involved in all fieldwork activities, elephant monitoring, socio-ecological studies and in a training course on field methodology at UMS.
(2) ITBC (Institute for Tropical Biology and Conservation), UMS (University Malaysia Sabah): has been actively involved in several DI projects including 09/016; one MSc student will be responsible for genetic analyses of Bornean elephant populations.
(3) SWD (Sabah Wildlife Department): will supervise the drafting and implementation of the Management Plan for elephant populations in Sabah.
(4) WWF-Malaysia, AREAS (Asian Rhino and Elephant Action Strategy) Sabah: will participate in regional sampling effort, mapping of data and generation of the elephant management plan in Sabah.

9. What other consultation or co-operation will take place or has taken place already with other stakeholders such as local communities? Please include details of any contact with the government not already provided.

KOCP is a community-based project dedicated to wildlife conservation in the Kinabatangan floodplain and throughout Sabah. In addition to orang-utan conservation-related activities, Hutan has developed several other project components addressing (1) elephant conservation in Sabah via an active village-based "Wildlife Conservation Unit", (2) community-based ecotourism activities ("Red Ape Encounters"), (3) awareness and law enforcement ("Honorary Wildlife Wardens Unit"), (4) capacity building and education with the development of a training platform for professional conservationists (5) contribution to national and international policy plans with the development of State Action Plans for orang-utans and other wildlife species. Elephant sampling will be conducted in collaboration with the WWF-Malaysia, AREAS programme in Sabah. CU has successfully worked with the host country partners in Sabah in a previous project (DI-funded) and we have long-term collaborations with the NGO HUTAN. We are sure that the benefits of the project will continue because the host country partners (institutions: UMS, SWD; NGOs: HUTAN, WWF-Malaysia) have an established reputation for high quality scientific research and conservation and we have the full support of the government of Sabah (see letter from Deputy Minister of Tourism, Culture and Environment).

PROJECT DETAILS

10. Is this a new initiative or a development of existing work (funded through any source?) Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations carrying out similar work, or of any completed or existing Darwin Initiative projects relevant to your work? If so, please give details explaining similarities and differences and showing how results of your work will be additional to any similar work and what attempts have/will be made to co-operate with and learn lessons from such work for mutual benefits.

This is a new initiative but is a result of a previous long-term and successful collaboration with the host country partners established partly during DI project 09/016. It is not currently funded through any source. This new project also introduces a new close collaboration with WWF-Malaysia for the first time. WWF-M is currently funding a conservation project on Asian elephants, to which we will bring our experience in population biology and conservation. No similar work is being carried out or planned by others.

11. How will the project assist the host country in its implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity? Please make reference to the relevant article(s) of the CBD thematic programmes and/or cross-cutting themes (see Annex C for list and worked example) and rank the relevance of the project to these by indicating percentages. Is any liaison proposed with the CBD national focal point in the host country? Further information about the CBD can be found on the Darwin website or CBD website.

The need for this project was identified by the wildlife authorities in the host country during the previous DI grant (see attached letter) and is the result of a common requirement to implement the CBD in this country. The recognition of the unique taxonomic status of the Bornean elephant (*Elephas maximus borneensis*, recently identified and endemic to Borneo) has focused conservation attention on the sub-species. This project will help the host country to fulfil its obligations under the CBD and is therefore relevant to Article 6, especially "Develop national strategies which integrate conservation and sustainable use" (10%). It is also highly relevant to Article 7, especially "Identify and monitor components of biological diversity, particularly those requiring urgent conservation" (20%). It is also relevant to Article 8, especially "Establish systems of protected areas, promote protection of habitats, manage areas adjacent to protected areas (15%). Article 12 (research and training) will be one of the most relevant to the project (30%). Finally Articles 15 (access to genetic resources, 5%), 16 (access to and transfer of technology, 15%) and 17 (exchange of information, 5%) will be also important elements of the programme.

12. How does the work meet a clearly identifiable biodiversity need or priority defined by the host country? Please indicate how this work will fit in with National Biodiversity Strategies or Environmental Action Plans, if applicable.

