

**THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA**



**MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND TOURISM**

**WILDLIFE DIVISION**



***CITES NATIONAL IVORY ACTION PLAN PROGRESS REPORT***

Reporting period: 1<sup>st</sup> January 2017 – 31<sup>st</sup> December 2017



Prepared for the 69th meeting of the CITES Standing Committee

by



## **PART A: Synopsis of NIAP implementation**

1. This is the 3rd progress report of the National Ivory Action Plan of the United Republic of Tanzania (URT). The report comes late for reasons beyond the control of the responsible authorities in the Country.
2. With this report the URT made significant efforts directed at reviewing the actions already reported on the NIAP and included new actions to better capture the immense efforts that the country is deploying in tackling illegal taking and trade of elephants and for their implementation to ensure country's continued surveillance towards controlling elephant poaching and illegal trafficking of ivory and other wildlife products.
3. Efforts were done to improve reporting quality and to provide more detailed information in order to streamline the efforts done by Tanzania to fight elephant poaching and to secure a stable elephant population.
4. Although this report do not respond completely to the recommendation h) ii) B) in document [SC66 Com.1 \(Rev. by Sec.\)](#) of the Standing Committee, adopted at SC66, which encouraged the United Republic of Tanzania to "*provide further information on any prosecutions of offenders involved in the poaching of elephants and/or ivory trafficking, any forensic samples collected from ivory seizures, and on the amendment of legislation including CITES regulations for Zanzibar*", because the regulation for Zanzibar is not yet enacted, but its final draft has been produced, the NIAP achieved 80% of its actions with the remaining ones rated as "on track".
5. In fact, the implementation of the NIAP has been satisfactory achieved and based on the self-assessment which was conducted, overall progress in implementation is rated more than satisfactorily: the implementation of all the 19 actions have commenced and 15 of them are evaluated as achieved or substantially achieved (together representing the 80% of all actions) and 4 actions are on track.

### **Main progresses**

6. The amendment of the Wildlife Conservation Act. No. 5 of 2009 was finalized in the previous reporting period through the Miscellaneous Amendment Act No.2 of 2016 and approved by the Parliament in June 2016, therefore this action is achieved.
7. The Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority (TAWA) is fully operational since 1<sup>st</sup> July 2016 and a detailed account on its functions and operation is given under action 1.2. *In the previous report we included an action 1.3 "Enactment of the Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority Act"* The Government of Tanzania has decided that this action will be taken at later stage, if any, because the current structure of TAWA enable it to operate within the existing legal framework.
8. The review of the Wildlife Conservation (CITES Implementation) Regulations, 2005, is completed and the Regulation has been sent to Attorney General for vetting. Once returned, it will be signed by the Minister.
9. The CITES Implementation Regulations for Zanzibar has witnessed some unexpected shortcomings. Its draft was finalized and sent to the Attorney General of Zanzibar for vetting but it was returned, because there were no specific provisions in the Zanzibar Forest Act which enabled the Minister to enact such a Regulation. The Attorney General of Zanzibar advised to amend the Forest Act of Zanzibar to include such provision. The Tanzanian Government is continuously engaging with the Zanzibar counterparts in order to have the enactment of this regulation in the shortest time possible.
10. As requested at SC66 a new action reporting on the improvement of prosecutions of wildlife related cases has been included. Information on the major ivory-related cases concluded in 2017 are provided as well as on major cases initiated in 2017 and information on important cases involving a successful cooperation with Mozambique and Malawi on the arrest of poaching kingpins. Furthermore, the Tanzania Wildlife Crime Rapid Reference Guide (RRG) for prosecutors and investigators have been prepared and launched, with the assistance of UNODC, and has become fully operational on 1 January 2018; some prosecutors have already used the RRG during the preparation period. The RRG provides a toolbox with a prosecution plan, elements and evidence work sheets, annotated witness and exhibit list, and a proofing chart.

11. Detailed information on patrols and their results in term of seizures and arrests are provided together with information on patrol equipment purchased/donated and training of law enforcement staff. As an indicator of the success of the conservation efforts of URT, the most recent MIKE data are presented showing an overall decrease of carcass numbers and of PIKE index in several MIKES sites in Tanzania.
12. Moreover, a new action detailing the implementation of the National Strategy to Combat Poaching and Illegal Wildlife Trade in Tanzania has been inserted. This action which replaces former action 2.2 "Establishment of Multiagency Task Team (MATT)", in light of the new anti-poaching structure in URT. Therefore, this action details the most recent activities carried out in implementing the National Strategy to Combat Poaching and Illegal Wildlife Trade in Tanzania including the establishment of the National Taskforce Anti-poaching (NTAP) and the approval of the Standing Operating Procedures, 2017 (SOP) for its functioning.
13. Several cross-border cooperation activities took place during the reporting period in particular with Kenya and Mozambique; with the latter country several positive intelligence and law enforcement activities were carried out in anticipation of the Action Plan of the Agreement on the Coordinated Conservation and Management of the Selous-Niassa Ecosystem which has been drafted and is about to be signed by the relevant authorities. The disruption of organized crime networks active in environmental crime through an intelligence-led law enforcement approach is continuing also at cross border level with important operations carried out by Tanzania in collaboration with Mozambique and Malawi.
14. Demographic surveys of major elephant populations were carried out in 2017 and aerial surveys for three ecosystems were postponed to 2018 due to unexpected weather conditions; importantly, funding is still needed to carry out aerial surveys in other ecosystems important for elephants in Tanzania, namely, Katavi-Rukva, Tarangire-Manyara, Malagarasi-Muyovosi and Burigi-Biharamulo.
15. Activities aimed at the establishment of a genetic map of elephant tusks in Tanzania are progressing well and specimens from candidate species have been collected opportunistically and more will be requested from the TAWIRI Biobank. An advanced training course in lab training and bioinformatics on the DNA BARCODE data standard was held.
16. Work on the update of the Elephant Management Plan has started as funding has been finally secured. The final draft should be ready by the end of 2018, with the first stakeholder meeting planned for the month of February 2018.
17. Routine maintenance of the ivory stockpile is ongoing after all ivory stockpiles in Tanzania have been audited and inventoried.
18. Several public awareness activities on Wildlife conservation have been carried out during the reporting period.
19. Tanzania firmly believes that wildlife conservation cannot be achieved without taking into account the human dimension which is attached to it. Poverty remains the first and foremost important cause of poaching in Tanzania and in the rest of Africa where nearly 50% of the population live on slightly more than one US dollar a day. Tanzania is improving its policy on benefit sharing and governance of the wildlife sector by local communities to achieve poverty reduction through legal and sustainable wildlife utilization.
20. The Wildlife Management Areas – WMAs, are the community-based conservation framework that operates in Tanzania. They are guided by a specific regulation that was lastly reviewed in 2012 in order to accommodate policy changes and hence improve conservation and management of wildlife resources in the WMAs. The changes also included changes in benefit sharing schemes from use of different wildlife resources. A further review is in progress as shown in action 7.2.

## **Conclusions**

21. In light of the above, the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania believes that its NIAP is fully achieved.
22. URT has produced this NIAP following as much as possible the guidelines provided in Annex 3 to Resolution Conf. 10.10 (Rev. Cop 17).

**PART B: Summary evaluation of actions (assigned progress ratings)**

PILLAR	PROGRESS RATING					
	Achieved	Substantially achieved	On track	Partial progress	Pending completion of another action	Not commenced
1. Legislation and regulations	1.1 Amendment of the Wildlife Conservation Act. No. 5 of 2009 1.2 Operationalization of the Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority(TAWA)	1.3 Review of the Wildlife Conservation (CITES Implementation) Regulations,2005 1.5 Improvement of prosecutions of wildlife related cases ( <b>NEW ACTION</b> )	1.4 Preparation of CITES Implementation Regulations for Zanzibar			
2. National level enforcement action and inter-agency collaboration	2.1 Anti-poaching patrol in and outsideprotected areas. 2.2 Implementation of the National Anti-Poaching Strategy. ( <b>NEW ACTION</b> ) 2.3 Recruitment of law enforcement staff 2.4 Acquisition of Patrol Equipment 2.6 Staff training and capacity building	2.5 Enhancing law enforcement capacity at exit points				
3. International and regional enforcement collaboration		3.1 Conducting cross border cooperation meeting on combating illegal ivory trade.				

PILLAR	PROGRESS RATING					
	Achieved	Substantially achieved	On track	Partial progress	Pending completion of another action	Not commenced
4. Monitoring and Research		4.1 Demographic survey of major elephant population	4.2 Establishing a genetic map of elephant tusks 4.3 Updating the Tanzania Elephant Management Plan			
5. Ivory stockpile data base Management	5.1 Stockpile registration and marking					
6. Outreach, public awareness and education		6.1 National awareness campaign				
7. Community based conservation	7.1 Establishment of Wildlife Management Areas		7.2 Review of the Wildlife Management Areas Regulations of 2012 to improve revenue sharing scheme			
8. Reporting			The report for the 69 <sup>th</sup> meeting of the SC has been delivered beyond the deadline.			

## PART C: Detailed evaluation of actions

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and comments)
<b>PILLAR 1: LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS</b>		
1.1 Amendment of Wildlife Conservation Act. No. 5 of 2009	<b>ACHIEVED</b>  <b>Previous rating SC67</b>  <b>SUBSTANTIALLY ACHIEVED</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Wildlife Conservation Act. No. 5 of 2009 has been amended through the Miscellaneous Amendment Act No.2 of 2016 (Annex 1), as indicated in the previous progress report. As a “live” legislation the Government avails itself of every opportunity to modify/amend the Wildlife Act as he deems fit.</li> <li>Importantly the laws that governs conservation of wildlife in the URT are very comprehensive and it also includes the following Acts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The National Parks Act (CAP. 282)</li> <li>- The Ngorongoro Conservation Area Act (CAP 284)</li> <li>- Economic and Organized Crimes Control Act, (Cap 200)</li> <li>- Penal Code (Cap 16)</li> <li>- Arms and Ammunitions Act (Cap 223)</li> <li>- The Environmental Management Act No.20 of 2004</li> <li>- The Forest Act, (Cap 191)</li> <li>- The Marine Parks and Reserves Act (Cap 146)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
1.2 Operationalization of Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority(TAWA)	<b>ACHIEVED</b>  <b>Previous rating SC67</b>  <b>SUBSTANTIALLY ACHIEVED</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As reported in the previous progress report, the Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority (TAWA) was established vide a Government Order through Government Notice No. 135 published in the Government Gazette of 9th May 2014 and Government Notice No. 20 published in the Government Gazette of 23rd January 2015. TAWA started its operations on 1 July 2016, following transition planning and staffing. TAWA website: <a href="http://www.tawa.go.tz">http://www.tawa.go.tz</a></li> <li>TAWA is an autonomous body responsible for undertaking conservation of wildlife resources and biodiversity outside National Parks and Ngorongoro Conservation Area. The overarching objective of establishing TAWA is to increase effectiveness and efficiency in the management of wildlife in its area of jurisdiction as per Section 8 of the Wildlife Conservation Act No 5 of 2009.</li> <li>The key functions of TAWA are, inter-alia: Manage all areas that are designated as Game Reserves, Game controlled areas, wildlife corridors, dispersal areas, wetland reserves, Open Areas; Oversee the management of wildlife in village land, Wildlife Management Areas (WMA), zoos, wildlife sanctuaries, wildlife ranches and wildlife farms based on the guidelines developed by Director of Wildlife; Manage human wildlife conflict in collaboration with other wildlife management institutions; Liaise with other institutions and agencies on matters related to wildlife</li> </ul>

		<p>conservation; Develop wildlife resource base investment in collaboration with the private sector and local communities; Undertake law enforcement, curb illegal off-take of wildlife resources and educate stakeholders on the values of wildlife resources, ensure participatory wildlife management and benefits sharing among stakeholders; Participate in implementation of government commitment to National, Regional and international obligations on conservation of wildlife; Ensure good governance practices in managing wildlife resources in areas of its jurisdiction and foster institutional development and capacity building;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TAWA's operations are governed by the following strategic documents: Strategic Plan 2018-2022, financing Plan, Scheme of Services and staff regulations, Requirement Plan and Financial Procedure Manual.</li> <li>• In order to undertake its major responsibilities, TAWA is mandated to collect all revenue generated from wildlife utilization with a view of improving wildlife management. The Trophy hunting sector generates more than 72% of the total revenue TAWA is expected to collect. Thus, most of TAWA's cash flow is collected from hunting license fees, hunting concession and block fees, and daily conservation fees (because game viewing is less attractive outside Tanzania's national parks due to the remoteness of these areas and lack of facilities/infrastructures).</li> <li>• In the previous report we included an action 1.5 "Enactment of the Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority Act" The Government of Tanzania has decided that this action will be taken at a later stage, if any, because the current structure of TAWA enables it to operate within the existing legal framework.</li> </ul>
1.3 Review of the Wildlife Conservation (CITES Implementation) Regulations, 2005	<p><b>SUBSTANTIALLY ACHIEVED</b></p> <p>Previous rating SC67</p> <p><b>PENDING COMPLETION OF ANOTHER ACTION</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Draft Regulations (Annex 2) has been submitted to the Attorney General Chamber for vetting (Annex 3). Once returned, it will be signed by the Minister.</li> </ul>
1.4 Preparation of CITES Implementation Regulations for Zanzibar	<p><b>ON TRACK</b></p> <p>Previous rating SC67</p> <p><b>PENDING COMPLETION OF ANOTHER ACTION</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The CITES Regulation for Zanzibar, including comments from the CITES Secretariat, was sent to the Attorney General of Zanzibar for vetting but it was returned, because there were no specific provisions in the Zanzibar Forest Act which enabled the Minister to enact such a Regulation. The Attorney General of Zanzibar advised to amend the Forest Act of Zanzibar to include such provision. The review of the Zanzibar Forest Act is being discussed within Zanzibar Government. The Tanzanian Government is continuously engaging with the Zanzibar counterparts in order to have the enactment of this regulation.</li> </ul>
1.5 Improvement of prosecutions of wildlife related cases ( <b>NEW ACTION</b> )	<p><b>SUBSTANTIALLY ACHIEVED</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• During 2017, 14 important ivory-related cases were concluded in courts around the country, with convictions ranging from 12 to 20 years of imprisonment including the case of the notorious elephant poacher Boniface Matthew Mariango, referred to by law enforcement officials as "Shetani" or "The Devil," which made the news in late 2015. He</li> </ul>

		<p><i>was sentenced to 12 years imprisonment and forfeiture of his personal belongings.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Other 24 ivory-related cases were initiated in 2017 and are still pending in court.</i></li> <li><i>On 7-9 February, 2017, as part of interventions supported by UNODC's programme to combat Wildlife Crime, UNODC conducted a preparatory workshop for the preparations of the roll out of the Tanzania Wildlife Crime Rapid Reference Guide (RRG) for prosecutors and investigators. During this workshop, participants were briefed on sentencing submission guidelines, which encourage the presentation of evidence showing the adverse impact of wildlife crime on the environment, society and economy. Supported by UNODC as part of the RRG, the sentencing guidelines recommend that this evidence is presented in court after conviction and prior to sentencing.</i></li> <li><i>A total of 17 workshops have been carried out and over 450 people have been trained. The RRG and Standard Operation Procedures (SOP) (see action 2.2) are mandatory guidelines and applies to certain categories of serious Illegal wildlife cases. The RRG has officially came into effect on 1 January 2018. The guide provides a toolbox with a prosecution plan, elements and evidence work sheets, annotated witness and exhibit list, and a proofing chart.</i></li> <li><i>Already on 13-14 February 2017, a prosecutor who had attended the workshop applied the sentencing guidelines to a case on trial. Specifically, the prosecutor persuaded the court to hear evidence from an expert witness from the Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute (TAWIRI). The defendants were subsequently sentenced to 20 years imprisonment.</i></li> <li><i>The Director of Public Prosecution (DPP) has then included this approach for all relevant wildlife offences and this had led to more appropriate sentencing.</i></li> <li><i>In June 2017 the RRG was launched at a ceremony chaired by the Vice President of the United Republic of Tanzania.</i></li> </ul>
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ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and comments)
<b>PILLAR 2: NATIONAL LEVEL ENFORCEMENT ACTION AND INTER-AGENCY COLLABORATION</b>		
2.1 Conducting Anti-poaching patrols in and outside protected areas.	<b>SUBSTANTIALLY ACHIEVED (Ongoing,routine)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Since the devising of the National Strategy to Combat Poaching and Illegal Wildlife Trade in 2014, (Annex 4) its implementation is progressing steadily and bringing important results. The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania in collaboration with stakeholders and development partners have continued to intensify anti-poaching activities and the fight illegal trafficking of wildlife and forest products and some of the results achieved in 2017 includes:</i></li> </ul>





		<b>Ivory seized by Tasking and Coordinating Groups (TCGs and Wildlife and Forest Crimes Task force (WFCTF) between January and December 2017</b>	
		156 pieces of Ivory	751.5Kg
		190 whole tusks	488.0 Kg
		<b>Total</b>	<b>1239.5Kg</b>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ A total of 11,538 arrests were made. 2,000 criminals were convicted and 3,770 cases are still proceeding.</li> <li>○ TAWA confiscated a total of 141 ivory and 99 pieces of ivory amounting to 872.18 kg for financial year 2016/2017. For the period between July to December 2017 a total of 73 whole tusks and 70 pieces of ivory totalling to 287.32 kg were seized.</li> <li>○ A further 52 tusks were seized by TANAPA's law enforcement.</li> <li>○ A total of 578 firearms were seized (32 SMG/AK, 60 hunting rifles, 144 Muzzleloader, 35S/Gun, 3 Pistols and 304 rifles).</li> <li>○ A total of 1,650 ammunitions (562 SMG, 203 hunting rifles, 57 shotguns and 828 rifle ammunitions) were also seized;</li> <li>○ A total of 5,180 snares were cleared.</li> <li>○ Poachers equipment was also seized which includes 16 vehicles, 136 motorcycles, 6 tractors, 262 boats and 637 bicycles.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MIKE data for the period 2015/2016 show a significant drop in PIKE values (total carcasses/illegal carcasses) in two MIKE sites: (RuahaRungwa where PIKE dropped by 37%; and Selous-Mikumi, where it dropped by 35%). Importantly also the total number of carcasses dropped significantly in three MIKE sites i. e. a 55% drop in 2016 relative to 2015 (KataviRukwa, National Park and Game Reserve, RuahaRungwa, National Park and Game Reserve and Selous, Game Reserve and Mikumi National Park). (see also <a href="#">SC69 Doc. 51.1 Annex</a> ) Preliminary data for 2017 (unpublished) show a similar, positive, downward trend in total number of carcasses especially in the Selous Game Reserve and Katavi-Rukva.</li> </ul>	

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and comments)
2.2 Implementation of 2014 National Anti-poaching strategy. (NEW ACTION)	<b>ACHIEVED (Ongoing)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In implementing the 2014 National Strategy to Combat Poaching and Illegal Wildlife Trade, the Ministry has taken a number of steps including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establishment of the Wildlife Management Authority (TAWA); (see action 1.2)</li> <li>- Establishment of the National Taskforce Anti-Poaching (NTAP)</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>In order to achieve highly coordinated and intelligence-led joint anti-poaching activities, a National Taskforce - Anti-poaching was established. The unit is composed of members of (a) WFCTF and (b) NTSCIU - Anti-Poaching and any other person who may be seconded from other organs/agencies. The taskforce has five sections namely Intelligence, Operations, Investigations, Prosecutions and Logistics.</p> <p>(a) Wildlife and Forest Crimes Taskforce (WFCTF)</p> <p>This is a intelligence-led joint activities coordination machinery established within MNRT in August 2016 to coordinate all anti-poaching activities in nine Tasking and Coordinating Groups (TCGs) in collaboration with</p>

		<p>NTSCIU-AP. The TCGs are distributed according to ecosystems and protected area network. In most cases each TCG will consist of at least two members from the office of Regional Crimes Officer (RCO) of each region within the specific zone, members from TAWA, TANAPA, NCAA, TFS and other members including two members from DPP's office.</p> <p>(b) NTSCIU-AP</p> <p>The National and Transnational Serious Crimes Investigation Unit (NTSCIU) was established to deal with serious national and transnational crimes prevalent in the country since 2006. Due to dynamism and complexity of wildlife and forest crimes, NTSCIU was mandated to deal with poaching and illegal wildlife trade in 2012 hence forming an anti-poaching section (NTSCIU-AP).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Transformation of law enforcement in wildlife authorities into paramilitary;</li> <li>- Enter into force of the Standing Operating Procedures (SOPs) for NTAP; The National Strategy to Combat Poaching and Illegal Wildlife Trade of 2014 calls for joint enforcement with other stakeholders. For the purpose of supporting implementation of the strategy, during its ordinary meeting on the 6th of April 2017 the National Defense and Security Committee approved the Standing Operating Procedures, 2017 (SOP). SOP shall be used in joint anti-poaching operations by the National Taskforce Anti-poaching (NTAP). <b>The SOP are annexed on a CONFIDENTIAL basis (Annex 6);</b></li> <li>- Establishment of a Rapid Response Team within each institution (TAWA, TANAPA, NCAA). These teams are deployed on patrol led issues and share relevant information with TCGs for follow-up intelligence analysis</li> <li>• The previous arrangements reported at SC67 whereby a Multi-Agency Task Team (MATT) was launched has now been transformed into the structure explained above comprising, NTAP and the Rapid Response Team. Therefore, this action (previously 2.2 Establishment of Multiagency Task Team (MATT)) has been renamed "Implementation of 2014 National Anti-poaching strategy."</li> </ul>									
2.3 Recruitment of law enforcement staff	<p><b>ACHIEVED</b></p> <p><b>Previous rating SC67</b></p> <p><b>ON TRACK</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 150 Rangers and 4 Wildlife Officers were recruited by TANAPA in the reporting period ( see also action 2.6) As previously reported between 2014 up June 2016, a total of 1038 staff have been employed by the Wildlife Division of which 884 were Game scouts and 154 game officers.</li> </ul>									
2.4 Acquisition of Patrol Equipment	<p><b>ACHIEVED</b></p> <p><b>Previous rating SC67</b></p> <p><b>SUBSTANTIALLY ACHIEVED</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The following equipment was purchased/donated in 2017:</li> </ul> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of equipment</th><th>Quantity</th><th>Purchased/donated by</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Patrol vehicle (4WD)</td><td>76</td><td>WCS (3) SECARD project-Selous (6) TAWA (7) NCAA (10 of which 2 donated by PAMS Foundation) TANAPA(50)</td></tr> <tr> <td>GPS</td><td>7</td><td>US Embassy , NCAA(Ngorongoro)</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Type of equipment	Quantity	Purchased/donated by	Patrol vehicle (4WD)	76	WCS (3) SECARD project-Selous (6) TAWA (7) NCAA (10 of which 2 donated by PAMS Foundation) TANAPA(50)	GPS	7	US Embassy , NCAA(Ngorongoro)
Type of equipment	Quantity	Purchased/donated by									
Patrol vehicle (4WD)	76	WCS (3) SECARD project-Selous (6) TAWA (7) NCAA (10 of which 2 donated by PAMS Foundation) TANAPA(50)									
GPS	7	US Embassy , NCAA(Ngorongoro)									

		Compass	15	US Embassy	
		Drones	10	WWF	
		Tents	425	TAWA	
		Bullet Proof Jackets	75	TAWA	
		Night vision equipment	30	TAWA	
		Uniforms (Full combat)	2640	TAWA/TANAPA	
		Uniforms (Official Garments)	350	TAWA	
		Boots	2290 pairs	TAWA/TANAPA	
2.5 Enhancing law enforcement capacity at major exit points	<b>SUBSTANTIALLY ACHIEVED</b>  <b>Previous rating SC67</b>  <b>ON TRACK</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Sniffer Dog Unit for inspection at airport and sea ports has been established in 2016 and is ongoing;</li><li>• A new Ranger post has been established in Rombo District along Tanzania-Kenya border to intensify security along Tanzania/ Kenya border;</li><li>• Training reported under action 2.6 included also Wildlife Inspectors at border posts.</li><li>• NTAP is, since the second half of 2017, now working also in the major exit points.</li></ul>			
2.6 Staff training and capacity building	<b>ACHIEVED</b>  <b>Previous rating SC67</b>  <b>SUBSTANTIALLY ACHIEVED</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The following staff was trained in 2017 in TAWA, TANAPA and NCAA:</li></ul>			
		Type of training/recruitment	No. of Scouts/Rangers	No. of Wildlife Officers	Total
		Recruitment (TANAPA)	150	4	158
		Refresher course	460	507	967
		Intelligence	67	27	94
		Prosecution	16	179	195
		Rapid Response Team (RRT)	38	16	54
		Crime Scene Management	47	7	54
		Use of UAV/drones	10	0	10
		SMART and GPS	8	10	18

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and comments)
<b>PILLAR 3: INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL ENFORCEMENT COLLABORATION</b>		
3.1 Conducting cross border cooperation actions/meetings on combating illegal ivory trade.	<b>SUBSTANTIALLY ACHIEVED</b> <b>Previous rating SC67</b>  <b>ON TRACK</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On 17-19 April 2017 a workshop of Southern Africa Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization (SARPCCO) of INTERPOL on Environmental Crimes was held in Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania. The main objectives of the workshop include sharing best practices by member countries on issues of environmental crime, the trend and pattern prevailing in the region and revive functional multi-disciplinary teams consisting of Environmental Enforcement Agencies, Police, Immigration, Customs and Prosecution. The meeting was organised by the INTERPOL Regional Bureau in Harare in conjunction with the United Republic of Tanzania and partly sponsored by the INTERPOL's Environment Security.</li> <li>At the invitation of the Mozambican Government some law enforcement experts from Tanzania participated in a workshop in Maputo from 25 to 27 July 2017 to discuss the establishment of a Wildlife Crime Unit in Mozambique. The experts from Tanzania shared the experiences and successes of the anti-poaching units formed in Tanzania after the approval of the Tanzanian National Anti-Poaching Strategy.</li> <li>The Action Plan of the Agreement on the Coordinated Conservation and Management of the Selous-Niassa Ecosystem was drafted by Tanzania and Mozambique and is awaiting signatures by the relevant authorities. Some actions included in the Action Plan are already being implemented such as the exchange of intelligence information and enforcement related activities, leading to some successes in the arrest of important poachers.</li> <li>On 11 July 2017 a Tanzanian citizen, sought in Tanzania since 2013 and in Mozambique since 2014, was arrested in Mozambique, as a result of close collaboration between Tanzania and Mozambican Authorities. This individual is believed to be one of the major kingpins in the elephant poaching and ivory smuggling from the Niassa National Reserve in Mozambique and Selous Game Reserve in Tanzania. This important operation would not have been possible without the careful coordination between authorities from both countries. This individual has been extradited to Tanzania in late 2017, where is facing several criminal charges.</li> <li>On October 4 2017, two of East Africa's most wanted wildlife criminals have been arrested in Malawi by the Malawi police, in cooperation with Tanzanian authorities and supported by a team deployed by INTERPOL, for their involvement in the illegal trade of ivory. The smugglers who were the subjects of INTERPOL Red Notice issued at the request of Tanzania, are suspected of trying to export 781 elephant tusks from Tanzania to Malawi without the proper permits in 2013. The case, now pending in a Tanzanian court, is another demonstration of the commitment of Tanzania and neighbouring countries to combating the organized crime networks active in environmental crime</li> </ul>

		<p>through an intelligence-led law enforcement approach.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On 12-13 Dec 2017 United Republic of Tanzania, United Nations Environment Programme and the East African Community organized a Workshop on “Transboundary Environmental Crime Experience Sharing” Workshop in Arusha, Tanzania. The complexities of transboundary environmental crime were discussed as well on how tools such as the Rapid Reference Guides (RRG) and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) can prove useful in tackling these organized, large scale, transnational crimes. The report of the workshop is annexed as Annex 7.</li> </ul>
ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and comments)
<b>PILLAR 4: MONITORING AND RESEARCH</b>		
4.1 Conducting demographic survey of major elephant population	<p><b>SUBSTANTIALLY ACHIEVED</b> (Ongoing, regular activity)</p> <p>Previous rating SC67 <b>SUBSTANTIALLY ACHIEVED</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Demographic surveys have been conducted in Selous Game Reserve (2017), Tarangire National Park (2017), Ruaha National Park (2017) and Serengeti National Park (2016). Other protected areas on the plan for 2018 are Katavi National Park and Rukwa Game Reserve and continue on Selous Game Reserve, Tarangire and Ruaha. Preliminary data indicates that in the Selous 25% of the elephants are 0-5 years old and in Serengeti around 26% of elephants are 0-5 years old. Average group size for Selous – 7.4, Ruaha – 7, Serengeti – 7, Tarangire – 8.3.</li> <li>Funds were secured to carry out aerial surveys in 2017 in the following elephant-related ecosystems: Selous-Mikumi, Ruaha-Rungwa and Serengeti. However, to unexpected weather conditions the surveys were postponed and will take place in the dry season of 2018. Importantly, funding is still needed to carry out aerial surveys in other ecosystems important for elephants in Tanzania, namely, Katavi-Rukwa, Tarangire-Manyara, Malagarasi-Muyovosi and Burigi-Biharamulo.</li> </ul>
4.2 Establishing a genetic map of elephant tusk countrywide	<p><b>ON TRACK</b></p> <p>Previous rating SC67 <b>ON TRACK</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As stated in the previous report experts from TAWIRI, Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA) and Muhimbili University of Health and Allied Sciences are engaged in forensic identification of Wildlife and Forest crime. This engagement started in 2016 with the DNA Barcoding to Combat Wildlife Crime Workshop was organized by SUA and TAWIRI on 19th May 2016 at Arusha Institute of Accounts and that was attended by a total of 37 participants from all key wildlife Institutions in Tanzania. Kenya representatives from National Museums of Kenya (NMK) and Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) attended the workshop.</li> <li>The project has continued during the present reporting period and an advanced training course in lab training and bioinformatics on the DNA BARCODE data standard was held at SUA from 27th February 2017 to 3rd March 2017 and attracted 12 young molecular technologists and scientists from different Tanzanian institutions. Three (3) certified barcode analysts from Kenya (and two experts from Tanzania facilitated the training. Being the first time such a forensic training was conducted in this country, it provided an opportunity for the trainees to develop their carrier in becoming certified wildlife molecular forensic analysts acceptable to be employed in molecular forensic laboratories. They will however, be required to do elaborate follow-up hands-on lab analyses to enable them qualify</li> </ul>

		<p>for proficiency examination pivotal to being registered. Such trainees will be required to have access to working molecular biology laboratory, supplies and “Geneious” bioinformatics software. Efforts are underway to secure funding for the purchase of various equipment. Some specimens from candidate species have been collected opportunistically and more will be requested from the TAWIRI biobank.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A two-day workshop devoted in establishing the legal standards on DNA barcode data is at preparatory stage and will be held soon once all the logistics are completed.</li> <li>• Sample collecting and lab processing will be continued in all prevailing years so as to meet the major goals and objectives of this project. The SUA sequencing platform will be used in generating the envisaged BARCODE records and submitting them to GenBank. The target sampling areas for this year will remain the same like those approved previously.</li> </ul>
4.3 Updating the Tanzania Elephant Management Plan 2010-2015	<p><b>ON TRACK</b></p> <p><b>Previous rating SC67</b></p> <p><b>ON TRACK</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Funding has been finally secured for the updating of the Elephant Management Plan and the final draft should be ready by the end of 2018, with the first stakeholder meeting planned for the month of February 2018. Several scientific researches have been conducted on elephant in Tanzania since 2010; for example, elephants have been collared for the sake of determining their corridors, demography, movement, etc. so as to increase their security and improve their management. The collected data of these researches will be used in updating the new Management Plan. The initial work has commenced by compiling demography data of different ecosystems/protected areas. Also review of Human-Elephant conflict is currently going on where all district game officers (DGO) have been contacted and given questionnaires and data sheet for HEC incidents.</li> </ul>

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and comments)
<b>PILLAR 5: IVORY STOCKPILE DATA BASE MANAGEMENT</b>		
5.1 Strengthen Ivory stockpiles data base by registering and marking basing on the source (natural death, poached & crop control)	<b>ACHIEVED</b> <b>(Ongoing, routine)</b>  <b>Previous rating SC67</b>  <b>SUBSTANTIALLY ACHIEVED</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All ivory stockpiles in Tanzania have been audited and inventoried.</li> <li>• The Ivory database at the Wildlife Division/TAWA, Tanzania National Parks(TANAPA) and Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority(NCAA) is up to date and is routinely maintained.</li> <li>• The submission to reply to CITES Notifications to the Parties Nos. 2017/79 and 2017/80 on ivory and rhinoceroses horn stockpiles are in preparation.</li> </ul>
<b>PILLAR 6: OUTREACH, PUBLIC AWARENESS AND EDUCATION</b>		
6.1 conducting countrywide conservation education and awareness raising campaign	<b>SUBSTANTIALLY ACHIEVED</b> <b>(Ongoing,routine)</b>  <b>Previous rating SC67</b>  <b>SUBSTANTIALLY ACHIEVED</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wildlife conservation education and awareness raising campaigns have continued during 2017 and these are some examples: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- On 3<sup>rd</sup> March 2017, Tanzania celebrated the World Wildlife Day by disseminating conservation;</li> <li>- Education in television programmes and public addresses;</li> <li>- In June-July 2017, Wildlife Division and TAWA participated in Dar es Salaam International Trade Fair Festival to disseminate wildlife conservation education activities;</li> <li>- In August 2017 the Wildlife Division and TAWA participated in National Agriculture Festival of NaneNane to disseminate wildlife conservation education activities;</li> <li>- Conservation education was provided to a total of 72 villages countrywide of which 43 villages were around the Selous Game Reserve and 19 around Rungwa/Muhesi/Kizigo Game Reserves. In these awareness campaigns a total of 4000 (1500 male, 2500 female) were reached. Four Television and 15 press release sessions were conducted. Through Mali Hai Clubs of Tanzania, 200 clubs were provided with conservation education in collages and schools;</li> <li>- In September 2017, National Elephant Day was celebrated to create awareness on illicit trade in ivory;</li> <li>- TANAPA has an agreement with different radio and TV broadcasting companies which air out different programs on conservation on a regular basis. 1/2 hr sessions on every Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday are broadcasted on TBC, ITV and Star TV. Also TANAPA has 1/4 hr sessions on radio stations. The radio stations are Radio Free Africa, TBC Taifa and Radio One.</li> <li>- Moreover, TANAPA has opened social media account on Instagram, Twitter, Face book and U-tube for the purpose of awareness raising.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and comments)
<b>PILLAR 7: COMMUNITY BASED CONSERVATION</b>		
<p>7.1 Establishing Wildlife Management Areas(WMAs) to maintain elephant range and protection on village land including, migratory, dispersals and corridor areas.</p>	<p><b>SUBSTANTIALLY ACHIEVED</b></p> <p><b>Previous rating SC67</b></p> <p><b>SUBSTANTIALLY ACHIEVED</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tanzania firmly believes that wildlife conservation cannot be achieved without taking into account the human dimension which is attached to it. Poverty remains the first and foremost important cause of poaching in Tanzania and in the rest of Africa where nearly 50% of the population live on slightly more than one US dollar a day. Tanzania is improving its policy on benefit sharing and governance of the wildlife sector by local communities to achieve poverty reduction through legal and sustainable wildlife utilization.</li> <li>• The Wildlife Management Areas – WMAs are the community-based conservation framework that operates in Tanzania and are guided by a specific regulation that was lastly reviewed in 2012 in order to accommodate policy changes and hence improve conservation and management of wildlife resources in the WMAs. The changes also included changes in benefit sharing schemes from use of different wildlife resources. A further review is in progress as shown in action 7.2.</li> <li>• In general WMAs are key aspect in fighting poverty through wildlife utilization. If wildlife is seen as an asset and not a nuisance to rural people of Tanzania they will greatly contribute to its conservation and not to its destruction. The potential of WMAs is enormous to conserve natural resources outside protected areas through consumptive and non-consumptive tourism or other forms of development. In brief WMAs represent the community-based conservation system of Tanzania and they are seen as a key component of rural development and as one of the best weapons in the fight against illegal utilization.</li> <li>• An Authorized Associations Consortium (AAC), the apex body for all Authorized Associations(AA) was formed and as defined in the WMA Regulations of 2012 “Authorized Association” means a community-based organization, whose primary objective is to conserve wildlife resources for the benefit of local community members ordinarily residing in that particular area. The AAC plays a critical role in the coordination, advocacy and implementation of WMA-related activities. The AAC provides a platform to the AAs to articulate their views and concerns of different stakeholders, plan and decide on matter of their common interests. The AAC provides an advocacy organization for WMAs, so they can promote policy change at the local and higher levels.</li> <li>• Currently there are 38 WMA of which 20 WMAs have acquired wildlife user right;</li> <li>• No new WMA has been gazetted in 2017;</li> <li>• One (1) WMA (MPIMBWE) has submitted application for Authorised Association (AA) Status.</li> <li>• In financial year 2016/2017 about 2,800,000.00 USD has been disbursed to WMAs to support anti-poaching and communities’ development projects</li> <li>• The target is to have at least one WMA established each financial year.</li> </ul>

<p>7.2 Review of the wildlife management area (WMAs) regulation to introduce new revenue sharing scheme</p>	<p><b>ON TRACK</b></p> <p><b>Previous rating SC67</b></p> <p><b>ON TRACK</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Review of the wildlife management area (WMAs) regulation to introduce new revenue sharing scheme is in the final stage and one more stakeholder meeting is going to take soon before the final regulation could be drafted.</i></li> </ul>
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## **Part D: Annexes**

Annex 1 - Miscellaneous Amendment Act No.2 of 2016

Annex 2 - Draft of Wildlife Conservation (CITES Implementation) Regulations 2018

Annex 3 - Letter to the Attorney General requesting vetting of the (CITES Implementation) Regulations 2018

Annex 4 - National Strategy to Combat Poaching and Illegal Wildlife Trade in 2014

Annex 5 – Conceptual Framework of the Poaching Syndicate



Annex 6– Standing Operating Procedures, 2017 **CONFIDENTIAL**

Annex 7 - Report of the Transboundary Environmental Crime Experience Sharing Workshop

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

**BILL SUPPLEMENT**

**No.7**

**20<sup>th</sup> May, 2016**

*to the Gazette of the United Republic of Tanzania No.21. Vol.97 dated 20<sup>th</sup> May, 2016*  
Printed by the Government Printer, Dar es Salaam by Order of Government

THE WRITTEN LAWS (MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENT) (NO.2)  
ACT, 2016

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS

*Section Title*

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PRELIMINARY PROVISIONS

1. Short title
2. Amendment of certain written laws

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(CAP. 423)

3. Construction
4. Amendment of section 13

PART III  
AMENDMENT OF THE ANTI TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS ACT  
(CAP. 432)

5. Construction
6. Amendment of section 14
7. Amendment of section 20

PART IV  
AMENDMENT OF THE CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE  
(CAP.33)

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PART V  
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- 10. Construction
- 11. Amendment of section 6
- 12. Amendment of section 10
- 13. Amendment of section 12
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- 15. Amendment of section 15
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PART VI  
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- 22. Addition of a new section 60A

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- 23. Construction
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PART VIII  
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- 25. Construction
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PART IX  
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- 27. Construction
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- 30. Construction
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- 32. Construction
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PART XII  
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- 34. Construction
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PART XIII  
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- 40. Construction
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PART XIV  
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- 42. Construction
- 43. Amendment of the Second Schedule

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(CAP. 52)

- 44. Construction
- 45. Addition of section 11

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COMMISSIONERS FOR OATHS ACT,  
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(CAP. 16)

- 52. Construction
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- 54. Construction
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PART XXI  
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- 60. Construction
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PART XXII  
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CODE OF ETHICS ACT,  
(CAP. 398)

- 62. Construction
- 63. Amendment of section 4
- 64. Amendment of section 6



- 65. Amendment of section 9
- 66. Amendment of section 11
- 67. Amendment of Section 12
- 68. Amendment of section 13
- 69. Addition of section 13A
- 70. Amendment of section 14
- 71. Amendment of section 15
- 72. Amendment of section 18
- 73. Addition of sections 18A and 18B
- 74. Amendment of section 22
- 75. Amendment of section 26
- 76. Amendment of section 31

**NOTICE**

This Bill to be submitted to the National Assembly is published for general information to the general public together with a statement of its objects and reasons.

Dar es Salaam,  
17<sup>th</sup> May, 2016

**JOHN W. H. KIJAZI**  
*Secretary to the Cabinet*

**A BILL**  
*for*

**An Act to amend certain written laws.**

**ENACTED** by Parliament of the United Republic of Tanzania.

**PART I**  
**PRELIMINARY PROVISIONS**

Short title

**1.** This Act may be cited as the Written Laws (Miscellaneous Amendments) (No.2) Act, 2016.

Amendment of  
certain written  
laws

**2.** The Written Laws specified in various Parts of this Act are amended in the manner specified in their respective Parts.

**PART II**  
**AMENDMENT OF THE ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING ACT**  
**(CAP. 423)**

Construction  
Cap. 423

**3.** This Part shall be read as one with the Anti-Money Laundering Act, hereinafter referred to as the “principal Act”.

Amendment of  
section 13

**4.** The principal Act is amended in section

13(1)(a) by inserting immediately after the words “one hundred million shillings” the phrase “or an amount equivalent to three times the market value of the property, whichever is greater”.