The Asian elephant is protected and is classified as endangered under Sabah legislation (Sabah Wildlife Enactment, 1997). The Bornean elephant sub-species has recently been confirmed as a separate taxon, dramatically increasing its importance in terms of biodiversity. In a recent general survey, SWD and WWF-Malaysia estimated that about 1,100-1,500 elephants survive in Borneo. They showed that the remnant populations were mainly found in eastern Sabah, and were highly fragmented. The Bornean elephant is thus the world's most endangered member of the Proboscidae, highlighting the urgent need to undertake sound conservation action in the near future. SWD has recently produced a first draft of the State Action Plan for elephants. Following explicit recommendations of this State Action Plan, our work will provide information that is currently lacking, including the distribution and movement of individuals, genetic differentiation between populations, threats to genetic diversity, identification of priority areas for the species that should be kept under forest cover to allow movements of individuals between the different sub-populations and the genetic identification of persistent crop-raiding individuals.

13. If relevant, please explain how the work will contribute to sustainable livelihoods in the host country.

The identification of key elephant areas will allow us to identify candidate regions that are currently, and could in the future be the target of elephant crop raiding activities. By exploiting newly-acquired knowledge of elephant area usage and targeting conservation measures to regions that are not suitable for agriculture development, effective strategies for reduction in elephant crop raiding activities and further economic losses will be put in place. Further, identification of persistent crop raiders (using genetic tagging from feces) will be instigated – providing key management information for SWD.
A better knowledge of elephant movements and the ecological requirements of these animals will assist in the design of new forestry practices aiming to decrease damage by elephants in the different Forest Management Units of Sabah currently exploited for timber.
Capacity building will augment the skills of field research assistants who will in turn be better placed to carry out their present work, join other conservation and research organisations or augment the expanding ecotourism industry.
We will train nationals in elephant socioecology, molecular ecology and wildlife monitoring giving them the opportunity to gain high-level positions in the conservation network in their own country in the future.

14. What will be the impact of the work, and how will this be achieved? Please include details of how the results of the project will be disseminated and put into effect to achieve this impact.

The Bornean elephant is endangered and yet is largely unknown to science. This project will provide the first evaluation of its genetic status and provide information on genetic diversity required for management planning in the host country. A Population and Habitat Viability Assessment (PHVA) for the taxon will be carried out in collaboration with relevant IUCN Specialist Groups, during a workshop held in the host country and will enshrine population-specific management goals. The strong collaborations established during our previous DI project in the host country provide the solid base required to ensure that the management plan will be implemented in the field. Indeed, we have shown during the previous DI project in Sabah that we can bring together all stakeholders successfully, produce crucial recommendations and disseminate them to the relevant authorities (see final report DI 09/016). A significant impact on local capacity in conservation biology will also be brought about throughout training activities.

15. How will the work leave a lasting legacy in the host country or region?

One of the most important legacies will be the first population biology study of the Bornean elephant, including a PHVA for the population and the incorporation of this information in a management plan using ecology, demography, genetics and other data produced during the project. It will further build on the legacy of our previous Darwin project (09/016) in strengthening capacity and training in conservation in Malaysia via the training of a Malaysian MSc scientist in population biology and molecular genetics. This Malaysian student is likely to carry out a PhD at UMS jointly with CU, after the completion of the proposed DI project. Intensive field training of staff from Sabah governmental (SWD) and non-governmental agencies (HUTAN, WWF-Malaysia) in topics of prime importance for designing and implementing Management Plans (surveys, monitoring) will place the trainees in a better position to conduct further conservation activities and help to ensure the long-term survival of the Bornean elephant. The course organized at UMS and KOCP Headquarters is intended to provide all participants with the basic theoretical tools to better approach and understand long-term conservation of large mammals.

16. Please give details of a clear exit strategy and state what steps have been taken to identify and address potential problems in achieving impact and legacy.

The team applying for Round 13 has already carried out one DI project in the host country (09/016) which was extremely successful (see final report and review). We are confident that we can successfully achieve the proposed goals of the proposed project. Crucially, the strong support that we continue to receive from the local government in Sabah will enable us to enhance elephant conservation in the country permanently. A major goal of DI 09/016 was to leave a lasting capacity legacy at the end of the project and we have therefore maintained tight links with the host country partners. For example, we have assisted one of the trainees of DI 09/016 to obtain a PhD scholarship and register for his PhD at Cardiff University which will lead to management strategies for two additional primate species in the Lower Kinabatangan. The need for a project on elephants was first highlighted by the government agency charged with wildlife management in Sabah (SWD). As a result, all the steps of this project have been and will be further discussed with relevant stakeholders. All information generated by the project will be shared with the national wildlife authorities and other partners, ensuring the use of these data in perpetuity.