**PART III**  
**AMENDMENT OF THE ANTI TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS ACT**  
**(CAP. 432)**

Construction  
Cap. 432

**5.** This Part shall be read as one with the Anti Trafficking in Persons Act, hereinafter referred to as the “principal Act”.

Amendment of  
section 14

**6.** The principal Act is amended in section 14 by deleting subsection (1) and substituting for it the following:

“(1) In addition to the penalty imposed for the commission of an offence under this Act, the court may on its own motion or on application by the Attorney General, order confiscation and forfeiture to the Government of -

- (a) all proceeds and properties derived from the commission of the offence of trafficking in person; or
- (b) anything used for purposes of committing or facilitating the commission of the offence of trafficking in persons.”

Amendment of  
section 20

**7.** The principal Act is amended in section 20(1) by deleting the words “Task Force” and substituting for them the words “Anti-trafficking Committee”.

**PART IV**  
**AMENDMENT OF THE CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE**  
**(CAP.33)**

Construction  
Cap. 33

**8.** This Part shall be read as one with the Civil Procedure Code, hereinafter referred to as the “the

principal Act”.

Amendment of  
section 13

**9.** The principal Act is amended in section 13 by adding at the end of that section the following proviso:-

“Provided that the provisions of this section shall not be construed to oust the general jurisdiction of the High Court”.

**PART V**  
**AMENDMENT OF THE CONTRACTORS REGISTRATION ACT**  
**(CAP. 235)**

Construction  
Cap. 235

**10.** This Part shall be read as one with Contractors Registration Act, hereinafter referred to as the “principal Act”.

Amendment of  
section 6

**11.** The principal Act is amended by deleting section 6 and substituting for it the following:

“Appointment  
of Registrar

**6.-(1)** The Board shall appoint a Registrar to the Board who shall be either a registered engineer, architect, quantity surveyor or a qualified person in either law, economics, finance or management.

(2) The Registrar shall hold or vacate office in accordance with the terms of his appointment.”

Amendment of  
section 10

**12.** The principal Act is amended in section 10 by inserting immediately after sub section (5) the following new subsection:

“(6) An applicant under this section who is found guilty of an offence of submitting forged documents, misrepresentation or any form of fraudulent conduct, inducement or corrupt practice shall:

(a) in the case of an applicant for registration as a contractor-

(i) have his application deferred; and

(ii) be debarred from being registered as contractor for a period of not more than two years; and

- (b) in the case of an applicant for upgrading or for obtaining any service from the Board-
- (i) have his application deferred;
- (ii) have his registration deleted; or
- (iii) be debarred as contractor for a period of not more than two years.”

Amendment of  
section 12

**13.** The principal Act is amended in section 12 by-

- (a) inserting immediately after subsection (1) the following subsections:

“(2) An assessment of the majority shareholders shall base on the aggregate of shares owned by locals in the individual firm or company.

(3) Where the company applying for registration is a shareholder which is a limited liability company, the majority share holding within that limited liability company shall be assessed to determine the aggregate shares owned between the locals and foreigners.”

- (b) re-numbering subsections (2) to (5) as subsections (4) to (7) respectively.

Amendment of  
section 13

**14.** Section 13 of the principal Act is amended:

- (a) in subsection (1), by-

- (i) inserting immediately after paragraph (i) a new paragraph (j) as follows:

“(j) forgery, misrepresentation, fraudulent conduct, inducement or corrupt practice;”

- (ii) re-naming paragraph (j) as paragraph (k); and

- (b) by deleting subsection (6) and substituting for it the following:

“(6) A sole proprietor, partners, directors or share holders of a company shall not be allowed to register a new contracting sole proprietorship or company after having been deleted as registered contractor for a period of three years unless otherwise directed

by the Board.”

Amendment of  
section 15

- 15.** Section 15 of the principal Act is amended:
- (a) in subsection (1), by inserting immediately after the words “suspend” appearing in the opening phrase, the phrase “for a period to be specified by the Board,”;
  - (b) by deleting paragraph (c) ;
  - (c) in paragraph (e) by-
    - (i) deleting sub-paragraph (ii); and
    - (ii) re-naming sub-paragraph (iii) as sub-paragraph (ii).

Amendment of  
section 16

- 16.** The principal Act is amended in section 16 (1), by inserting immediately after the words “under section” the words “13 or”.

Amendment of  
section 17

- 17.** The principal Act is amended in section 17 (1) by deleting the opening phrase and substituting for it the following:

“ Any contractor who, having been served with a summons under section 16(2)(b) or an order issued under the provisions of section 16(2)(c), fails to comply or omits, without sufficient cause-”

Amendment of  
section 23

- 18.** The principal Act is amended in section 23(2) by deleting the words “within one year” and substituting for them the words “within sixty days”.

Amendment of  
section 33

- 19.** The principal Act is amended in section 33 by:
- (a) designating the contents of section 33 as section 33 (1); and
  - (b) inserting immediately after subsection (1) as designated, the following:

“(2) A person who contravenes subsection (1) commits an offence and is liable to a fine of 0.5% of the class limit.”

PART VI  
AMENDMENT OF THE EDUCATION ACT  
(CAP. 353)

Construction  
Cap 353

**20.** This Part shall be read as one with the Education Act, hereinafter referred to as the “principal Act”.

Amendment  
of section 60

**21.** The principal Act is amended in section 60(1) by deleting paragraph (k).

Addition of a  
new section  
60A

**22.** The principal Act is amended by adding immediately after section 60 the following new section:

Prohibition to  
marry or  
impregnate a  
primary or a  
secondary  
pupil

**60A.-(1)** It shall be unlawful under any circumstance for:

- (a) any person to marry a primary or secondary school girl or a school boy; or
- (b) a primary or secondary school boy to marry any person.

(2) Any person who contravenes any provision of subsection (1) commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to imprisonment for a term of thirty years.

(3) Any person who impregnates a primary school or a secondary school girl commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to imprisonment for a term of thirty years.

(4) Any person who aids, abates or solicits a primary or secondary school girl or a school boy to marry while pursuing primary or secondary education commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine of not less than five

million shillings or to imprisonment for a term of five years or to both.

(5) Every Head of School shall keep record and submit to the Commissioner or his representative a detailed quarterly report of cases of marriages and pregnancies under subsection (1), (3) or (4) and legal actions taken against the offenders.

Cap 16

(6) Notwithstanding anything in this section, the provisions of the Penal Code relating to sexual offences against girls or children under eighteen shall, where appropriate, apply *mutatis mutandis* in relation to primary and secondary school girls and boys under the age of eighteen”.

**PART VII**  
**AMENDMENT OF THE EMPLOYMENT AND LABOUR RELATIONS**  
**ACT, (CAP.366)**

Construction  
Cap. 366

**23.** This Part shall be read as one with the Employment and Labour Relations Act hereinafter referred to as the “principal Act.”

Amendment  
of the Third  
Schedule

**24.** The principal Act is amended in the Third Schedule by -

- (a) deleting the words “by the Labour Commissioner” appearing in paragraph 13(5) of that Schedule; and
- (b) deleting the whole of paragraph 13(9).

**PART VIII**  
**AMENDMENT OF THE EVIDENCE ACT**  
**(CAP.6)**

Construction  
Cap. 6

**25.** This Part shall be read as one with the Evidence Act, hereinafter referred to as the “the principal Act”.

Amendment

**26.** Section 127 of the principal Act is amended by-



of section  
127

- (a) inserting immediately after subsection (7) the following-

“(8) Notwithstanding the preceding provisions of this section, where in any criminal proceedings the only independent evidence is that of a child of tender age, the court shall receive the evidence, and may, after assessing the credibility of the evidence of the child of tender age on its own merits, notwithstanding that such evidence is not corroborated, proceed to convict, if for reasons to be recorded in the proceedings, the court is satisfied that the child of tender age is telling nothing but the truth”.

- (b) renumbering subsection (8) as subsection (9).

PART IX  
AMENDMENT OF THE FOREST ACT  
(CAP. 323)

Construction  
Cap 323

**27.** This Part shall be read as one with the Forest Act, hereinafter referred to as the “principal Act”.

Amendment  
of section 88

**28.** The principal Act is amended in section 88 by deleting the phrase “to a fine not exceeding one million shillings” and substituting for it the phrase “to a fine of not less than one hundred thousand shillings but not exceeding five million shillings”.

Amendment  
of section 89

**29.** The principal Act is amended in section 89 by deleting the phrase “to a fine of not less than two hundred thousand shillings and not exceeding one million shillings or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years” appearing in the closing phrase and substituting for it the phrase “to a fine of one million shillings or three times the market value of the prohibited produce whichever is greater or to imprisonment for a term not less than two years but not exceeding seven years”.

PART X  
AMENDMENT OF THE IMMIGRATION ACT

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(CAP. 54)

Construction  
Cap 54

**30.** This Part shall be read as one with the Immigration Act, hereinafter referred to as the “principal Act”.

Addition of  
new section  
31A

**31.** The principal Act is amended by adding immediately after section 31 the following new section:

“Smuggling  
immigrants

**31A.** A person who-

- (a) smuggles immigrants;
- (b) hosts immigrants;
- (c) transports immigrants;
- (d) finances, organizes or, aids the smuggling of immigrants;
- (e) facilitates in anyway the smuggling of immigrants into the United Republic or to a foreign country;
- (f) commits any fraudulent act or makes any false representation by conduct, statement or otherwise, for the purpose of entering into, remaining in or departing from, or facilitating or assisting the entrance into, reside in or departing from the United Republic; or
- (g) transports any prohibited immigrants within the United Republic of Tanzania,

commits an offence and on conviction, is liable to a fine of not less than twenty million shillings or imprisonment for a term of twenty years.”

(2) In addition to the penalty imposed for the commission of an offence under this section, the court may on its own motion or on the application by the Attorney General, order

confiscation and forfeiture to the Government of -

- (a) all proceeds and properties derived from the commission of the offence of smuggling immigrants; or
- (b) anything used for purposes of committing or facilitating the commission of the offence of smuggling immigrants.”

**PART XI**  
**AMENDMENT OF THE LABOUR INSTITUTIONS ACT,**  
**(CAP.300)**

Construction  
Cap. 300

**32.** This Part shall be read as one with the Labour Institutions Act hereinafter referred to as the “principal Act.”

Addition of  
new section  
45A

**33.** The principal Act is amended by inserting immediately after section 45 the following new section:

“Power to  
compound  
offences

**45A.**-(1) The labour officer may, if satisfied that any person has not complied with any provision of the labour laws or regulations made under this Act, by order, compound such offences by requiring such person to make payment of a sum of money except that -

- (a) such sum of money shall not be less than one hundred thousand shillings; and
- (b) the labour officer shall give a receipt to the person from whom he or she receives such sum of money.

(2) Where an offence is compounded in accordance with the provisions of subsection (1) and proceedings are brought against the offender for the same offence, it shall be a good defence for the offender to prove to the satisfaction of the court that the offence with which the offender is charged

has been compounded under subsection (1).

(3) Any person who is aggrieved by any order made under subsection (1) may, within thirty days from the date of that order, appeal to the Labour Commissioner.

(5) Where the employer fails to comply with the order given under this section within the prescribed time, the labour officer shall, in addition to the sum of money ordered, require the employer to pay an interest at the rate prescribed in the regulations.

(6) Subject to the provisions of this section, the labour officer may, seek for an execution order against the employer who fails to comply with the order issued under this section.”

PART XII  
AMENDMENT OF THE LAW OF THE CHILD ACT  
(CAP. 13)

Construction  
Cap. 13

**34.** This Part shall be read as one with the Law of the Child Act, hereinafter referred to as the “principal Act”.

Addition of  
section 100A

**35.** The principal Act is amended by adding a new section 100A immediately after section 100 as follows:

“Opinion and  
recommendati  
on of social  
welfare officer

**100A.-(1)** The Juvenile Court may, during the proceedings, where it consider necessary, seek the opinion and recommendation of social welfare officer.

(2) Where the court considers necessary to have the opinion or recommendation of a social welfare officer, the court shall consider such opinion or recommendation before passing the sentence.”.

Amendment of  
section 103

**36.** The principal Act is amended in section 103 by-  
(a) deleting the words “police officer” appearing in sub section (1) and substituting for them the words “public prosecutor”; and

(b) deleting subsection (2) and substituting for it the following:

“(2) Where a child is brought before the Juvenile court for any offence other than offences triable by the High Court, the case shall be disposed by the Juvenile court on the same day.

(3) The Juvenile court shall, subject to subsection (2), for any reason to be recorded in the proceedings adjourn the case to another day and may release the child on bail.”

Amendment of  
section 119

**37.** The principal Act is amended in section 119-

(a) by deleting sub section (1) and substituting for it the following:

“(1) Notwithstanding any provisions of any written law, a child shall not be sentenced to imprisonment.”

(b) in subsection (2) by inserting a new paragraph (d) immediately after paragraph (c) as follows-

“(b) order for corporal punishment;”

(c) by renaming paragraphs (b) and (c) as paragraphs (c) and (d) respectively.

Amendment of  
section 158

by-

**38.** The principal Act is amended in section 158 (1)

(a) deleting paragraph (a); and

(b) re-naming paragraphs (b) to (g) and paragraphs (a) to (f) respectively.

Addition of  
section 158A

**39.** The principal Act is amended by inserting a new section 158A immediately after section 158 as follows:

“Prohibition of  
female genital  
mutilation on a  
child

**158A.**-(1) A person shall not perform female genital mutilation on a child.

(2) A person who contravenes this section, commits an offence and is liable, on conviction, to a fine of not less than two million shillings or to imprisonment for term of not less than five years but not exceeding fifteen years or to both.”

**PART XIII**  
**AMENDMENT OF THE LAND DISPUTES COURTS**  
**(CAP. 216)**

Construction  
Cap. 216

**40.** This Part shall be read as one with the Land Disputes Courts Act, hereinafter referred to as the “principal Act”.

Amendment  
of section 41

**41.** The principal Act is amended in section 41 by-  
(a) re-designating section 41 as section 41(1);  
(b) adding after subsection (1) as re-designated the following new subsection -

“(2) An appeal under subsection (1) may be lodged within forty five days after the date of the decision or order:

Provided that, the High Court may, for good cause, extend the time for filing an appeal either before or after the expiration of such period of forty five days.”

**PART XIV**  
**AMENDMENT OF THE MENTAL HEALTH ACT**  
**(CAP. 98)**

Construction  
Cap. 98

**42.** This Part shall be read as one with the Mental Health Act, hereinafter referred to as the “principal Act”.

Amendment  
of the Second  
Schedule

**43.** The principal Act is amended in the Second Schedule by deleting Form 3 and substituting for it the following:

“ The Mental Health Act  
(CAP.98)

**FORM 3**

RECEPTION ORDER

To: Officer Incharge

..... Hospital

In the District Resident Magistrate's Court of .....  
at.....

Whereas.....has been brought  
before this court on the position of  
.....under the  
provisions of section.....of this Act.

Now I.....Magistrate of the  
.....

District/Resident .....Magistrate  
at.....having caused the said  
.....and to be examined  
by.....and being satisfied that  
the said .....is mentally  
disordered-

- (a) dangerous
- (b) not under proper care and control or
- (c) at risk to self or others
- (d) risk of deterioration.

Cruelly treated or neglected by the person having the care or charge of  
him and is a proper person to be taken charge of and detained under care  
hereby direct you to receive the said  
.....  
... admitted into your hospital ..... into your  
mental hospital.

Dated this.....day of  
.....20.....

GIVEN UNDER MY HAND THE SEAL OF THE COURT  
THIS .....DAY OF.....YEAR  
.....

.....  
DISTRICT/RESIDENT MAGISTRATE  
TANZANIA

- *Here state whether the person giving the certificate is a Government medical officer or a registered medical practitioner duly authorized to give certificate under this Act.”*

**PART XV  
AMENDMENT OF THE NATIONAL KISWAHILI COUNCIL ACT  
(CAP. 52)**

Constructi  
on  
Cap. 52

**44.** This Part shall be read as one with the National Kiswahili Council of Act, hereinafter referred to as the “principal Act.”

Addition of  
section 11

**45.** The principal Act is amended by adding immediately after section 10 the following new section:

“Regulations

**11.** The Minister may make regulations in respect of any matter which under this Act is required or permitted to be prescribed or is necessary or convenient for better carrying out or giving effect to this Act.”

**PART XVI  
AMENDMENT OF THE NOTARIES PUBLIC AND  
COMMISSIONERS FOR OATHS ACT,  
(CAP.12)**

Construction  
Cap. 12

**46.** This Part shall be read as one with the Notaries Public and Commissioners for Oaths Act herein after referred to as the “principal Act”.

Amendment of  
section 8

**47.** The principal Act is amended in section 8 by inserting the phrase “insert his name and” between the words “shall” and “state” appearing in that section.

Amendment of  
section 9

**48.** The principal Act is amended in section 9 by-  
(a) deleting “sub section (2)”;

(b) renumbering section 9 (1) as section 9.

Amendment of

**49.** The principal Act is amended in section 13 by



section 13 deleting the words “High Court may, with the approval of the President”, and substituting for the words “Chief Justice may”.

Addition of new section 14 **50.** The principal Act is amended by adding immediately after section 13 the following new sections:

“Amendment of the schedule **14.** The Chief Justice may, by notice published in the *Gazette*, amend any Schedule to this Act.

Saving Provisions **15.** The coming into operation of the amended section 8 shall not affect any decision delivered regarding an affidavit or affidavit filed in court before coming into operation of that section.”

Repeal of Third Schedule **51.** The Third Scheduled to the principal Act is repealed and replaced by the following new Schedule:

**“THIRD SCHEDULE**  
(*Made under section 9*)

**FEES FOR CERTIFICATES**

<b>FEES FOR CERTIFICATES</b>		<b>AMOUNT</b>
(a)	fee payable on application for a certificate to practice as a Notary Public and Commissioner for Oaths.	Tshs. 30,000/=
(b)	fee payable on each annual application for renewal of the certificate.	Tshs. 40,000
(c)	fee payable on application for lost, destroyed or mutilated certificate to be replaced	Tshs. 10,000

**PART XVII**  
**AMENDMENT OF THE PENAL CODE**  
(CAP. 16)

Construction Cap.16 **52.** This Part shall be read as one with the Penal Code, hereinafter referred to as the “principal Act”.

Repeal of section 55 **53.** The principal Act is amended by repealing section 55.

PART XVIII  
AMENDMENT OF THE PREVENTION OF TERRORISM ACT  
(CAP. 19)

Construction  
Cap. 19

**54.** This Part shall be read as one with the Prevention of Terrorism Act, hereinafter referred to as the “principal Act”.

Addition of  
section 11A

**55.** The principal Act is amended by adding immediately after section 11 the following:

“Penalties

**11A.-(1)** A person who commits an offence under sections 5, 7 or 8, shall, on conviction, be liable to-

Cap. 16

(a) where the offence causes death, be sentenced in terms of section 197 of the Penal Code;

(b) where the offence results into serious bodily harm or serious damage to property, be sentenced to life imprisonment; and

(c) in any other case, imprisonment for a term of not less than thirty years.

(2) A person who commits an offence under section 9 or 10 shall, on conviction be liable to imprisonment for a term of not less than ten years but not exceeding twenty years.”.

PART XIX  
AMENDMENT OF THE PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION OF  
ESTATES ACT  
(CAP.352)

Construction  
Cap. 352

**56.** This Part shall be read as one with the Probate and Administration of Estates Act, hereinafter referred to as the “the principal Act”.

Amendment  
of section 2

**57.** The principal Act is amended in section 2 by deleting the definition of the term “small estate” and substituting for it the following definition-

“small estate” means an estate the gross value of which a court, district court or other authority having jurisdiction in probate or administration is satisfied, does not exceed one hundred million shillings;”

**PART XX**  
**AMENDMENT OF THE VETERINARY ACT**  
**(CAP. 319)**

Construction  
Cap. 319

**58.** This Part shall be read as one with the Veterinary Act hereinafter referred to as the “principal Act”.

Amendment  
of Section 15

**59.** The principal Act is amended in section 15 by adding immediately after subsection (2) the following new subsection:

“(3) A person shall not be registered as a Veterinarian unless that person, in addition to the qualification stipulated under subsection (1), has undergone internship training for a period of not less than one year.”

**PART XXI**  
**AMENDMENT OF THE WILDLIFE CONSERVATION ACT,**  
**(CAP. 283)**

Construction  
Cap. 283

**60.** This Part shall be read as one with the Wildlife Conservation Act, hereinafter referred to as the “principal Act”.

Amendment  
of section 86

**61.** The principal Act is amended in section 86(2) by-

(a) adding immediately after paragraph (ii) a new paragraph as follows:

“(iii) Where the value of the trophy which

is the subject matter of the charge exceeds one hundred thousand shillings but does not exceed one million shillings, to a fine of not less than the amount equal to thrice the value of the trophy or to imprisonment for a term of not less than ten years but not exceeding twenty years;” and

(b) re-naming paragraph (ii) as paragraph (iii).

**PART XXII**  
**AMENDMENT OF THE PUBLIC LEADERSHIP CODE OF**  
**ETHICS ACT,**  
**(CAP. 398)**

Construction  
Cap. 398

**62.** This Part shall be read as one with the Public Leadership Code of Ethics Act, hereinafter referred to as the “principal Act”.

Amendment of  
section 4

**63.** The principal Act is amended in section 4(1), by inserting in the appropriate alphabetical order the following new definitions:

“child” means a biological, adopted or dependant child of a public leader who is below the age of eighteen years and is not married;

“conflict of interest” is the situation where a public leader through his position in office or service, obtains or expects to obtain any interest or benefit, financial or otherwise, direct or indirect for himself or for some other person for whom he has a fiduciary relationship;”.

Amendment of  
section 6

**64.** Section 6 of the principal Act is amended,

(a) by-re-designating the contents of section 6 as subsection 6(1);

(b) in subsection (1) as re-designated by,

(i) deleting paragraph (e) and substituting for it the following:

- “(e) in relation to public interest, that on appointment or election to office and thereafter, the public leader shall arrange his affairs in a manner that would not occasion real, potential or apparent conflict of interest;
- (f) in relation to execution of duties, the public leader shall not, whether directly or indirectly, act or make decision in furtherance of his private interest or interest of the member of his family or any other person for whom he has a fiduciary relationship;”
- (ii) re-naming paragraphs (f) to (j) as paragraphs (g) to (k), respectively;
- (iii) deleting paragraph (k) as re-named and substituting for it the following:
  - “(k) in relation to post employment that:
    - (i) a public leader shall, within six months after the termination of his service, not seek or engage in any private employment that he was associated with when he was a public leader or when he had a supervisory role in the post of public leader, and for which he had direct management of;
    - (ii) a public leader shall not act, after he leaves a public office, in such

a manner as to bring the service to ridicule or take improper advantage of his previous office, so that the possibilities may be minimized by:

- (aa) allowing prospects of outside employment to create a real, potential or apparent conflict of interest for public leaders while in a public office;
- (bb) obtaining preferential treatment or privileged access to government after leaving a public office;
- (cc) taking personal advantage of information obtained in the course of official duties and responsibilities until it becomes generally available to the public; and
- (dd) using a public

office to unfair  
advantages in  
obtaining  
opportunities  
outside  
employment.”

(c) inserting after subsection (1), as re-designated the following new subsection:

“(2) A public leader who fails to comply with the requirements under subsection (1) breaches the code of ethics for public leaders and is liable to the actions specified under section 8.”

Amendment of  
section 9

**65.** Section 9 of the principal Act is amended in -

(a) in subsection (1), by-

- (i) deleting paragraph (a);
- (ii) renaming paragraphs (b) to (d) as paragraphs (a) to (c) respectively;
- (iii) adding the word “calendar” between words “each” and “year” appearing in the renamed paragraph (b);
- (iv) deleting the words “unmarried minor children” appearing in the closing words of that subsection and substituting for it the word “child”;
- (v) adding immediately after subsection (1) the following proviso:

“Provided that where the declaration of assets is made by a Commissioner under this section, the declaration shall be submitted to the President.”;

(b) deleting subsection (2);

(c) in subsection (3), by-

- (i) by renumbering subsections (3) to (6) as subsections (2) to (5) respectively; and
- (ii) deleting paragraph (c) of the re-numbered subsection (2).

Amendment of  
section 11

**66.** The principal Act is amended in section 11(2), by adding the words “or non commercial” between the words “commercial” and “operation” appearing in paragraph (f).

Amendment of  
Section 12

**67.** The principal Act is amended in section 12, by-

- (a) deleting the word “fifty” appearing in subsection (2) and substituting for it the word “two hundred”;
- (b) adding immediately after subsection (2) a new subsection (3) as follows:

“(3) An accounting officer who receives a declaration in terms of subsection (2) (b) shall report the declaration and disposal of the gifts to the Commissioner.”

Amendment of  
section 13

**68.** The principal Act is amended in section 13-

- (a) by deleting subsection (1) and substituting for it the following:

“(1) A public leader shall not speak in the Cabinet, National Assembly, Local Government Council or its Committee, official forum or part of it as the case may be, in any matter in which he has a direct pecuniary interest unless-

- (a) he has disclosed the nature of that interest to the Cabinet, the National Assembly, the Local Government Council or Committee or such other forum or part of it; and
- (b) the direct pecuniary interest for which the public leader has disclosed under paragraph (a) serves or



		safeguards interest.”	public
	(b)	by deleting the words “minor children” appearing in subsection (2) and substituting for them the word “child”	
Addition of section 13A	<b>69.</b>	The principal Act is amended, by adding immediately after section 13 the following: “Restriction of public leaders to enter into contracts	<b>13A.</b> A public leader shall not, whether by himself, or through a family member or any company or association to which he is affiliated, enter into or take part in any contract with the Government or entity of the Government thereof, unless the Government or entity for which the contract is being entered into is not under the direct management of that leader.”
Amendment of section 14	<b>70.</b>	The principal Act is amended in section 14, by deleting the word “children” appearing in subsection (3) and substituting for them the words “child”.	
Amendment of section 15	<b>71.</b>	The principal Act is amended in section 15, by- (a) deleting the word “or” appearing at the end of paragraph (a); (b) deleting a full stop appearing at the end of paragraph (b); and (c) inserting immediately after paragraph (b) a new paragraph (c) as follows: “(c) without reasonable cause, delays to make a declaration under section 9(1)(c).”	
Amendment of section 18	<b>72.</b>	The principal Act is amended in section 18, by- (a) deleting subsections (2), (3) and (4) and substituting for them the following:	

“(2) The Secretariat shall, subject to this Act and the relevant provision of the Constitution, have the duty to-

- (a) receive declaration which are required to be made by public leaders under the Constitution or any other law;
- (b) receive allegations and notifications of breach of the code by all public leaders who subject to this Act;
- (c) make inquiries into any alleged or suspected breach of the code by all public leaders who are subject to this Act;
- (d) conduct physical verification in respect of declaration made pursuant to this Act; and
- (e) initiate and conduct any investigation in respect of the breach of ethics prescribed under this Act.

(3) The Secretariat shall, except for matters stipulated under subsections (4) and (5), have powers to order any person to -

- (a) attend before the Secretariat for the purpose of being interviewed, orally or in writing, in relation to any matter which may assist investigation of an alleged breach of the code;
- (b) produce any book, document or any certified copy thereof and any article which may

assist the investigation of an alleged breach of the code.

(4) The Commissioner shall, where the Secretariat intends to conduct investigation in respect of a bank account, by order in writing supported by a warrant issued by a magistrate, authorise an officer of the Secretariat to investigate a bank account of a public leader concerned.”

(b) re-numbering subsections (6) and (7) as subsections (5) and (6) respectively.

Addition of  
sections 18A  
and 18B

**73.** The principal Act is amended, by adding immediately after section 18 the following new sections:

“Immunity  
of officers  
of the  
Secretariat

**18A.** An officer of the Secretariat or any other person acting on behalf of the Secretariat shall not be liable for an acts done in good faith in the course of discharging his official duties.

Obstruction  
of officers  
from  
execution  
of duties

**18B.** Any person who, knowingly or without reasonable cause-

(a) obstructs, whether directly or indirectly, an officer from execution of his duties or powers under the Act;

(b) makes any false or misleading information, commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine of not less than one million shillings or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both.”

Amendment of  
section 22

- 74.** The principal Act is amended in section 22, by-
- (a) deleting the words “appoint a tribunal in accordance with” appearing in subsection (5) and substituting for them the words “direct the tribunal appointed in terms of”;
  - (b) deleting the words “of its appointment” appearing in subsection (6) and substituting for them the words “upon receipt of directives made to it under subsection (5)”.

Amendment of  
section 26

- 75.** The principal Act is amended in section 26, by-
- (a) deleting the article “A” appearing in the first line and substituting for it the words “Subject to subsection (2), a” ; and
  - (b) adding immediately after subsection (1) a new subsection (2) as follows:

“(2) A member of the Tribunal shall hold office for a term of three years and shall be eligible for reappointment for another term.”;
  - (c) re-numbering subsections (2) to (10) as subsections (3) to (11) respectively.

Amendment of  
section 31

- 76.** Section 31 of the principal Act is amended ,
- (a) in subsection (1) by deleting the words “local government”;
  - (b) in subsection (2), by inserting immediately after paragraph (e) a new paragraph (f) as follows-

“(f) matters that constitute conflict of interest, measures and procedures for the control of conflict of interest.”

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## **OBJECTS AND REASONS**

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This Bill proposes to amend Twenty One Laws namely the Anti-Money Laundering Act, Cap.423; the Anti-trafficking in Persons Act, Cap. 432; the Civil Procedure Code, Cap.33; the Contractors Registration Act (Cap. 235); the Education Act, Cap. 353; the Employment and Labour Relations Act, 366; the Evidence Act, Cap.6; the Forests Act, Cap. 323; the Immigration Act, Cap 54; Labour Institutions Act, Cap.300; the Law of the Child Act, Cap. 13; the Land Disputes Courts Act, Cap. 216; the Mental Health Act, Cap 98; the National Kiswahili Council of Tanzania, Cap 52; the Notaries Public and Commissioners for Oaths Act, Cap.12; the Penal Code, Cap. 16; the Prevention of Terrorism Act, Cap. 19; the Probate and Administration of Estate, Cap.352; the Veterinary Act, Cap.319; the Wildlife Management Act, Cap. 283 and the Public Leadership Code of Ethics Act, Cap. 398.

The proposed amendments intend to keep the respective laws with changes so far observed in their implementation.

This Bill is divided into Twenty Two Parts, whereby, Part I deals with Preliminary Provisions which includes the title of the Bill and the manner in which the laws proposed to be amended, are amended in their respective Parts.

Part II proposes to amend the Anti-Money Laundering Act, Cap. 423 whereby section 13 of the Act is amended for the purposes of lifting up the penalty. The proposed amendments are expected to embed an accused who may have committed an offence which is above the prescribed fine. Nevertheless, the amendments provide for an alternative sanction as well as keeping section 13 of the Act in uniformity with other sections.

Part III proposes amendments to the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act, Cap. 432, where by section 14 is proposed to be amended so as to include instruments which are used in commission of an offence to be among the things which may be forfeited to the Government. This Part further amends section 20 by deleting the words “task force” and be replaced with the words “Anti-trafficking Committee” the reasons is that

the task force referred to under that section does not exist instead thereof, there is the Anti-trafficking Committee is in place.

Part IV proposes amendments to the Civil Procedure Code, Cap. 33 whereby section 13 is proposed to be amended so that the thrust of the provisions of that section should not be interpreted to oust the jurisdiction of the High Court given under that section.

Part V of the Bill proposes to amend the Contractors Registration Act, Cap. 235. It is intended to amend section 6 to include qualified person in the fields of law, economics, finance or management to be eligible to for appointment as a Registrar. The aim of the amendment is to widen the scope of professionalism to suit the changing needs of the industry

It is proposed to amend section 10 by introducing new sub sections (6) and (7) so as to give the Board the power to impose a penalty for a contractor found guilty of forgery, misrepresentation and corrupt practices the aim is to deter crimes. Moreover, the Bill proposes amendments to section 12 so as to introduce of new sub sections (2) and (3) to set out the procedure for assessing majority share-holders owned by locals in an individual company and a limited liability company.

Section 15 (1) is being amended to delete paragraph (c) because its contents are the same with those of paragraph (a). Additionally, it is proposed to delete paragraph (e)(ii) because cannot be practically implemented. It is also proposed to introduce a new sub section (3) so as to prohibit a contractor from carrying on business after being suspended and also to give mandate to the Board to set the period of suspension.

Section 16(1) is being amended so as to empower Board with the mandate to conduct inquiry for matters that would lead to suspension and also to give the contractor an opportunity to be heard during the inquiry.

It is also proposed to amend section 17(1) by adding a clause that will sanction the contractor for failure to heed to a summons or order issued to him in light of the conduct of the inquiry. Section 23(2) is being amended by deleting the words “within one year” and substituting for them the words “within sixty days”. The amendments will enable the contractor to carry on with work following the death of the technical

director. Lastly, it is proposed to amend section 33 so as to add a proviso that will penalize a contractor who does not file annual returns to the Board.

Part VI proposes amendments to the Education Act, Cap. 353 whereby section 60 is proposed to be amended by deleting paragraph (k) which recognizes an act of impregnating a primary or secondary pupil to be among the offences under that section. The reasons for such deletion is to enable the Act to recognize an act of impregnating, marrying or abetting a person to marry a pupil to be an independent offence with a substantive punishment of thirty years, therefore it is proposed to introduce new section 60A for that purposes.

Further, Part VII proposes to amend paragraph 13 of Third Schedule of the Employment and Labour Relations Act, Cap.366 for the purposes of allowing labour disputes which originated from the repealed Labour Laws to be filed to the Commission of Mediation and Arbitration.

Part VIII proposes amendment to the Evidence Act, Cap.6, whereby section 127 is amended so as the evidence of a child of tender may be accepted without taking an oath or making an affirmation.

Part IX proposes amendments to the Forests Act, Cap. 323. The purposes of such amendments are to elevate the penalties imposed under that Act so as to curb the rampant occurrence of offence under the Act.

Part X proposes amendments to the Immigration Act, Cap 54. The purposes of amending the Act are to recognize in the laws an offence of smuggling immigrant or transporting prohibited immigrants, before this proposal come round, the laws did not recognize such offences.

Part XI proposes by introducing new section 45A, which empowers labour officers to compound offences for non compliance to the provisions of the labour laws of the Labour Institutions Act, Cap.300.

Part XII proposes amendment to the Law of the Child Act, Cap. 13. The aim of this amendment is to provide for the manner in which the court may deal with an accused who is a juvenile. This Part further proposes amendments for the purposes of making female genital mutilation to a child to be an offence.

Part XIII proposes amendment to the Land Disputes Act, Cap 216. The proposal intends to set a time within which a person may appeal to the High Court from the District Land and Housing Tribunal exercising its original jurisdiction. The absence of such provision has been a source of conflicting decisions as to the time within which a person may appeal. There are decisions to that effect that the appeal from a decision of the District Land and Housing Tribunal exercising its original jurisdiction has to be lodged within forty five days and yet other decision state that it is ninety days under item I of Part II of the Schedule to the Law of Limitation Act, Cap, 89. The purpose of this amendment aims at providing the time frame within which a person aggrieved by a decision of a District Land and Housing Tribunal exercising its original jurisdiction may lodge an appeal to the High Court.

Part XIV proposes amendment to the Mental Health Act, Cap. 98 for the purposes of earmarking some shortfalls featured in Form 3. The shortfalls earmarked are the lack of a space for a Magistrates' name and signature.

Part XV proposes amendment to the National Kiswahili Council of Tanzania Act, Cap. 52. The aim of this amendment is to empower the Minister to make Regulations for the purposes of smooth implementation of the Act.

Part XVI proposes amendment to the Notaries Public and Commissioners for Oaths Act, Cap.12. The proposed amendment is intended to among other things, to empower Chief Justice to amend the Schedules under that Act. The purposes of this amendment are to expediate any amendment intended to be effected in the Schedule. This Part also proposes amendment to the Schedule for the purposes of elevating the fees chargeable on certificates issued under that Act.

Part XVII proposes amendment to the Penal Code, Cap 16, whereby section 55 is proposed to be amended due to the facts that the offence of seditious is now under the law governing Newspaper.

Part XVIII proposes amendments to the Prevention of Terrorism Act, Cap. 19. The Act is proposed to introduce new section 11A which shall provide punishment for the offences created under Part II of the Act.



This Part also proposes amendment to the Act to recognize in the Act an offences of recruiting or to be recruited to become a member of a terrorist group.

Part XIX proposes amendments to the Probate and Administration of Estate, Cap.352. The proposed amendments in the Probate and Administration Act, are intended to enhance the value of the probate or administration matter which is handled by the district delegate. It is proposed that the value be raised enhanced from ten thousand shillings to one hundred million shillings.

Part XX proposes amendment to the Veterinary Act, Cap.319, whereby, section 15 of the Act is amended by adding new subsection (3) which will require a veterinarian to undergo internship training before registration. This requirement shall be an additional qualification for a person who is to be registered as a Veterinarian.

Part XXI proposes amendments to the Wildlife Conservation Act, Cap.283. This Part proposes amendment to the Act so as to create an offence for any person who is found in possession of Government trophy whose value is one hundred thousand shillings but does not exceed one million shillings. The purpose of this amendment is to recognize offences falling under this category and its punishment.

Part XXII proposes to amend the Public Leadership Code of Ethics Act, Cap.398 by adding the definition of the terms biological child, adopted child and dependant. This part also propose to amend section 6 of the Act by renaming that section and adding new subsection (2) which creates an offence to any public leader who will violate the provisions of the Act. Under this Part new sections 18A and 18B which provide for immunity to any person who performs the functions of the Chief Executive Secretary, and create an offence to any person who obstruct any officer to the Commission from performing his duty.

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**MADHUMUNI NA SABABU**

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Muswada huu unapendekeza kufanya marekebisho katika Sheria Ishirini na Moja ambazo ni Sheria ya Kudhibiti Utakatishaji wa Fedha Haramu, Sura ya 423; Sheria ya Kuzuia Usafirishaji wa Binadamu, Sura ya 432; Sheria ya Kanuni za Madai, Sura ya 33; Sheria ya Usajili wa Makandarasi, Sura ya 235; Sheria ya Elimu, Sura ya 353; Sheria ya Taasisi za Kazi, Sura ya 300; Sheria ya Ushahidi, Sura ya 6; Sheria ya Misitu, Sura ya 323; Sheria ya Uhamiaji, Sura ya 54; Sheria ya Ajira na Mahusiano Kazini, 366; Sheria ya Mtoto, Sura ya 13; Sheria ya Mahakama za Migogoro ya Ardhi, Sura 216; Sheria ya Afya ya Akili, Sura ya 98; Sheria ya Baraza la Kiswahili Tanzania Sura ya 52; Sheria ya Viapo, Sura ya 12; Sheria ya Kanuni ya Adhabu, Sura ya 16; Sheria ya Kuzuia Ugaidi, Sura ya 19; Sheria ya Usimamizi wa Mirathi, Sura ya 352; Sheria ya Veterinari Sura ya 319; Sheria ya Uhifadhi wa Wanyamapori, Sura ya 283 na Sheria ya Maadili ya Viongozi wa Umma, Sura 398.

Mapendekezo ya marekebisho yanalenga kuondoa mapungufu ambayo yamejitokeza katika Sheria hizo wakati wa utekelezaji wa baadhi ya masharti katika Sheria hizo.

Muswada umegawanyika katika Sehemu Ishirini na Mbili, ambapo Sehemu ya I inahusu masharti ya Utangulizi ambayo yanajuisha, jina la Muswada na namna ambavyo Sheria zinazopendekezwa kurekebishwa zitakavyorekebishwa ndani ya Muswada huu.

Sehemu ya II inapendekeza kufanya marekebisho kwenye Sheria ya Kudhibiti Utakatishaji wa Fedha Haramu, Sura ya 423, ambapo kifungu cha 13 kinarekebishwa ili kuongeza adhabu. Lengo la kuongeza adhabu ni kuwalenga watuhumiwa ambao wanaweza kutenda makosa ambayo faini iliyoainishwa kwenye Sheria hailingani na kosa alilolitenda. Marekebisho haya pia yanalenga kutoa adhabu mbadala, pamoja na kuhakikisha kwamba mashartiya kifungu cha 13 yanakwenda sambamba na vifungu vingine ndani ya Sheria hii.

Sehemu ya III inapendekeza kufanya marekebisho kwenye Sheria ya Kuzuia Usafirishaji wa Binadamu, Sura ya 432, ambapo kifungu cha 14 kinapendekezwa kurekebishwa ili kuweka ndani ya Sheria utaratibu wa

kufilisi vifaa vilivyotumika katika kutenda kosa chini ya sheria. Sheria hii pia inapendekezwa kufanyiwa marekebisho katika kifungu cha 20 kwa kupendekeza kufuta neno “kikosikazi” na badala yake yawekwe maneno “Kamati ya Kuzuia Usafirishaji”. Sababu za marekebisho haya ni kwamba, kikosikazi ndani ya sheria hakitambuliki na badala yake ipo kamati ya kuzuia usafirishaji.