17. How will the project be advertised as a Darwin project and in what ways would the Darwin name and logo be used?

As for the previous DI project in Sabah (see final report), this project will be widely advertised in local and international newspapers and newsletters, radio broadcasts and TV programs. We will also organise one international workshop and a PHVA in Sabah. Scientific results will be published in peer-reviewed journals and presented during international conferences and seminars, acknowledging the support of the Darwin Initiative. The Darwin name and logo will be prominent on all materials, posters and vehicles (boat and 4x4 vehicle) associated with the project.

18. Will the project include training and development? Please indicate who the trainees will be and criteria for selection and that the level and content of training will be. How many will be involved, and from which countries? How will you measure the effectiveness of the training and will those trained then be able to train others? Where appropriate give the length and dates (if known) of any training course. How will trainee outcomes be monitored after the end of the training?

The project will include both training and development. One Malaysian MSc student will be trained in population biology and conservation genetics and will carry out his/her MSc (2 years) on the population genetics of the Bornean elephant. (S)he will be trained by the PDRA at CU and the new genetic laboratory of ITBC which is part of the legacy from a previous DI (09/016). (S)he will also be involved in the sampling and will be trained in census and demographic analysis of elephant populations. The effectiveness of this training will be measured through the MSc diploma and we expect the student to continue to PhD level following the MSc (and after completion of the DI project) to extend his/her knowledge and disseminate skills acquired during the DI project. The trainee will spend 2 x 6 months at Cardiff University. During that time, (s)he will be taught and monitored using methods developed by MWB (Project Leader) for his degree courses in molecular ecology and conservation biology at Cardiff University. The student will also be trained in non-invasive molecular genetics by the PDRA and will pass his/her knowledge on to other trainees in his/her country (national legacy). The success of the past training courses conducted at UMS on Conservation Biology have encouraged us to organise two new training courses (during years 1 and 2) specifically targeted at field methodologies and wildlife monitoring techniques for a total of 15 staff from governmental (Sabah Wildlife Department, Sabah Forestry Department, Sabah Parks, etc) and non-governmental (HUTAN, WWF-Malaysia, SOS Rhino, etc) organisations as well as representatives from the private sector (Honorary Wildlife Wardens from several Forest Management Units). MA (main project partner) will be in charge of organising field training sessions at KOCP Headquarters on elephant survey methodologies. MA is currently involved with many similar training projects with conservationists from Malaysia and from overseas.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

19. Please enter the details of your project onto the matrix using the note at Annex B of the Guidance Note. This should not have substantially changed from the Logical Framework submitted with your Stage 1 application. Please highlight any changes.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Goal: **To draw on expertise relevant to biodiversity from within the United Kingdom to work with local partners in countries rich in biodiversity but poor in resources to achieve** • **the conservation of biological diversity,** • **the sustainable use of its components, and** • **the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources**			
Purpose Provide data on ecology, genetics, social structure, dispersal and conflict activities of the Bornean elephant *E. maximus borneensis* in fragmented habitat through extensive field study and laboratory training and capacity building in Sabah.	Studies of Bornean elephant populations by trained local field assistants by yr 2. Population demographic and genetic analyses by Malaysian (MSc) student by yr 3, supervised by PI's, John Payne (WWF) & PDRA. Ecological data (distribution, movements, population growth, social structure, dispersal) on Kinabatangan elephant population by KOCP by yr 3	Publications of results in scientific journals and local popular press. Inclusion of ecological, population demographic and genetic data in Management Plan for the Bornean elephant in Sabah. Dissemination of results during international workshop held in Sabah. Field survey reports. Samples collected.	Governmental authorities from host country will use ecological, population demographic and genetic data in long-term management plan for the Bornean elephant populations.
Outputs DNA bank for Bornean elephant species in Sabah	Elephant populations in Sabah sampled by yr 2	Collection of samples available in host lab.	Large sample size obtained in host country.
Cartography of all Bornean elephant populations in Sabah and genetic mapping of all populations.	Surveys in Sabah by yr 2 and inclusion of ecological & genetic data. Identification of conservation issues.	Field survey reports and management plan available for stakeholders involved.	Cooperation between stakeholders for implementation of Action & Management Plans.
Training of Sabah field assistants	3 local field assistants trained in census & surveys by yr 2	Field survey reports and monitoring of skills learned.	Trainees motivated for training & for transmission of skills learned.
Training of local MSc student	1 MSc student and 1 technician trained by yr 3	Master diploma obtained by student.	MSc graduate promotes and disseminates skills.
Results disseminated	3 papers published in scientific journals by yr 3, 1 radio broadcast (BBC), workshop proceedings published	Copies of all publications, recordings, video and proceedings sent to Darwin Initiative.	