Sehemu ya IV inapendekeza kufanya marekebisho kwenye Sheria ya Mwenendo wa Mashauri ya Madai, Sura ya 33, ambapo kifungu cha 13 kinarekebisha kwa lengo la kutambua mamlaka ya Mahakama Kuu na kuhakikisha kuwa mamlaka za Mahakama Kuu haziingiliwi kwa namna yeyote kwa mujibu wa kifungu hiki.

Sehemu V ya Muswada inapendekeza kufanya marekebisho kwenye Sheria ya Usajili wa Wakandarasi, Sura ya 235. Inapendekezwa kurekebisha kifungu cha 6 ilikuongeza sifa za mtu kuteuliwa kuwa Msajili kwa kujumuisha fani za sheria, uchumi, fedha na usimamizi. Marekebisho haya yatapanua wigo wa kitaalamu na pia kuendana na mabadiliko katika taaluma ya ukandarasi.

Inakusudiwa kurekebisha kifungu cha 10 kwa kuongeza vifungu vidogo vya (6) na (7) ilikuipa Bodi uwezo wa kutoa adhabu kwa mkandarasi anayetiwa hatiani kwa makosa ya kughushi, udanganyifu na masuala kuhusiana na rushwa. Marekebisho hayo yanakusudia kuzuia uhalifu. Vilevile, inakusudiwa kufanya marekebisho kwenye kifungu 12 kwa kuongeza vifungu vipya vya (2) na (3) ilikuweka utaratibu wa namna ya kutathmini wanashia wakubwa kwenye makampuni yanayomilikiwa na wazawa.

Kifungu cha 15(1) kinarekebisha ilikufuta aya ya (c) kwani mahudhui yake yanalingana na maudhui ya aya ya (a). Vilevile, inapendekezwa kufuta aya ya (e)(ii) kwasababu kimsingi masharti haya hayatekelezeki. Kifungu kidogo kipya cha (3) kinaongezwa ilikumzuia mkandarasi kuendesha biashara baada ya kusimamishwa kwa muda na pia kuipa Bodi mamlaka ya kuweka kipindi ambacho mkandarasi atasimishwa kufanya shughuli za ukandarasi.

Kifungu cha 16(1) kinarekebisha ilikuipa Bodi mamlaka ya kuendesha mwenendo wa uchunguzi kwa masuala yanayohusiana na kusimamishwa kwa mkandarasi. Vile vile, kifungu hiki kinatoa fursa kwa

mkandarasi aliyesimamishwa kusikilizwa. Inapendekezwa kurekebisha kifungu cha 17(1) kwa kuongeza masharti ambayo yatatoa adhabu kwa mkandarasi atakaye kaidi wito au amri iliyotolewa kuhusiana na mwenendo wa uchunguzi utakao kuwa unaendeshwa na Bodi.

Kifungu cha 23(2) kinarekebishwa kwa kufuta maneno “ndani ya mwaka mmoja” na kuweka badala yake maneno “ndani ya miezi sita”. Lengo la marekebisho ni kumuwezesha mkandarasi kuendeleza shughuli za biashara hata baada ya mkandadari mtaalam kufariki. Mwisho, inapendekezwa kurekebisha kifungu cha 33 ilikuongeza masharti yatakayo toa adhabu kwa mkandarasi atakaye shindwa kuwasilisha marejesho yake ya mwaka kwa Bodi.

Sehemu ya VI inakusudia kufanya marekebisho katika Sheria ya Elimu, Sura ya 353. Kifungu cha 60 kinapendekezwa kifanyiwe marekebisho kwa kufuta aya ya (k) ambayo ilikuwa inaainisha kuwa kumpa mwanafunzi wa shule ya msingi au sekondari mimba ni miongoni mwa makosa chini ya kifungu hicho. Lengo la kufuta aya hiyo ni kufuta adhabu iliyotolewa kwa makosa yaliyainishwa katika kifungu hicho kwa kuwa hailingani na kosa la kumpa mwanafunzi mimba. Hivyo basi, inapendekezwa aya hiyo ifutwe na badala yake kosa la kumpa mimba, kuoa au kuolewa mwanafunzi au mtu kumsaidia mtu mwingine kumuo au kuolewa mwanafunzi pamoja na adhabu yake vijitegemee, hivyo inapendekezwa kuongeza kifungu kipya cha 60A. Adhabu ya makosa itakuwa ni kifungu cha muda usiopungua miaka thelathini.

Sehemu ya VII inapendekeza kufanya marekebisho kwenye Sheria ya Ajira na Mahusiano Kazini Sura ya 366, ambapo, Ibara ya 13 ya Jedwali la Tatu la Sheria ili kuondoa urasimu katika uwasilishaji wa migogoro ya kikazi iliyotokana na utekelezaji wa sheria za kazi zilizofutwa kwenye Tume ya Usuluhisi na Uamuzi iliyotokana na utekelezaji wa sheria za kazi.

Sehemu ya VIII inapendekeza kufanya marekebisho kwenye Sheria ya Ushahidi, Sura ya 6, ambapo kifungu cha 127 kinapendekezwa kifanyiwe marekebisho ili kuruhusu ushahidi wa mtoto mdogo kupokelewa mahakamani bila kiapo.

Sehemu ya IX inapendekeza kufanya marekebisho kwenye Sheria ya Misitu, Sura 323. Madhumuni ya marekebisho hayo ni kuongeza

adhabu kwa mtu yeyote atakayetenda kosa chini ya sheria hii. Lengo la marekebisho haya ni kupunguza makosa yanayotendeka kinyume na sheria hiyo.

Sehemu ya X inapendekeza kufanya marekebisho kwenye Sheria ya Uhamiaji, Sura ya 54. Mapendekezo hayo yanalenga kutambuliwa kisheria kwa makosa yatokanayo na uhamiaji haramu au usafirishaji wa wahamiaji haramu. Makosa haya awali hayakuainishwa katika sheria zetu, hivyo kwa marekebisho haya, makosa hayo yanatambulika kisheria ndani ya sheria hiyo.

Sehemu ya XI inapendekeza kufanya marekebisho kwenye Sheria ya Taasisi za Kazi, Sura 300 kwa kuongeza kifungu kipya cha 45A kwa lengo kuweka adhabu ya kufilisha kosa dhidi ya mwajiri ambaye atashindwa kutekeleza maelekezo yaliyoainishwa chini ya sheria za kazi.

Sehemu ya XII inapendekeza kufanya marekebisho kwenye Sheria ya Mtoto, Sura ya 13. Madhumuni ya marekebisho hayo ni kuweka katika Sheria utaratibu utakaotumiwa na Mahakama wakati mshtakiwa mbele ya Mahakama ya Watoto akiwa ni mtoto. Pia sehemu hii inapendekeza kutambulika katika sheria kuwa ni kosa kwa mtu atakayejihusisha na ukeketaji wa watoto wa kike, na adhabu ya kosa hili imeainishwa kwa lengo la kupunguza tabia ya ukeketaji.

Sehemu ya XIII inapendekeza kufanya marekebisho kwenye Sheria ya Mahakama zinazoshughulikia malalamiko ya Ardhi, Sura ya 216. Katika sheria hiyo kwa sasa hakuna kifungu mahsusi kinachompa mtu nafasi ya kukata rufaa kwenda Mahakama Kuu kutoka kwenye Mabaraza ya Ardhi ya Wilaya au Kata. Kukosekana kwa kifungu hicho kumekuwa ni chanzo cha mgongano wa maamuzi kuhusu ni wakati gani mtu anaweza kukata rufaa kwenda Mahakama Kuu. Kuna maamuzi mbalimbali katika suala hili kwamba rufaa kutoka Baraza la Wilaya katika kutekeleza maamuzi yake inatakiwa iwasilishwe ndani ya siku arobaini na tano, maamuzi mengine yanasema siku tisini kama ilivyo katika Sheria ya Mipaka ya Kufungua Mashauri, Sura ya 89 katika kipengele cha I cha Sehemu ya II cha Jedwali. Mapendekezo haya yanalenga kuweka muda mahsusi wa mtu asiyeridhika na maamuzi ya Baraza, kuweza kukata rufaa Mahakama Kuu.

Sehemu ya XIV inapendekeza kufanya marekebisho katika Sheria ya Afya ya Akili, Sura ya 98, ambapo katika Jedwali la Pili Fomu Namba 3 inapendekezwa ifutwe na badala yake iwekwe fomu nyingine. Marekebisho haya yanalenga kuondoa upungufu uliojitokeza kwenye Fomu iliyopo kwenye Sheria kwa sasa, kwani fomu hiyo haina sehemu ya Hakimu ya kusaini, hivyo kwa marekebisho haya, upungufu huo unapatiwa ufumbuzi.

Sehemu ya XV inapendekeza kufanya marekebisho kwenye Sheria ya Baraza la Kiswahili Tanzania, Sura ya 52. Lengo la marekebisho hayo ni kumpa Waziri mamlaka ya kutengeneza kanuni zitakazotumika kurahisisha utekelezaji wa masharti ya Sheria hiyo.

Sehemu ya XVI inapendekeza kufanya marekebisho kwenye Sheria ya Viapo, Sura ya 12. Marekebisho yanayopendekezwa, miongoni mwa mambo mengine, yatampa mamlaka Jaji Mkuu kufanya marekebisho katika Majedwali yaliyopo ndani ya Sheria hiyo. Sababu za marekebisho haya ni kurahisisha ufanyaji wa marekebisho katika Sheria pale inapohitajika kufanya marekebisho kwenye Jedwali. Sehemu hii pia inapendekeza kufanya marekebisho kwenye Jedwali kwa lengo la kuongeza viwango vya tozo zinazotozwa kutokana na Hati mbalimbali zinazotolewa kwa mujibu wa Sheria hii

Sehemu ya XVII inapendekeza kufanya marekebisho kwenye Sheria Kanuni za Adhabu, Sura ya 16, ambapo kifungu cha 55 kinapendekezwa kifutwe kutokana na sababu kwamba makosa ya “seditious” kwa sasa hivi yanatambulika chini ya Sheria inayohusiana na Magazeti.

Sehemu ya XVIII inapendekeza kufanya marekebisho kwenye Sheria ya Kuzuia Ugaidi, Sura ya 19. Mapendekezo hayo yanapendekeza kuongeza kifungu kipya cha 11A kutokana na sababu kwamba, hamna adhabu zilizoainisha katika Sehemu ya Pili katika Sheria hiyo. Marekebisho haya yanaweka adhabu zinazohitajika. Sehemu hii pia inapendekeza kutambulika kwa kosa la mtu kujitolea au kumlazimisha mtu kujitolea kujiunga na kikosi cha kigaidi.

Sehemu ya XIX inapendekeza kufanya marekebisho kwenye Sheria ya Usimamizi wa Mirathi, Sura ya 352. Marekebisho katika Sheria hii yanalenga kuweka kiwango cha thamani ya Mirathi

itakayoshughulikiwa na Mahakama ya Wilaya. Thamani ya Mirathi inayopendekezwa kushughulikiwa na Mahakama ya Wilaya ni shilingi milioni mia moja badala ya kiwango cha shilingi milioni kumi kilivyo ainishwa kwenye Sheria kwa sasa.

Sehemu ya XX inapendekeza kufanya marekebisho kwenye Sheria ya Veterinari, Sura ya 319 ambapo kifungu cha 15 kinafanyiwa marekebisho kwa kuongeza kifungu kidogo cha (3) ambacho kinatoa sifa za ziada za mtu anayetaka kusajiliwa kuwa mganga wa mifugo, ambapo mganga huyo atalazimika apate mafunzo ya vitendo kwa kipindi kisichopungua mwaka mmoja.

Sehemu ya XXI inapendekeza marekebisho kwenye Sheria ya Uhifadhi wa Wanyamapori, Sura 283. Sehemu hii inapendekeza marekebisho ili kutambua kuwa ni kosa kwa mtu anayekamatwa na nyara za Serikali zenye thamani ya kiasi kisichopungua shilingi laki moja na kisichozidi shilingi milioni moja. Madhumuni ya marekebisho haya ni kuweka bayana ya kosa la kupatikana na nyara za Serikali zenye thamani iliyoainishwa katika kifungu hicho.

Sehemu ya XXII inakusudia kufanya marekebisho katika Sheria ya Maadili ya Viongozi wa Umma Sura ya 398 kwa kuongeza tafsiri ya maneno mtoto na mgongano wa maslahi. Pia kumtaka kiongozi yeyote wa umma kuainisha mali na maslahi yote katika kipindi chote ambacho anafanya kazi.

Sehemu pia inapendekeza marekebisho kwenye kifungu cha 6 kwa lengo la kutoa adhabu kwa kiongozi yeyote wa umma ambaye anatenda kosa kwa kukiuka maadili chini ya Sheria hii. Aidha, katika Sehemu hii inapendekezwa vifungu vipya vya 18A na 18B viongezwa ili kuweza kutoa kinga kwa mtu yeyote ambaye anafanya kazi au kutekeleza majukumu kwa niaba ya Mtendaji Mkuu, kutochukua hatua iwapo alifanya kazi hiyo au maamuzi hayo kwa nia njema. Pia inatoa adhabu kwa mtu ambaye kwa makusudi anawazuia Maafisa wa Tume kutekeleza majukumu yao au kutoa taarifa za uongo.

Dar es Salaam,  
10 Mei, 2016

**GEORGE M. MASAJU**  
*Mwanasheria Mkuu wa Serikali*

GOVERNMENT NOTICE NO..... published on .....

## THE WILDLIFE CONSERVATION ACT

(No. 5 of 2009)

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### REGULATIONS

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(Made under section 121)

#### THE WILDLIFE CONSERVATION (CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA (CITES)) IMPLEMENTATION REGULATIONS, 2018

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## SCHEDULES

# THE WILDLIFE CONSERVATION ACT

(No. 5 of 2009)

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## REGULATIONS

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(Made under section 121)

### THE WILDLIFE CONSERVATION (CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA (CITES)) IMPLEMENTATION REGULATIONS, 2018

#### PART I PRELIMINARY

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| Citation and<br>commencement                | <b>1.</b> These regulations may be cited as the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), (Implementation) Regulations, 2018 and shall come into operation on the date of publication.  |
| Application                                 | <b>2.</b> (1) These regulations shall apply to all animals and plant species listed in all three CITES appendices.<br><br>(2) The list of CITES species and their respective appendices shall be as approved from time to time by the Resolutions of the Conference of Parties   |
| Interpretation<br><br>Act. No. 5 of<br>2009 | <b>3.</b> In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires;<br>“Act” means the Wildlife Conservation Act;<br><br>"animal" means any kind of vertebrate and invertebrate animal and the young and egg thereof, other than domestic animals;<br>“animal capture” includes any act directed at the taking of any |

animal, nest or egg;

“CITES” means the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora of 1973 and includes any Appendices thereto and any Resolutions of the Conferences of Parties;

“CITES Appendices” means the Appendices referred under CITES;

“Director” means the Director of Wildlife appointed under the Act;

"holding ground" means an area where animals are kept for acclimatization waiting to be exported or re-exported and includes an aviary, pen or similar area;

"introduction from the sea" means transportation into a country of any specimen of any species which were taken in the marine environment not under the jurisdiction of any country;

“licensing officer” means any wildlife officer appointed by the Director in writing to be a licensing officer for the purposes of these Regulations;

"Management Authority" means the Director;

“mark” means any indelible imprint, lead seal or other suitable means of identifying a specimen, designed in such a way as to render its imitation by unauthorized persons as difficult as possible;

“Minister” means the Minister responsible for wildlife;

"Party" means a State for which the CITES has entered into force;

"permit" means a permit issued under these Regulations;

“Relevant Management Authority” means the Management Authority appointed under these Regulations;

"rescue centre" means an institution designated by the Director to look after the welfare of living specimens, particularly those that have been confiscated;

“Scientific Authority” means the Authority appointed or designated under these Regulations;

“Secretariat” means the Secretariat provided for under Article XII of the CITES;

“Species” means any species, subspecies, or geographically separate population thereof;

“Specimen” means:

- (i) any animal or plant, whether alive or dead;
- (ii) in the case of an animal: for species included in Appendices I and II of CITES and any readily recognizable part or derivative thereof; and for species included in Appendix III of CITES, any readily recognizable part or derivative thereof specified in Appendix III of CITES; and
- (iii) in the case of a plant: for species included in Appendix I of CITES, any readily recognizable part or derivative thereof; and species included in Appendices I and II of CITES, any readily recognizable part or derivative thereof specified in Appendices I and II of CITES in relation to the species;

"Trade" for the purpose of these Regulations, means export, re-export, import and introduction from the sea;

"trapper" means a person authorized by a license or permit to capture an animal;

“Wildlife” has the same meaning ascribed to it under the Act.

## PART II MANAGEMENT AND SCIENTIFIC AUTHORITIES

Management  
and Scientific  
Authorities

**4.-(1)** The Director shall be the Management Authority and in collaboration with the Scientific Authority or Authorities

—

- (a) be the lead agency in the implementation of the CITES;
- (b) communicate with other Parties and the Secretariat in all matters of CITES on behalf of the Government;
- (c) grant export and import permits or certificate and re-export certificates on behalf of the Government;
- (d) register captive breeding operations, zoos and orphanage centers or any artificially propagated wildlife species;

- (e) affix marks upon specimens in trade to assist in identifying the specimen;
  - (f) maintain records of trade in specimens listed in CITES Appendices; and
  - (g) prepare periodic annual and biannual reports of the country's implementation of the CITES and transmit such reports to the Secretariat.
- (2) The Minister shall appoint or designate one or more Scientific Authorities as appropriate, which shall:
- (a) give scientific input to policies related to the implementation of the CITES;
  - (b) conduct findings based on scientific review of available information on the population, status, distribution, population trends and other biological and ecological factors as appropriate and trade information relating to species concerned;
  - (c) monitor export permits or certificate issued for specimens that are threatened with extinction and which may be affected by trade and the actual export of such specimens in accordance with the provisions of CITES; and
  - (d) advise the Director on suitable measures to be taken to limit grant of export permits or certificate for specimens that are threatened with extinction and which may be affected by trade.
- (3) The Minister may, by notice published in the Gazette, appoint or designate relevant Management and Scientific Authorities for effective implementation of these Regulations.

### PART III

#### CONTROL OF TRADE IN SPECIES LISTED IN CITES APPENDICES

Trade in  
specimens of  
species in  
Appendix I of  
CITES

**5.-(1)** Any trade in specimens of species threatened with extinction that are or may be affected by trade shall be regulated in accordance with the provisions of these Regulations.

(2) Any specimen of any species threatened with extinction, or that which is or may be affected by trade, shall not be exported without the written authorization of the Director.

Restrictions on  
grant of export  
permit

**6.-(1)** Any export permit of a specimen of species shall not be granted unless the Scientific Authority has advised that such export will not be detrimental to the survival of the species;

(2) Any export permit of a specimen of species shall not be granted unless the Director is satisfied that;

- (a) the specimen was not obtained in contravention of the laws of any jurisdiction relating to the protection, conservation and management of fauna and flora;
- (b) any living specimen or trophy will be prepared and shipped by ensuring that there is minimal risk of damage to health, injury or cruel treatment; and
- (c) an import permit has been granted for the specimen.

Trade in  
Specimens of  
Species in  
Appendix II of  
CITES

**7.-(1)** Any specimen of a species, which is not necessarily threatened with extinction but may become so unless trade in specimens of such species is regulated, shall not be exported without the presentation of an export permit issued by the Director.

(2) Any specimen of a species that is not necessarily threatened with extinction but may become so unless trade in specimens of such species is regulated shall not be imported without the presentation of an import permit, an export permit or a re-export certificate to the Director.

(3) Subject to regulation 7 (2) of these Regulations, an import permit shall only be issued where the Director:-

- (a) is satisfied that such import will not be detrimental to the survival of that species;
- (b) is satisfied that the specimen was not obtained in contravention of the laws of that country for the protection of fauna and flora; and
- (c) The Director is satisfied that any living specimen will be so prepared and shipped as to minimize the risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment.

Re-export of  
species in  
Appendix II of  
CITES

**8.-(1)** The re-export of any specimen of a species that is not necessarily threatened with extinction but may become so unless trade in specimens of such species is regulated, shall require the prior grant and presentation of a re-export certificate.

(2) Any re-export certificate shall not be issued unless the Director is satisfied that:

- (a) the specimen was imported into the country in accordance with the provisions of these Regulations; and
- (b) any living specimen will be so prepared and shipped as to minimize the risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment.

Introduction of  
species from  
the sea

**9.**-(1) The introduction from the sea of any specimen of a species that is not necessarily threatened with extinction but may become so unless trade in specimens of such species is regulated shall require the prior grant of a certificate from a Management Authority of the country of introduction. A certificate shall only be granted where:

- (a) a Scientific Authority advises that the introduction will not be detrimental to the survival of the species involved; and
- (b) the relevant Management Authority is satisfied that any living specimen will be so handled as to minimize the risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment.

(2) The Director may grant certificates referred to under sub-regulation (1) after consultation with the relevant Scientific Authority, in consultation with other national scientific authorities, or when appropriate, international scientific authorities, in respect of periods not exceeding one year for total numbers of specimens to be introduced in such periods.

Trade in  
specimens of  
species in  
Appendix III of  
CITES

**10.**-(1) Any trade in specimens of species that have been identified by any party as being subject to regulation within its jurisdiction for the purposes of preventing or restricting exploitation, and as needing co- operation of other parties in the control of trade in such species shall be governed by these Regulations.

(2) The import of any specimen of a species referred to in sub-regulation (1) shall only be permitted upon the prior grant and presentation of an export permit.

(3) An import or re-export permit for the specimen referred to in sub-regulation (2) shall only be granted where the



Director is satisfied that:

- (a) the specimen was not obtained in contravention of the laws of that country for the protection of fauna and flora; and
- (b) any living specimen will be so prepared and shipped as to minimize the risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment.

Re-export of  
specimens of  
species in  
Appendix III of  
CITES

**11.**-(1) The re-export of any specimen of a species referred to in regulation 10 shall require the prior grant and presentation of a re-export permit.

(2) No re-export permit shall be granted unless the Director is satisfied that:

- (a) the specimen was not obtained in contravention of the laws of protection of fauna and flora of that country; and
- (b) any living specimen will be so prepared and shipped as to minimize the risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment.

Import and re-  
export of  
specimen of  
species in  
Appendix III of  
CITES

**12.** Any specimen of a species referred to in regulation 10 shall not be imported without the presentation of a certificate of origin and, where the import is from a country that has included that species in Appendix III of CITES, an export permit:

Provided that in the case of re-export, a certificate granted by the Management Authority of the country of re-export certifying that the specimen was processed in that country or is being re-exported shall be *prima facie* evidence that the provisions of the CITES have been complied with in respect of the specimen concerned.

#### PART IV GENERAL CONDITIONS FOR SPECIES' PERMITS AND CERTIFICATES

Permits and

**13.** The provisions of this Part shall govern all permits or

certificates issued under Part III      certificate and certificates granted under Part III of these Regulations

Information on export permit      **14.** Any export permit shall contain the information specified in the model set forth in Appendix IV of CITES, and shall only be used for export within a period of six months from the date on which it was granted.

Permits or certificates to bear stamp      **15.** Any permit shall contain the full title of CITES, an identifying stamp of the Director for purposes of these Regulations and a control number assigned by the Director.

Copies of permits or certificates      **16.** Any copy of a permit or certificate issued by the Director shall be clearly marked as copies only and no such copy shall be used in place of the original, except to the extent endorsed thereon.

Separate permit or certificate for each consignment      **17.** A separate permit or certificate shall be required for each consignment of specimens.

Affixation of mark on specimen of species      **18.** The Director may, when he considers it fit to do so, affix a mark upon any specimen to assist in identifying the specimen.

Cancellation, retention of permit or export certificate      **19.** The Director shall cancel and retain the export permit or re-export certificate and any corresponding import permit that does not comply with the conditions required under this Part, presented in respect of that specimen

PART V  
EXEMPTIONS AND OTHER SPECIAL PROVISIONS  
RELATING TO TRADE IN SPECIES

Specimen of  
species in  
transit

**20.** The provisions of Part III of these Regulations shall apply to the transit or trans-shipment of specimens through or in any part of the country while the specimens remain under the control of the Commissioner of Customs and the Director of Wildlife.

Issuance of  
exemption  
certificate

**21.-(1)** The Director may, upon being satisfied in writing that a specimen was acquired before the provisions of CITES applied to that specimen, issue a certificate under his hand to that effect.

(2) Where the Director issues a certificate pursuant to being satisfied with respect to the specimen referred to in regulation 21 (1) of these Regulations, the provisions of Part III of these Regulations shall not apply to that specimen

Personal or  
household  
specimens

**22.-(1)** The provisions of Part III of these Regulations shall not apply to specimens that are personal or household effects as the Director may determine, provided that the specimen concerned shall not exceed more than three items each and in case of ivory or hippopotamus teeth not to exceed 10 kgs.

(2) Notwithstanding the provision of regulation 22 (1), the provisions of Part III of these Regulations shall apply where:

- (a) in the case of a specimen of a species that is threatened with extinction which is or maybe affected by trade is acquired by the owner outside the country he ordinarily resides and are being imported into that country; or
- (b) in the case of a specimen of species which is not currently threatened with extinction but may become so unless trade in specimens of such species is restricted in order to avoid utilization which is incompatible with its survival:
  - (i) they were acquired by the owner outside the country he ordinarily resides and in a country where removal from the wild occurred;
  - (ii) they are being imported into the country where the owner ordinarily resides; and
  - (iii) the country where removal from the wild occurred requires the prior grant of export

permits or certificate before any export of such specimens:

Provided that this regulation shall not apply where the Director, after consultation with the relevant Management Authority or Scientific Authorities, is satisfied that the specimens were acquired before the provisions of CITES applied to such specimens.

Specimen of species in captivity etc for commercial purposes

**23.** Any specimen of animal species that is threatened with extinction which is or maybe affected by trade and is bred in captivity for commercial purposes, or of a plant species included in the same category that are artificially propagated for commercial purposes, shall be deemed to be a specimen of species included under the control of these Regulations.

Certificate for specimen of species in captivity

**24.** The Director shall, after consultation with the relevant Management Authority or Scientific Authorities, upon being satisfied that any specimen of an animal species was bred in captivity or any specimen of a plant species was artificially propagated, or is a part of such animal or plant or was derived therefrom, issue a certificate to that effect and such certificate, shall be accepted in lieu of any of the permits or certificate or certificates required under the provisions of Part III of these Regulations.

Specimen of species for scientific purposes

**25.** The provisions of Part III of these Regulations shall not apply to a non-commercial loan, donation or exchange between scientists or scientific institutions registered by the Director after consultation with the relevant management or scientific authorities, of herbarium specimens, other preserved, dried or embedded museum specimens, and live plant materials which carry a label issued or approved by the Director.

Designation of ports of exit or entry of specimen

**26.** The Director may, after consultation with the relevant Management Authority and Scientific Authorities, designate ports of exit or entry at which specimens of species shall be presented for clearance.

Confiscation of specimen of

**27.** (1) Any living specimen which is confiscated in the process of enforcing these Regulations shall

species

- (a) be entrusted to the Director and placed in a rescue centre ; and
- (b) after the Director consults with the country of export, return the specimen to that country at the expense of that country, or to a rescue centre or such other place as the Director deems appropriate and consistent with the purposes of CITES.

(2) The Director may obtain the advice of the Scientific Authority, and may, whenever he deems it fit to do so, consult the Secretariat in order to facilitate the decision under regulation (1) of these Regulations.

Record of trade  
in specimens of  
species

**28.**-(1) The Director, in consultation with the Scientific Authority, shall cause to be maintained records of trade in specimens of species included in Part III of these Regulations.

(2) The records of trade maintained by the Director shall provide for:

- (a) the names and addresses of exporters and importers;
- (b) the number and type of permits or certificate and certificates granted; the countries with which such trade occurred;
- (c) the number or quantities and types of specimens, names of species as included in Part III of these Regulations: and
- (d) where applicable, the size and sex of the specimens in question.

Periodic reports  
on CITES  
implementation

**29.** The Director shall, in consultation with the Scientific Authority or other designated Scientific Authorities, cause to be prepared periodic reports on the implementation of CITES and shall transmit to the Secretariat:

- (a) an annual report containing a summary of the information required under regulations 28 (2) of these Regulations; and
- (b) a biannual report on legislative, regulatory and administrative measures taken to enforce the provisions of CITES.

Publication of

**30.** The Minister shall publish the information referred to

information on CITES implementation in regulation 29 of these Regulations in the Government Gazette.

## PART VI EXPORT OF SPECIMEN

Application  
GN No. ....  
of 2009

**31.**-(1) The provisions of this Part shall, where applicable, be read and construed together with the (Consumptive Wildlife Utilization) Regulations, 2009.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of regulations 31 (1) and any other Regulations made under the Act or any other law governing natural resources, where a conflict arises in the course of applying the provisions of CITES, these Regulations shall take precedence.

Pre-conditions  
for export of  
species

**32.** Subsequent to its capture and prior to export every -

- (a) herbivorous mammal shall be kept in captivity for at least two months during which it shall be supplied with the type of food which will be available on the journey;
- (b) carnivorous mammal shall be kept in captivity for at least one month during which it shall be supplied with the type of food which will be available on the journey;
- (c) reptile, amphibian or bird shall be kept in captivity for at least fourteen days during which it shall be supplied with the type of food which will be available on the journey;
- (d) insect shall be kept in captivity for not more than 3 days;
- (e) animal shall be allowed to accustom itself to the container in which it will be exported for not less than seven days.

Containers for  
export of  
species

**33.** Any container in which an animal species is exported shall conform to the relevant specifications and requirements prescribed in the First Schedule and the International Air

Transport Association Live Animal Regulations.

Notice of  
intention to  
export

**34.** Every holder of a permit prescribed in the Second and Third Schedules shall inform the Director in writing of his intention to export any animal at least two weeks before the date of export.

Holding ground  
or farm for  
captured  
animals

**35. (1)** Any person shall not be granted a permit to export specimens of species unless he satisfies the licensing officer that:—

- (a) he is an owner of a holding ground or farm, aviary or pen as may be appropriate, where the captured animal will be kept until exported; and
- (b) he has made firm arrangements for the sale or other disposal of the animal intended to be captured to a zoological or other institution and that it is not against the public interest for such institution to receive such specimen.

(2) Subject to being surrendered or revoked earlier, a capture permit shall be valid for a period of sixty days from the date of issue.

(3) All holding farms or grounds shall be maintained in such manner as a wildlife officer or a veterinary officer may direct and it shall be lawful for any wildlife officer to inspect a holding farm or ground at any time.

(4) Every owner of the holding ground or farm shall be responsible for the efficient maintenance of such ground or farm and be liable to comply with these Regulations and any direction given hereunder.

Pre-conditions  
for grant of  
export permit

**36.** Any animal shall not be exported until the Director is satisfied that there exist:—

- (a) a letter from a zoological institution or similar establishment as evidence that the animal will be received by such institution or establishment; and
- (b) evidence that proper accommodation has been reserved on a vehicle, ship, aircraft or any other means of transport for the specimen as he has

approved.

Inspection of  
containers

**37.** Any authorized wildlife officer shall be entitled to inspect any animal in its container before it is exported.

Certificate of  
health prior to  
export of  
animal

**38.-(1)** A veterinary officer shall examine all animals at least seven days prior to their export.

(2) A veterinary officer who examines the animal shall issue a certificate of health in respect of such animal.

Vaccination,  
inoculation and  
treatment of  
animal species

**39.** Any animal species shall not be exported unless the veterinary officer examining it has certified that it is in a fit state of health and has received all the necessary vaccinations and inoculations or treatment.

Endorsement of  
trophy  
certificate or  
permits or  
certificate

**40.** Any trophy export certificate or permit shall be issued in respect of an animal that has been approved under regulation 38 and regulation 39 of these Regulations for the export of any animal and shall be endorsed with the name and address of the institution to which the animal is consigned.

Restriction on  
removing  
animals from  
holding ground  
or farm

**41.** Any specimen earmarked for export shall not be removed from a holding ground or farm until arrangements have been made for such animal to be loaded on a vessel within twenty-four hours of arrival at the port of embarkation.

Accompanying  
specimen  
consignments  
to port of  
embarkation

**42.-(1)** Any holder of a permit or a trophy export certificate or an authorized representative of the holder, duly registered by the Director, shall accompany all specimen consignments transported to the port of embarkation.

(2) Any holder of the permit or a trophy export certificate or an authorized representative of the holder, duly registered by the Director, shall personally supervise the loading of any specimen designated for export.

Safety and

**43.-(1)** Any holder of a permit or trophy export certificate



welfare of  
animals  
designated for  
export

shall be responsible for the welfare and safety of the animal captured by him until such time when the animal is exported.

(2) Any holder of the permit or export certificate shall take all necessary and reasonable measures to safeguard the welfare and safety of the animal.

Bill of lading  
etc in respect of  
specimen etc

**44.** Any holder of a permit or export certificate shall produce to the Director a copy of the Bill of Lading or Airway Bill in respect of the specimen exported and a letter from the institution to which the specimen has been sent acknowledging the receipt of the specimen within ninety days after the export.

Maintaining  
records of  
specimen in  
holding ground  
or farm

**45.** Any owner of a holding ground or farm shall maintain a record of all specimens received and disposed by him in a register which shall be inspected by an authorised wildlife officer.

Monthly  
returns from  
holding ground  
or farm

**46.-(1)** Any owner of a holding ground or farm shall send a monthly return to the Director and the wildlife officer in-charge of the area in which his holding ground or farm is situated.

(2) Any monthly return from any owner of a holding ground or farm shall contain the following particulars:-

- (a) the number of animals of each species exported during the preceding month;
- (b) the names of the institutions and destination to which they have been exported; and
- (c) the amount of money realized from the trade.

## PART VII OFFENCES AND PENALTIES

Concurrent fine  
and  
imprisonment;  
forfeiture

**47.-(1)** Any person who contravenes the provisions of these regulations commits an offence and shall be liable, on conviction to a fine of not less than three times the value of the specimen involved in the commission of the offence or to a minimum of five years imprisonment or to both.

(2) The Court may, in addition to the penalty imposed under sub-regulation (1), order the forfeiture of the specimen, vessel, instruments or any tools or items used in the commission of the offence.

## PART VIII MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Trade with non-CITES countries

**48.** Where export or re-export of a specimen of a species is to, or import is from, a country not a Party to CITES, comparable documentation issued by the competent Authorities in that country, which substantially conforms to the requirements of CITES, for permits or certificate and certificates, may be accepted in lieu thereof by the Director, for purposes of these Regulations.

Communication on impression of stamps

**49.** The Director shall, communicate to the Secretariat or a Management Authority of a Party, in consultation with the relevant Management Authority and Scientific Authorities, impression of stamps, seals or other devices used to authenticate permits or certificate or certificates.

Restriction on exploitation of non-CITES species

**50.** The Director may, in consultation with the Scientific Authority, submit to the Secretariat a list of species identified as being subject to regulation under any written law in Tanzania for purposes of preventing or restricting their exploitation and as needing the cooperation of other Parties in the control of trade of such species.

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## FIRST SCHEDULE

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### CONTAINER STANDARDS FOR EXPORT OF ANIMALS

The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, (CITES) (Implementation) Regulations, 2009

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*(Made under regulation 33)*

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#### A. MAMMALS

Gro up No.	Species	Container Standards
1.	(1) Zebra (2) Rhinoceros  (3) Buffalo  (4) Large Antelopes	(a) The animal shall be crated singly. (b) The length of the container shall be made at least 50 cm longer than the animal. (c) The container shall be provided with a gap of at least 20 cm between the highest point reached by the animal and the roof. (d) The sides of the container shall be planked solid for $\frac{2}{3}$ the height. (e) Any necessary padding shall be made to the sides and rear of the container away from the horns. (f) The bottom boards of the container shall be made transverse with suitable gaps for drainage. (g) The container shall be made in a manner that will prevent the animal from turning around.
2.	Elephant	(a) The animal shall be crated singly. (b) The length of the container shall be made at least 50 cm longer than the animal. (c) The container shall be provided with a gap of at least 20 cm between the highest point reached by the animal and the roof.

		<p>(d) The sides of the container shall be planked solid and provided with apertures for looking out or putting the trunk through without getting a hold on which to pull.</p> <p>(e) Any necessary padding shall be made to the sides and rear of the container away from the tusks.</p> <p>(f) The bottom boards of the container shall be made transverse with suitable gaps for drainage.</p> <p>(g) The container shall be made in a manner that will prevent the animal from turning round.</p>
3.	Hippopotamus	<p>(a) The animal shall be crated singly.</p> <p>(b) The length of the container shall be made at least 50 cm longer than the animal.</p> <p>(c) The container shall be provided with a gap of at least 20 cm between the highest point reached by the animal and the roof.</p> <p>(d) The sides of the container shall be planked solid for <math>\frac{2}{3}</math> the height.</p> <p>(e) The bottom boards of the container shall be made transverse with suitable gaps for drainage.</p> <p>(f) The container shall be made in a manner that will prevent the animal from turning round.</p> <p>(g) During the day the animal shall be sprayed at suitable intervals or sacks shall be kept on the roof of the container kept wet to ensure continuous drip of water.</p>
4.	<p>(1) Giraffe</p> <p>(2) Ostrich</p>	<p>(a) The animal shall be crated singly or in the event of chicks, six in a cage.</p> <p>(b) The length of the container shall be made at least 50 cm longer than the animal.</p> <p>(c) The container shall be provided with a gap of at least 20 cm between the highest point reached by the animal and the roof.</p> <p>(d) The planking of the sides may be perforated in such a manner that will not allow the animal to put its head through.</p>

		<p>(e) The roof and any hard point where the animal might strike its head if given a sudden jolt shall be padded.</p> <p>(f) The bottom boards of the container shall be made transverse with suitable gaps for drainage.</p> <p>(g) The container shall be made in a manner that will allow the animal to turn round, lie down, stand or stretch with ease.</p> <p>(h) Giraffe of over 330 cm. in height shall not be exported without prior consultation with the air-line or ship that will carry it.</p>
5.	<p>(1) Lion</p> <p>(2) Leopard</p> <p>(3) Cheetah</p>	<p>(a) The animal shall be crated singly.</p> <p>(b) The container shall be made to allow the animal to stretch fully in all directions.</p> <p>(c) The bottom and the sides of the container may be boarded solid.</p> <p>(d) The rear and front sides of the container shall be provided with bars closely placed to prevent the animal from putting its paws through.</p>
6.	Small Antelopes	<p>(a) The animal shall be crated singly or two or more if well acquainted.</p> <p>(b) Animals of different species may be crated together if well acquainted.</p> <p>(c) The container shall be made to allow the animal to stretch fully in all directions.</p> <p>(d) Three sides and the floor of the container shall be boarded solid.</p> <p>(e) The front shall be provided with vertical slats that will prevent the horns of the animal from being caught in-between them.</p>
7.	<p>(1) Baboon</p> <p>(2) Monkey</p>	<p>(a) The animal shall be crated singly.</p> <p>(b) Containers for primates weighing less than 4 kg. shall be made at least 35 x 35 x 50 cm. in size.</p> <p>(c) Container for primates weighing over 4 kg. shall be made at least 50 x 70 x 70 cm. in size.</p>

		<p>(d) Where the animals are to travel by sea the container shall be made one and half times the sizes given in paragraphs 7 (b) and 7 (c) and shall be provided with perches at a height that will allow the tails of the animals to dangle free of the floor.</p> <p>(e) The bottom of the container shall be slatted to allow out-flow of excrement which can be retained in a tray inserted below the container.</p>
8.	Galago (Bushbabies)	<p>(a) The animal shall be crated singly or up to 4 immature in a cage.</p> <p>(b) Containers shall be made at least 20 x 20 x 20 cm. in size or shall be made to allow for a space of at least 20 x 20 x 20 cm. for each animal.</p> <p>(c) The bottom of the container shall be slatted to allow out-flow of excrement which can be retained in a tray inserted below the container.</p>

## B. BIRDS

Group No.	Secles	Number in a Container	Container Standards
1.	Quails Button Quails Small waders Babblers Thrushes Tits White – eyes Finches Buntings	15 15 15 15 15 15 25 25 25	(a) Container shall be made at least 50 x 60 x 25 cm. in size. (b) Container shall be provided with a perch at least 3 cm from the door.
2.	Cuckoo Shrikes Pittas Small Francolins Love – birds Large weavers and allies in size Warbers Orioles Shrikes Bulbuls Sudan dioch and allies in size Larks Wax bills and allies in size	1 or 2 (m & F) 3 3 5 10 10 10 10 20 20 25 25	(a) Container shall be made at least 50 x 60 x 25 cm. in size. (b) Container shall be provided with a perch at least 3 cm. in size. (c) Container shall be provided with soft lining to the inside of the roof.
3.	Small ducks Rails Fin – foot Plovers and allies in size Sandgrouse Large owls Gulls	3 3 3 5 6 2 3	Container shall be made at least 50 x 60 x 25 cm. in size.
4.	Rollers Pigeons Turacos Giant Kingfisher	3 3 3 3	(a) Container shall be made at least 50 x 60 x 20 cm. in size.