Activities	Activity Milestones
Field and ecology research programme	Yr 1: Training of 3 Sabah field assistants in elephant census & survey methods. Sampling, censusing and monitoring of LKWS elephant population. Yr 2: Sampling, censusing and monitoring of Sabah populations. Yr3: Generation of ecological data base for Bornean elephant.
Genetic research and training programme	Yr 1: Training of Malaysian MSc in sample collection and genotyping of LKWS elephant population by Malaysian MSc & PDRA. Yr 2-3: Genotyping of Sabah populations by Malaysian MSc & PDRA, analyses & writing-up. Yr 2: Trainee 1 obtains MSc qualification. Yr 3: Generation of genetic data base for Bornean elephant.
Conservation programme	Yr 1: Production by HUTAN/KOCP, SWD and CU of a booklet on elephant awareness to be distributed to local people during surveys and census. Yr 2: Implementation of Sabah elephant Action Plan. Yr 3: Intl workshop of Asian elephant conservation and production of a resolution. Production of a management plan for the Bornean elephant in Sabah. Dissemination of skills learnt by the KOCP "Elephant Conservation Unit"

20. Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities.

Project implementation timetable		
Date	**Financial year**	**Key milestones**
	Apr-Mar 2005/6 Apr-Mar 2006/7 Apr-Mar 2007/8	
June 2005	Apr-Mar 2005/6	PDRA goes to Sabah for fieldwork (sampling of Lower Kinabatangan elephant population) with and laboratory training of trainee 1 (Malaysian MSc student) and HUTAN staff; first field methodology course.
October 2005	Apr-Mar 2005/6	First field methodology course at UMS and KOCP Headquarters for staff of NGOs and government departments, university students.
January 2006	Apr-Mar 2005/6	PDRA back to Cardiff accompanied by trainee 1 to continue laboratory training and analyse Kinabatangan samples.
May 2006	Apr-Mar 2006/7	Genotyping of Lower Kinabatangan elephant population completed.
July 2006	Apr-Mar 2006/7	PDRA goes to Sabah for fieldwork (sampling of Sabah elephant populations) with SWD, HUTAN and WWF-Malaysia AREAS Sabah staff; second field methodology course; data analysis (Lower Kinab population) with trainee 1 and SWD and HUTAN staff. PL goes to Sabah for 1st year evaluation & meets all host country partners and stakeholders.
October 2006	Apr-Mar 2006/7	Second field methodology course.
May 2007	Apr-Mar2007/8	PL goes to Sabah for 2nd year evaluation and meets all host country partners and stakeholders.
June 2007	Apr-Mar 2007/8	PDRA and trainee 1 back to Cardiff for genetic analyses of Sabah elephant populations.
September 2007	Apr-Mar 2007/8	Trainee 1 attends PL final year course in conservation biology and second year course in molecular ecology and is assessed, analyses data and writes MSc report.
November 2007	Apr-Mar 2007/8	Genotyping of Sabah elephant populations completed.
December 2007	Apr-Mar 2007/8	PDRA goes to Sabah to analyse data (Sabah populations)

		with SWD, HUTAN and WWF-AREAS staff; prepare the workshop; draft the Sabah elephant management plan and prepare the Darwin Initiative final report with HUTAN (Marc Ancrenaz), SWD, UMS and WWF-Malaysia.
December 2007	Apr-Mar 2007/8	Trainee 1 obtains MSc qualification in Sabah.
February 2008	Apr-Mar 2007/8	International Workshop on Bornean Elephant Conservation in Kota Kinabalu or Sandakan, Sabah. PL goes to Sabah to run PHVA and co-chair workshop.
March 2008	Apr-Mar 2007/8	Management Plan of Sabah Elephant Populations produced.
March 2008	Apr-Mar 2007/8	End of project. Darwin report finalised. Completion of scientific papers.