	Small birds of prey	3	(b) Container shall be provided with a perch at least 10 cm. from the floor.
	Coucals	4	
	Small owls	4	
	Doves	5	
	Parrots	5	
	Bee eaters	5	
	Wood-peckers	5	
	Hoopoes	5	
	Trogon	5	
	Honey Guides	5	
	Broad bills	5	
5.	Ducks	3	Container shall be made at least 50 x 60 x 20 cm. in size.
	Thicknees	3	
	Jacana	3	
	Grebes	3	
6.	Francolins	3	(a) Container shall be made at least 50 x 60 x 20 cm. in size. (b) Container shall be provided with soft lining to the roof.
	Guinea fowls	3	
7.	Secretary Bird		(a) The animals shall be crated singly. (b) Container shall be made sufficiently large to allow inmates complete freedom of turning and stretching their necks.
	Hérons		
	Bitterns		
	Storks		
	Bustards		
	Pelicans		
	Cormorants		
	Other large birds		
8.	Spoonbills		(a) The animal shall be crated singly or up to 6 individuals when export is by air. (b) Container shall be provided with soft lining under the roof. (c) Container shall be made sufficiently large to allow in-
	Flamingo		
	Cranes		
	Egrets		
	Ibises		



			<p>mates complete freedom of movement.</p> <p>(d) The floor shall be covered with canvas, hessian or similar materials.</p>
9.	Vultures Eagles		<p>(a) The animal shall be crated singly.</p> <p>(b) Container shall be made sufficiently large to allow inmates complete freedom of movement.</p> <p>(c) Container shall be provided with Perches at least 15 cm. from the floor.</p>

### **OTHER ANIMALS**

Such container as the Director may approve.

#### **D GENERAL CONDITIONS**

- (1) *Animals shall be enclosed in containers that are roomy and comfortable and if the animals are to travel by sea the containers must be large and stronger than those used for air transport.*
- (2) *Containers shall be strong with all nails and screws counter-sunk.*
- (3) *Containers that shall stand on a deck and shall be provided with feet or battens to allow space of at least 10 centimeters between the bottom of the container and the deck.*
- (4) *Provision must be made in containers for inserting food and water and removing excrement without undue disturbance to the animals.*
- (5) *Provision must be made for the animal to see outside but there must be a curtain which can be let down to give the animal privacy when necessary.*
- (6) *Roofs of containers that are not sheltered shall be made waterproof.*
- (7) *All containers shall be adequately ventilated and protected from extremes of temperature.*
- (8) *Containers for birds that do not require padding under the roof shall be ventilated at the roof and one side.*

- (9) *Perching birds shall be provided with suitable perches.*

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## SECOND SCHEDULE

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The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and  
Flora, (CITES) (Implementation) Regulations, 2010

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*(Made under regulation 34)*

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## CITES PERMIT

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## THIRD SCHEDULE

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The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora,  
(CITES) (Implementation) Regulations, 2010

(Made under regulation 34)

TROPHY EXPORT CERTIFICATE

WF No. ....

ORIGINAL

**THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA**  
**JAMHURI YA MUUNGANO WA TANZANIA**  
**TROPHY EXPORT CERTIFICATE**

HATI YA KUTOA NYARA NJE

FW 17A (Rev. 1982)

A No. ....

NOT TRANSFERABLE FEE:  
Isihawilishwe Ada: 5,000/=

ISSUED TO: ..... OF..... Imetolewa kwa ..... wa .....	DATE OF ISSUE ..... Tarehe ya Kutolewa DATE OF EXPIRY ..... Tarehe ya kumalizika
THIS IS AN AUTHORITY TO EXPORT THE TROPHIES SPECIFIED HEREUNDER TO (NAME ..... AND ADDRESS ..... Hii ni Idhini ya kusafirisha nyara zilizotajwa hapa ..... Kumpelekea (Jina na Anwani) :	FOR THE PURPOSE OF: Kwa ajili ya: ..... ..... .....

S/N Namba	TYPE OF TROPHY Aina ya Nyara	QUANTITY Kiasi	WEIGHT Uzani KG	GRADE Daraja	REGISTRATION MARK Alama ya Usajili	CERTIFICATE OR OTHER AUTHORITY Hati au Ruhusa Nyingineyo			
						TYPE Aina	No. Nambari	PLACE Mahali	DATE Tarehe

SIGNATURE OF CONSIGNOR  
Saini ya Mpelekaji

DATED STAMP OF  
AUTHORISING OFFICE  
Muhuri Rasmi na Tarehe

For DIRECTOR OF WILDLIFE (MANAGEMENT  
AUTHORITY)  
k.n.y Mkurugenzi, Idara ya Wanyamapori  
(Mamlaka ya Uongozi)

Note:	ZINGATIA
1. The validity of this certificate should not exceed 30 days from the date of issue; 2. This certificate must accompany the above specified trophies at all times until they reach the consignor 3. Where the trophies to be exported are protected under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) trophy export certificate shall be issued by the Director himself. This proviso does not apply to manufactured trophies of weight less than 3kg or less than 10 articles of the same type when measured numerically.	1. Uhalali wa hati hii usizidi siku 30 tangu tarehe ya kutolewa. 2. Hati hii lazima iandamane na nyara zilizotajwa, wakati wote hadi zitakapomfikia 3. Iwapo nyara zinazosafirishwa zinalindwa na Makubaliano ya Biashara Kimataifa Kuhusu aina ya Wanyama na Mimea iliyo katika hatari ya kutoweka (CITES), hati za CITES za kutoa nyara nje zitatolewa na Mkurugenzi mwenyewe. Sharti hili halihusu nyara zilizotengenezwa za uzito chini ya kg 3 au vitu vya aina moja visivyozidi 10 kwa kuvihesabu.

Dar es Salaam

....., 2018

HAMIS A. KIGWANGALA

*Minister for Natural Resources  
and Tourism*

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA  
**MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND TOURISM**

Telegrams" "MALIASILI"  
Tel: +255 26 2321514/2321568  
E-mail: [ps@mnrt.go.tz](mailto:ps@mnrt.go.tz)



Kilimani Street,  
Askari Road,  
P. O. Box 1351,  
**40472 DODOMA.**

In Reply Please Quote:

Ref. No. CHA. 134/563/01 'E'

30/01/2018

The Chief Parliamentary Draftsman,  
Attorney General's Chambers,  
P.O.Box 630,  
**DODOMA.**

**RE: VETTING OF THE WILDLIFE CONSERVATION (CONVENTION ON  
INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND  
FLORA (CITES)) IMPLEMENTATION REGULATIONS, 2018**

Kindly refer to the above matter.

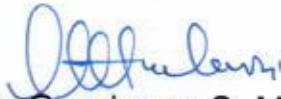
Section 121 (d) of the Wildlife Conservation Act, No. 5 of 2009 (Cap. 283) empowers the Minister responsible for wildlife matters to make regulations prescribing or stipulating any matter relating to CITES. Also Part XV of the Act provides for matters relating to international trade in wildlife species and specimens whereby section 95 of that Part provides for the issuance of export, re-export and import permits.

The Ministry has been implementing the CITES obligations through the Wildlife Conservation (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)) Implementation Regulations, 2005. These Regulations were passed through Government Notice No. 225 which was published on the 5<sup>th</sup> August, 2005. The Ministry in consultation with the CITES Secretariat made a review of the current Regulations (i.e GN. No. 225 of 2005) and made various changes aimed at complying more with the CITES. Various stakeholders have also been consulted and their comments incorporated.

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA  
MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND TOURISM

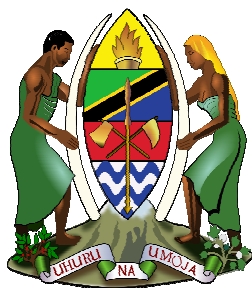
In view of the above, we are forwarding to you the draft CITES Regulations, 2018 for vetting before they are signed by the Minister and thereafter publication process.

We look forward to your urgent response.



Maj. Gen. Gaudence S. Millanzi  
**PERMANENT SECRETARY**





Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism

## **NATIONAL STRATEGY TO COMBAT POACHING AND ILLEGAL WILDLIFE TRADE**

**30<sup>TH</sup> OCTOBER 2014**





## The United Republic of Tanzania

### National Strategy to Combat Poaching and Illegal Wildlife Trade

**Key Objectives:** 1. National and sub-national capacity for intelligence-led, highly coordinated law enforcement; 2. Improving rural livelihoods through enhanced community-based management of natural resources; 3. Awareness raising in supply, transit and destination countries to help change attitudes towards wildlife crime and build international support.

**Executing Authority:** Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, Tanzania (lead execution)

**Implementing Agencies:** *Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism* (Wildlife Division, Tourism Division, Tanzania National Parks, Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority, Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute, Tanzania Forest Services); *Ministry of Home Affairs* (The Tanzania Police Force—Criminal Investigation Department, the National and Transnational Serious Crime Investigation Unit).

#### Brief Description

In response to the rapid rise in wildlife crime, including poaching and illegal ivory trade, rhino horns and other animal product trafficking experienced in Tanzania and the consequent decline in wildlife populations, especially of African elephants, this strategy aims to support significant measures to tackle three major factors: *consumer demand, poverty and weak law enforcement*.

The three components of this strategy will each contain several strategic measures in order to address these issues.

The three strategic objectives are:

1. **National and sub-national capacity for intelligence-led, highly coordinated law enforcement;**
2. **Improving rural livelihoods through enhanced community-based management of natural resources;**
3. **Awareness raised in supply, transit and destination countries to help change attitudes towards wildlife crime and build international support.**



## FOREWORD

Tanzania is one of mega diversity countries in the world. It is home to abundant and diverse fauna and flora. Perhaps there are few countries in the world that can compare with Tanzania in terms of not only the diversity of flora and fauna but also the landforms and landscapes. However, continued existence of this wildlife richness, which God has given to mankind and entrusted to Tanzanians to keep it on behalf of the International community, is facing serious threats. If these threats are not addressed comprehensively, there is increasing risk that some of our keystone species namely elephants and rhinos may decline to extinction.

Illegal trade and trafficking of ivory and rhino horns threaten the survival of elephants and rhinos. Tanzania is a living example of the menace of this vile trade. At independence in 1961, elephant population was estimated at about 350,000. Due to poaching in 1970s and 1980s, the elephant population declined to 55,000. However, due to wide ranging anti-poaching strategies in the 1990s and global ban on ivory trade in 1989 saw elephant numbers bounced back in again and reached 110,000 in 2009. The recent re-emergence of illegal ivory trade has decreased the elephant population drastically.

The above records show that serious poaching incidents are more frequent and occur in areas previously safe from such activity. Furthermore, these records show that poaching incidences of poaching are more devastating in scale.

It is from this background that the Tanzania Government in collaboration with UNDP has formulated a National Strategy to Combat Poaching and Illegal Wildlife Trade in order to intensify the war against poaching and all forms of wildlife related crime.

The strategy provides an effective program of support to combat poaching and illegal wildlife trafficking in Tanzania through a three-pronged approach: (i) Strengthening law enforcement through investing in capacity building to strengthen law enforcement, establish and maintain national cross-agency mechanisms and streamlining cross-border and regional cooperation through better coordination (ii) Increase capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities and eradicate poverty (iii) raising awareness in supply, transit and destination countries to help change attitudes towards wildlife crime and building international support.

The Government of Tanzania considers this strategy as a fully fledged instrument that can reinforce the war against illegal wildlife trade and poaching which feeds it. While we appreciate for the great support and cooperation that Tanzania has been receiving from partners within and outside the country, we take this opportunity to once again call upon all our partners to support the Government through financial resources and necessary equipment with the view to strengthening the capacity to operationalize this National Strategy for Combating Poaching and Illegal Wildlife Trade.

Let's all join hands to ensure that elephants and rhinos continue to live for many more years to come.

Thank you.



Lazaro S. Nyalandu (MP)

**MINISTER**

October, 2014

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania extends its acknowledgement to the great efforts and time spent by MNRT and a number of stakeholders at the national and international level in the process of preparation of this National Strategy to Combat Poaching and Illegal Wildlife Trade. Indeed, dedication and high commitment shown by partners has made it possible to finalize the production of this National Strategy document

The Government wishes to express its sincere appreciation and gratitude to the United Nations Development Programme for its willingness, commitment and cooperation, technical and financial assistance in the development of the Strategy and the associated Results and Resources Framework.

Opportunity is also taken to express government's gratitude and appreciation for the active participation of the Development Partners in providing significant contribution in shaping the document through various comments provided at various stages of strategy, we are banking on this support to continue during the implementation phase of the strategy especially at areas of development of coordination, Governance, Monitoring and Reporting.

The Government appreciates inputs and support received from various stakeholders.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'Ms. Tarishi, M.K.', is written over a solid horizontal line. Below this line is a dashed horizontal line.

Ms. Tarishi, M.K  
**Permanent Secretary**  
October, 2014

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## I. ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AA	Authorised Association
ASEAN-WEN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations Wildlife Enforcement Network
AWF	African Wildlife Foundation
BMZ	The German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBFM	Community Based Forest Management
CBNRM	Community Based Natural Resources Management
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CID	Criminal Investigation Department
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
COP	Conference of the Parties
DEFRA	Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
DFID	Department for International Development
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic acid
DPP	Director of Public Prosecution
ETIS	Elephant Trade Information System
EU	European Union
EUR	Euro
FZS	Frankfurt Zoological Society
GCA	Game Controlled Area
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GIZ	German International Cooperation
GPS	Geographical Positioning System
GR	Game Reserve
ICWC	International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime
ICDP	Integrated Conservation and Development Project
IFAW	International Fund for Animal Welfare
INTERPOL	International Criminal Police Organisation
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IUCN	World Conservation Union
JFM	Joint Forest Management
KDU	Kikosi Dhidi Ujangili
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service
LATF	Lusaka Agreement Task Force
LGA	Local Government Authority

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LGRA	Local Government Reform Agenda
MDA	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MIKE	Monitoring the Illegal Killing of Elephants
MNRT	Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism
NCAA	Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority
NCB	National Central Bureau
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NP	National Park
NTF	National and Transnational Serious Crime Investigation Unit (National Task Force)
PA	Protected Area
PCU	Port Control Unit
PES	Payments for Ecosystem Services
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
RhODIS	Rhino DNA Index System
SLM	Sustainable Land Management
SMART	Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool
SPANEST	Strengthening the Protected Area Network in Southern Tanzania
TAFIRI	Tanzania Fisheries Research Institute
TAFORI	Tanzania Forestry Research Institute
TANAPA	Tanzania National Parks
TAWA	Tanzania Wildlife Authority
TAWIRI	Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute
TCG	Tasking and Coordination Group
TEPS	Tanzania Elephant Protection Society
TISS	Tanzania Intelligence and Security Service
TOCU	Transnational Organised Crime Unit
TPDF	Tanzania People's Defence Force
TPF	Tanzania Police Force
TRACK	Tools and Resources for Anti-Corruption Knowledge
TRAFFIC	The Wildlife Trade Monitoring Network
TWPF	Tanzania Wildlife Protection Fund
TZS	Tanzanian shilling
UK	United Kingdom
UNCAC	United Nations Convention Against Corruption
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDAP	United Nations Development Assistance Plan
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation

## **Government of Tanzania: Strategy to Combat Poaching and Illegal Wildlife Trade**

UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNPF	United Nations Population Fund
UNTOC	United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime
USA	United States of America
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USD	United States Dollar
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
VLFR	Village Land Forest Reserve
WCO	World Customs Organisation
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WCU	Wildlife Crime Unit
WD	Wildlife Division
WENSA	Wildlife Enforcement Network for Southern Africa
WMA	Wildlife Management Area
WFP	World Food Programme
WRI	World Resources Institute
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature

## I. SITUATION ANALYSIS

### Contextual Introduction

The Government and citizens of Tanzania are aware of dependency on natural resources for its livelihoods and socio-economic development. In recent years Tanzania has achieved high overall economic growth due in part to expanding gold mining and tourism industries, the latter being largely based on terrestrial wildlife, coastal and marine attractions. Government believes tourism holds great potential for the socioeconomic development of the country including rural communities through, for example the operations of community managed Wildlife Management Areas and Game conservancies in which private tourism companies can invest.

Sustainable management of natural resources is high on the national development agenda. However, rapidly increasing intensive wildlife poaching, particularly of elephants, and the illegal trafficking of ivory to consumer countries is causing a rapid decline in elephant populations and risks not only on the status of Tanzania's biodiversity but the opportunity for significant rural development through wildlife tourism.

The Government proposes a Programme of Support to Combat Poaching and Illegal Wildlife Trafficking that will help to combat poaching and illegal wildlife trafficking in Tanzania through poverty reduction measures, strengthening of law enforcement, governance and improving relationships and awareness between supply and consumer countries. Such a programme can also help coordinate common objectives and measures of a wide range of national stakeholders and international donors and support partners.

**Table 1: Key Ecosystems**

Ecosystem	Major habitat
Serengeti	Grassland / acacia savannah
Tarangire, Manayara + Simanjiro	Acacia savannah
Moyowosi & Kigosi	Miombo + wetlands
Ruaha-Rungwa	Miombo + thicket communities
Katavi, Rukwa	Savannah mosaic
Selous, Mikumi&Niassa Cor.	Miombo& riparian communities

Conservation areas in Tanzania can be divided into six distinct ecosystems—*poaching hotspots*.

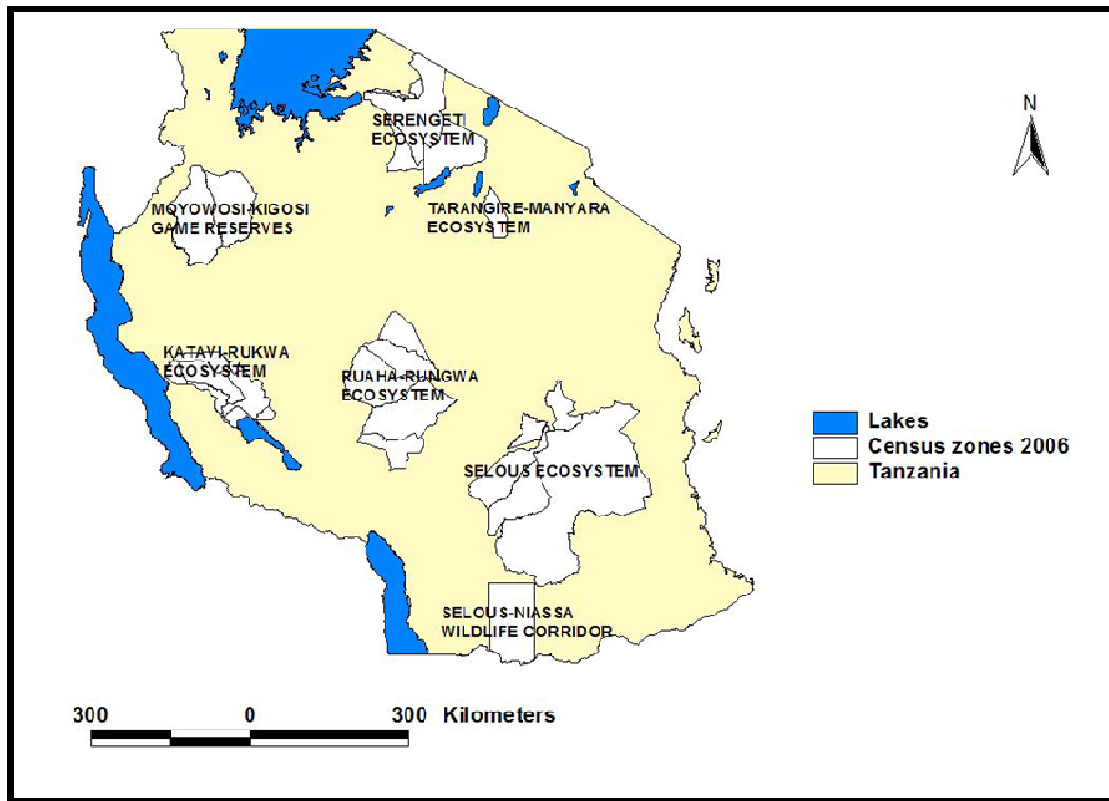


Figure 1: Key Ecosystems

## Analysis of the problem

### Poaching and illegal wildlife trafficking

The global illegal wildlife trafficking industry is rapidly increasing. As of 2011, the value of trafficking of wildlife (excluding fisheries and timber) was calculated to be between USD7.8 billion and USD10 billion per year<sup>1</sup>. Together with illegal fish and timber utilisation, this activity is the fourth largest global illegal trade after narcotics, humans and counterfeit products<sup>2</sup>. The most lucrative products include elephant ivory, tiger bone, Tibetan antelope, bear gall bladders, rhino horn and exotic birds and reptiles, with the main market destinations being traditional Chinese medicine, commercial products and exotic pets<sup>3</sup>. Poaching destabilises rural communities, affects national economies, impacts environmental processes and provides a non-traceable source of revenue for illegal and violent organisations.