21. Set out the project's measurable outputs using the separate list of output measures.

PROJECT OUTPUTS		
Year/Month	**Standard output number (see standard output list)**	**Description (include numbers of people involved, publications produced, days/weeks etc.)**
June 2005	8 (28 wk), 5 (1), 6B (3 wk)	PDRA to Sabah for fieldwork (elephant sampling in Lower Kinabatangan) and field and laboratory training of Malaysian MSc student (trainee 1). Trainee 1 will follow the field methodology course.
October 2005	4A (15), 4B (3 wk)	NGOs and GOs staff receive 3 weeks training in field methodology at UMS and KOCP Headquarters
December 2005	10 (1)	Production by HUTAN/KOCP, SWD and CU of a booklet on elephant awareness to be distributed to local people during surveys and censuses.
January 2006	5 (1)	Trainee 1 receives further laboratory training in Cardiff.
July 2006	8 (44 wk + 1wk), 5 (1)	PDRA to Sabah for fieldwork (elephant sampling across the entire State) and laboratory work with trainee 1. PL goes to Sabah (1 wk) for first year evaluation and meets all host country partners.
October 2006	4A (15), 4B (3 wk)	NGOs and GOs staff receive 3 weeks training in field methodology at UMS and KOCP Headquarters.
May 2007	8 (1 wk)	PL goes to Sabah (1 wk) for second year evaluation and meets all host country partners.
June 2007	5 (1)	Trainee 1 receives further laboratory training in Cardiff
September 2007	6A (1), 6B (12 wk)	Trainee 1 attends MWB final year course in conservation biology and second year course in molecular ecology and is assessed.
December 2007	2 (1)	Trainee 1 attains Master's qualification in Sabah.
February 2008	8 (16 wk + 2 wk), 9 (1) 14A (1), 15A (~5), 15B (~15), 15C (1), 15D (1), 18A (1), 19A (1), 19B (1), 19C (1)	Workshop and Population and Habitat Viability Assessment (PHVA) for the Bornean elephant (February 2008, Sabah), attendant publicity, final management plan produced. PDRA in Sabah (16 wk) for PHVA & workshop preparation, PL in Sabah (2 wk) for PHVA & to co-chair the workshop.
March 2008	11A (1), 11B (2)	One paper published and two papers submitted to peer-reviewed journals by end of project.
March 2008	12A (1)	Computer database (DNA bank & ecological/demographic data) on Bornean elephant established in collaboration with and handed over to the host country.
March 2008	13A (1)	DNA sample collection for Bornean elephant established in collaboration with and handed over to the host country.
March 2008	10 (1)	Field manual on survey and monitoring techniques for large mammal populations to be produced by end of project for use by host country (in Malay and English).

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

22. Describe, referring to the Indicators in the Logical Framework, how the progress of the project will be monitored and evaluated, including towards delivery of its outputs and in terms of achieving its overall purpose. This should be during the lifetime of the project and at its conclusion. Please include information on how host country partners will be included in the monitoring and evaluation.

The UK Project Leader is a highly experienced Darwin Initiative grant holder and the proposed project involves governmental and non-governmental organisations which have successfully collaborated with MWB during a previous DI project (09/016). The PDRA who will be employed on the project was also involved in the previous DI project and he has regular, excellent contacts with all organisations listed in &8, in Sabah. All teams, including local NGOs, have efficient email access and both the UK Project Leader and the PDRA have regular email exchanges with the host country partners. Furthermore, the PDRA will spend several months in the host country, supervising the work of the MSc student and the field research assistants. We will ensure that elephant populations in the region are sampled by year 2. Preliminary sampling has already started in Sabah (WWF-Malaysia AREAS Sabah and HUTAN). We will ensure that the outputs will be delivered in the local languages (Malay and English) so that the impact of the project is maximised within the scientific and conservation communities in the host country. This will be facilitated by the fact that the main partner (Marc Ancrenaz) is fluent in English and Malay. We will also disseminate our results by publishing several papers in scientific journals as well as a practical guide for large mammal surveys and population monitoring in two languages. Finally, the achievement of the overall purpose of the project will be evaluated during an international workshop held in Sabah, and co-organised with the main project coordinator in the host country (HUTAN and Marc Ancrenaz) and all overseas partners (government and NGOs (WWF-Malaysia)). The proceedings of the workshop will be disseminated and we will ensure that the data produced during the project reaches both decision makers and the public, and is incorporated in the management plan for Bornean elephant populations.

Host country partners will be involved in all stages of the project, as they were during the development of the project. The PDRA will spend a considerable amount of time in the host country with trainees and with partner organisation leaders and will refer directly to the Project Leader in Cardiff and to all partners on a regular basis – a monthly e-newsletter will be produced by the PDRA and distributed to all stakeholders and comments will be invited. Crucially, the PIs and stakeholders will meet in Sabah at the end of each project year to carry out an annual review, results from which will be fed back to the DI secretariat. The final evaluation of the project will occur in the host country by means of an international workshop on the conservation of Bornean elephants which will be organised in Sabah at the end of the project. The host country partner will also monitor the drafting of all management and action plans and will be in charge of implementing them in the field.