Since 2007 poaching of elephants has risen significantly. It is thought that 35,000 elephants are killed per year for their ivory, for which there is a strong and rising demand in the Far East, particularly in China and Thailand, the United States of America (USA) and Europe are also major players. With a decline of almost 10% from 554,973 elephants between 2007 and 2012, it is considered that this is

<sup>1</sup>Myburgh, J. in: Haken, J. 2011. *Transnational Crime in the Developing World*, Global Financial Integrity, Washington, DC, USA.. In: WWF / Dalberg. 2012. *Fighting illicit wildlife trafficking: A consultation with governments*. WWF International, Gland, Switzerland.

<sup>2</sup>Global Financial Integrity, 2011. *Transnational Crime in the Development World*. [online] Available at: <http://transcrime.gfintegrity.org/> [Accessed 01 December 2013]

<sup>3</sup>Myburgh, J. in: Haken, J. 2011. *Transnational Crime in the Developing World*, Global Financial Integrity, Washington, DC, USA.. In: WWF / Dalberg. 2012. *Fighting illicit wildlife trafficking: A consultation with governments*. WWF International, Gland, Switzerland.



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the worst crisis faced by elephants since 1989<sup>4</sup>. Tanzania holds approximately 73% of Eastern Africa's elephant population<sup>5</sup> and is the primary source for the illegal trade in ivory.

The 16<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES held in Bangkok, Thailand, from 3-14 March 2013, took decisive action to tackle the disturbing spike in the illegal killing of the African elephant and rhino and smuggling of their ivory and horn. CITES Parties also took significant decisions on other species being pressured by illegal trade<sup>6</sup>. Tanzania has been a Party to CITES since 1979 and was represented at Ministerial level at CoP16.

### Resulting threats

#### *Biodiversity*

This surge in poaching puts both elephants and rhinos at increasing risk of extinction. The African elephant (*Loxodonta africana*) is classified by the IUCN Red List as Vulnerable, with the Central African population listed as Endangered; it has been argued that the Central African forest elephant subpopulation now qualifies for Critically Endangered status since roughly 80% of the population has been lost within three elephant generations – with 62% lost between 2002 and 2011<sup>7</sup>. With regards to Tanzania's population, the Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute (TAWIRI) has estimated that it may become extinct within seven years if current rates of decline continue<sup>8</sup>. Since the elephant is a keystone species of the African savannah ecosystem, the effects on these habitats and all other savannah species would be devastating.

#### *Socio-economic development*

With both elephants and rhinos being such iconic mammals of Africa and attractive species for tourist viewing, their absence would adversely impact Tanzania's tourism sector significantly. This would consequently impact on the socio-economic development of rural communities, preventing Tanzania's achievement of its national priorities such as its Vision 2025 and the MDGs. Trafficking of wildlife increases poverty since the true value of wildlife products is taken away from the local communities and, most often, out of the country. There is a redirection of wildlife-based benefits away from thousands of rural households whom are most dependent on their natural resources and experience the highest costs from living with wildlife, and aware from the national economy, towards selected few powerful criminals. The increase in wealth of these few people then enables the use of more highly technical equipment to increase the efficiency of poaching, thus creating a vicious cycle.

#### *National security*

Poaching and illegal wildlife trafficking activities put national security at risk; Sudanese militias are thought to have poached ivory for sales in Chad, Kenya and elsewhere<sup>9</sup>; these parties use violence

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<sup>4</sup>UNEP, CITES, IUCN, TRAFFIC 2013. *Elephants in the Dust – The African Elephant Crisis*. A Rapid Response Assessment. United Nations Environment Programme, GRID-Arendal.

<sup>5</sup> The Elephant Database: <http://www.elephantdatabase.org/>. In: UNODC, 2013. *Transnational Organised Crime in Eastern Africa: A Threat Assessment*. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

<sup>6</sup> Such as Asian big cats, great apes, pangolins, freshwater turtles and tortoises, certain tiger species and the Tibetan antelope, as well as deciding to request a study of the legal and illegal trade in wild cheetahs, and to assess the impact of this trade on the species' conservation in the wild. For more details read Scanlon J, CITES CoP16, Bangkok, 2013: A 'Watershed Moment' for Combating Wildlife Crime. ISSD Biodiversity Policy and Practice Guest Article#17, April 2013

<sup>7</sup>Maisels, F., Strindberg, S., Blake, S., Wittemyer, G., Hart, J. et al. 2013. Devastating decline of forest elephants in Central Africa. PLoS ONE 8(3): e59469.

<sup>8</sup>African Wildlife Trust, 2013. Tanzanian elephants could be extinct within seven years. [online] Available at: <http://africanwildlifetrust.blogspot.co.uk/2013/05/tanzanian-elephants-could-be-extinct.html> [Accessed 25 November 2013]

<sup>9</sup>Begley, S. 2008. Extinction Trade: Endangered animals are the new blood diamonds as militias and warlords use poaching to fund death. *The Daily Beast*. <http://www.thedailybeast.com/newsweek/2008/03/01/extinction-trade.html>. In: WWF / Dalberg. 2012. *Fighting illicit wildlife trafficking: A consultation with governments*. WWF International, Gland, Switzerland.

## **Government of Tanzania: Strategy to Combat Poaching and Illegal Wildlife Trade**

whenever necessary in order to complete their operations<sup>10</sup>. Furthermore, poaching and wildlife trafficking fuels corruption, reducing economic stability and hindering growth.

At ground level, poachers are becoming increasingly more efficient in their hunting techniques, using automatic firearms and more recently, in Zimbabwe, cyanide in order to poison waterholes and saltlicks; both techniques enabling the rapid slaughter of whole elephant herds<sup>11</sup>. In addition, the middlemen involved in the trafficking of the animal products are becoming more skilled at disguising their goods and avoiding arrests at country exit and entry points. There is therefore an enormous urgency for the combating of the ivory trade and slaughter of elephants at both national and international levels. Tanzania, being the largest elephant-holding country in East Africa, is key for the conservation of the African elephant as a whole and therefore requires a significant investment.

### **Long-Term Solution**

Government recognises that the long term solution for Tanzania is that poaching and illegal trafficking of wildlife is successfully combated and eliminated in order to reduce threats to biodiversity, socio-economic development and national security. Measures to be taken to achieve this need to address: high consumption; poverty; and weak law enforcement capacities. Sustainable financial, human and technical capacity is required in order to successfully address these issues for the long term.

#### ***Strengthening law enforcement capabilities***

Laws need to be enforced at every stage of the poaching-trafficking-consumption chain. Therefore, effective law enforcement will require stronger efforts in tackling poaching in National Parks, Game Reserves and other Protected Areas as well as unprotected areas; tackling criminals in transit, including within Tanzania on major highways and at export points along highways as well as at airports and seaports; followed by law enforcement at the end point both at country entry points and within product manufacturing stations and retail outlets.

There are several stages of law enforcement which need to be addressed in order to tackle criminal activity: crime prevention; investigation; crime detection; pre-emptive activities; arrest; prosecution; conviction; penalty; and the designation of poaching as a 'serious crime'.

#### ***Poverty Reduction***

Some of the measures taken to reduce national poverty should be increasingly focused on rural areas where communities share space and resources with wildlife; the combination of poverty plus conflict with wildlife provides a strong incentive to local communities to become involved in poaching and trafficking. An effective means to reduce rural poverty as well as to assist in the conservation of wildlife is to support the development of livelihoods that depend on the sustainable use of natural resources or on wildlife conservation. This would be tackled through a multi-sectoral approach.

#### ***Reduce consumption***

In order for illegal trafficking of wildlife products to be combated, the consumption of such products needs to be eliminated. Part of this involves stronger enforcement of the law in consumer countries against illegal trading of products of protected wildlife species. Most countries, including EU States, have legal ivory markets where they sell antique ivory etc. China and Thailand have markets that have allowed post 1990 ivory (China's supply is almost gone while Thailand harvests ivory from local elephants). Measures have been taken to reduce demand in both States, such as the China ivory crush, and Thailand is currently consulting on legislation to close its domestic market for new ivory.

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<sup>10</sup>Leggett, T. and Dawson, J. 2011. *Organized Crime and Instability in Central Africa: A Threat Assessment*. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), Vienna, Austria. [http://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/Studies/Central\\_Africa\\_Report\\_2011\\_web.pdf](http://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/Studies/Central_Africa_Report_2011_web.pdf). In: WWF / Dalberg. 2012. *Fighting illicit wildlife trafficking: A consultation with governments*. WWF International, Gland, Switzerland.

<sup>11</sup> According to various media accounts during late 2013

## Barriers

Many barriers exist which have so far prevented the implementation of measures to combat illegal wildlife trafficking in Tanzania.

### **Law enforcement**

Government recognises that a primary barrier obstructing effective law enforcement for wildlife crime is a lack of systems in place to link criminal activities in National Parks and other wildlife areas to national police and criminal investigative services.

Capacity, resources and infrastructure available for law enforcement in and out of Protected Areas is generally weak (This can be contrasted with the period 1998–2007 in which the Wildlife Division had sufficient resources especially financial and equipment. Poaching was low and Game scouts were motivated). Rangers are ill equipped and insufficiently trained in patrolling, establishing appropriate relations with the local communities, evidence gathering and data recording to effectively enforce the law. A lack of small aircraft and vehicles reduces speed of responses to crime and therefore reduces the chances of arresting perpetrators.

A lack of intelligence-informed and coordinated law enforcement is restraining the ability to better target efforts and resources. Studies conducted within Wildlife Division have shown that in every 1115 employees, only 50 were trained as intelligence officers<sup>12</sup>. With better intelligence of the type and location of criminal activity, efforts may be targeted at specific geographical areas, with appropriate resources and support thereby greatly increasing efficiency. Furthermore, a lack of a centralised intelligence base and trained analysts (with data sharing capacity and communications capabilities) prevents the ability to predict criminal activity, rendering law enforcement a responsive rather than preventative measure.

Generally there is inadequate use of sophisticated technology in anti-poaching activities. This results in successful anti-poaching being dependent on human resources, whereas with the use of technology staff numbers may be reduced, helping to minimise costs and reduce risk of conflict between rangers and poachers. For example, the use of thermal imagery equipment in patrolling will be more effective in spotting trespassers than the naked eye, therefore reducing numbers of staff necessary for patrols. Use of night vision equipment increases the safety of rangers by enabling activity undertaking during periods of darkness.

The technology used in customs departments at borders, particularly at sea ports, is also inadequate in intercepting the smuggling of illegal goods, again resulting in heavy reliance on human resources which requires a greater financial investment. Furthermore, the technology used for forensic analysis of evidence also lacks in sophistication, meaning that potential for items of evidence to enhance criminal investigations or to strengthen prosecutions in court is much reduced.

**Capacity at judiciary level is weak.** Knowledge of wildlife laws, offences and penalties is low amongst staff, as is knowledge in evidence handling and presentation in court, which weakens cases and reduces the likelihood of a suitable penalty. Inadequate institutional infrastructure reduces the strength of a case as it is passed through departments. In addition, if a case results in a successful conviction, the low penalties given for wildlife crimes does little to deter a sophisticated poacher or trafficker who may gain an income from ivory of many times the value of the penalty.

Wildlife crime is a transnational crime and therefore requires strong collaboration between law enforcement agencies both across borders and between supply and consumer countries. This level of

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<sup>12</sup>Head of Intelligence.(Wildlife Division) 2013. Capacity gaps of the Wildlife Division. (Personal communication, November 2013)

**international collaboration in law enforcement is currently lacking** in Tanzania. Various international taskforces have been established, such as the LATF; however, the latter lacks in expertise and support for data sharing and communications.

Wildlife crime law enforcement, and wildlife management in general, suffers from **inadequate funding and support from other sectors**. For example, the WD requires TZS 31 billion per year to implement its necessary activities but receives just approximately TZS 4 billion. A recent request to the TWPF for funds for intelligence building detailed TZS 2 billion but just TZS 60 million was provided<sup>13</sup>. In addition to government support, diverse means for revenue generation are lacking. Collaboration between government conservation managers, Civil Services Organisations (CSOs) and NGOs and the private sector would help to increase revenue generation as well increase support with regards to human and technical resources. For example, collaboration with wildlife tourism companies could bring further support for anti-poaching activities.

**The illegal wildlife trade is strongly linked with corruption.** Some examples of corruption in the environment and natural resource sectors have included: captive breeding programmes being used to disguise the export of wildlife specimens; public officials involvement in theft and illegal sale of ivory or other high-value items held in government stockpiles; the bribing of border officials or transport companies by private individuals or enterprises for the clearance or an export or import; members of the diplomatic corps transporting wildlife parts and derivatives across regions<sup>14</sup>.

According to UNCAC<sup>15</sup>, corruption is strongly linked to organised crime and economic crime, both of which occur in the context of wildlife crime. A report by a UK legal firm, DLA Piper, identified other factors including flaws in the criminal justice system, lack of institutional capacity and coordination between agencies, social and political factors (lack of urgency), and failure to engage key stakeholders such as the Ministry of Tourism all contribute to Tanzania's vulnerability to illegal wildlife trade<sup>16</sup>.

### ***Structural and Institutional Issues***

There are various institutional and structural issues that are barriers to the achievement of the long term solution. Corruption within the wildlife sector and other levels of Government greatly hampers anti-poaching and law enforcement efforts. The success of an anti-poaching and anti-trafficking strategy has a direct relationship with the effectiveness of anti-corruption efforts. Income generation, revenue retention and a stable budget allocation for Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism have not been resolved. The Ministry without reliable and stable financial resources, are unable to effectively scale up their operations to tackle the unprecedented rise in poaching and wildlife trafficking. A similar issue exists with revenue retention by WMAs being insufficient to finance and motivate sound management decisions. Private sector partners (primarily professional hunting concessionaires) play a considerable day-to-day support role to the management of most wildlife habitat outside National Parks and Ngorongoro Conservation Area. However, concessionaires' incentives are not necessarily aligned with sound management and conservation objectives, which can create disincentives to wildlife protection.

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<sup>13</sup>Head of Intelligence (Wildlife Division). Personal communication, November 2013

<sup>14</sup>UNODC, 2011. Corruption, Environment and the United Nations Convention Against Corruption. Papers from the special event "Impact of corruption on the environment and the United Nations Convention against Corruption as a tool to address it", fourth Conference of States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, Marrakesh, Morocco, 26 October 2011 [online] Available at:

[http://www.unodc.org/documents/corruption/Publications/2012/Corruption\\_Environment\\_and\\_the UNCAC.pdf](http://www.unodc.org/documents/corruption/Publications/2012/Corruption_Environment_and_the UNCAC.pdf) [Accessed 05 December 2013]

<sup>15</sup> Ibid.

<sup>16</sup> DLA Piper 2014. *Empty Threat: Does the Law Combat Illegal Wildlife Trade? A Ten-Country Review of Legislative and Judicial Approaches*. Produced by DLA Piper for United for Wildlife (a partnership between Conservation International, Fauna & Flora International, International Union for Conservation of Nature, The Nature Conservancy, Wildlife Conservation Society, WWF-UK, the Zoological Society of London and the Royal Foundation)

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The multiplicity of stakeholders and differences in stakeholder goals also hampers law enforcement and anti-poaching efforts. Different stakeholders hold differing views on wildlife conservation and on the strategies to be employed preventing coordinated engagement. However various consensus building initiatives within the government and with other stakeholders in the private sector, NGOs and international partners is building momentum for a shared vision. Implementation of controls for wildlife trade under CITES (not just ivory and horn) need to be improved and professionalised. This includes improvements to the legal trade in wildlife permitting, tracking and oversight, including MNRT, Ports Authorities, Customs Officers, Border Agents, Airport Regulations etc.

### *Poverty*

**The Government recognises that WMAs, as they are currently operated, are not sufficiently effective to lift rural communities out of poverty.** Strong local governance is critical to the long-term success of WMAs; however, this has been encountering considerable challenges. A review of five WMAs in Tanzania found that communication between villagers, council members and AAs is inadequate, with low awareness of WMAs and their structure and function amongst villagers, which leads to doubts of the honesty of their AAs in governance; village members are also not often clear of how and why decisions are made with private sector contracts, whereas it should be an open and transparent process. Greater transparency is needed in accounting, AA relations with investors, and in benefit sharing.

Budgets for strategies are unrealistic due to lack of knowledge in budgeting. In addition, the extending of permits and levying of fines is carried out only sporadically, with irregular record keeping.

The Government recognises that WMAs need capacity support for technical issues such as anti-poaching activities, as well as greater financial for the costs of establishing and operating WMAs. The diversification and enhancement of income generating activities needs support with benefits reaching households more directly. Capacity support for wildlife protection and monitoring of both wildlife and socio-economic impacts is also needed. The revised 2012 regulations provide a more supportive framework for transparency and benefit sharing; however, in terms of operational capacity and financing, a current lack of both aspects is obstructing achievement of the long-term solution.

### *Consumption*

Tanzania's government is aware that the first barrier obstructing the reduction of consumption is the fact that up until recently there was **little consideration for the reasons behind rising consumer demand**. This meant that the issue of consumer attitudes towards ivory products was not addressed; only the trade itself. Various factors have made controlling the illegal international trade in ivory difficult: a) domestic trade was still allowed, acting to maintain consumer interest in ivory products; b) the reduction of ivory available only served to increase its value and thus increased demand for it as a status symbol; and c) such strong consumer demand overrode the obstacles regarding legality and ivory trade in the black market increased. Some studies suggested that neither CITES, nor the Chinese regulators, have the capacity necessary to tackle the illegal ivory market in China on their own due to such a vast increase in demand<sup>17</sup>. This provides strong support for an international, collaborative programme to tackle illegal wildlife trafficking. However, measures to deal with both demand and supply are key as emphasised in the outcomes of CITES CoP16 as well as in paragraph 203 of the Rio+20 outcome document. CITES had great success post 1990 in reversing the poaching

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<sup>17</sup>Vandegrift, J. 2013. Elephant poaching: CITES failure to combat the growth in Chinese demand for ivory. Virginia Environmental Law Journal 102. [online] Available at:

<https://litigation-essentials.lexisnexis.com/webcd/app?action=DocumentDisplay&crawlid=1&doctype=cite&docid=31+Va.+Envtl.+L.J.+102&srctype=smi&srcid=3B15&key=b48864a140423d0c38fd5456df75ac76> [Accessed 20 November 2013]

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and smuggling. Elephant populations recovered continent wide. In the past 5-8 years we have seen an upsurge in the poaching and smuggling due to many factors; in response to this trend we have seen serious responses tackling both demand and supply. Some examples include the measures taken by UNODC, INTERPOL, WCO, UNWTO and others on both demand and supply.

The importance of conducting consumer research can be seen from the results of a study conducted by the conservation NGO WildAid, with Horizonkey Research Consultancy Group, in 2012. Through interviews with almost 1,000 residents of Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou, and with focus groups of professionals and government officials, the study found that more than 50% of participants did not believe that elephant poaching was common. Furthermore, only 33% believed that elephants were poached for their tusks, with the same number believing that ivory was sourced from naturally dead elephants (this belief was particularly strong in Beijing). Had this knowledge been available previously to inform strategic planning, much more effective measures could have been taken to tackle ivory trafficking at the source, through dispelling these widely believed myths.

Also importantly, the study found that 43% did not know how to distinguish between legal and illegal ivory products, and 94% of people asked agreed that the 'Chinese government should impose a ban on ivory trade to help stop poaching elephants in Africa'.

Tanzania also notes that a second barrier in tackling ivory consumption is that **inadequate communications between supply and consumer countries** has meant that consumers do not link their ivory consumption with the impacts on elephants, since they are not faced each day with news of elephant slaughters. This kind of 'out of sight, out of mind' phenomenon can be seen in other markets such as those for cheap clothing, the production of which exploits poverty stricken communities, including children, with consumer countries aware of the ramifications but able to ignore the issue.

### Relevant institutions, ongoing initiatives and collaborations

The **Tanzania Wildlife Protection Fund (TWPF)** was established under Parliamentary Act Number 21 of 1978. Objectives of the TWPF includes to facilitate and support the following: wildlife conservation inside and outside PAs, for anti-poaching operations and law enforcement; operations of the wildlife protection unit; conservation of wildlife; development of communities living in rural areas adjacent to wildlife PAs; conservation education; training and awareness creation in wildlife matters; capacity building in wildlife management; wildlife management research; and any other activity related to wildlife conservation.

The **Special Joint Task Force Team** was established by the MNRT and it is an informal collaboration between ministries, including members of the National Task Force (NTF). It has shown some success; for example, in 2012 members of the team seized TZS 618.4 million worth of elephant tusks, hippo teeth, buffalo meat, timber and other illegal products in Ruvuma region, as well as 297 firearms and other equipment. The team apprehended 163 suspects, with 55 cases filed in court, five convicted, with the heaviest sentence being ten years' imprisonment. Another operation in Lindi Region in 2012 resulted into the seizure of TZS 212.9 million worth of illegal items and 80 firearms.

**Tanzania Elephant Management Plan 2010-2015.** The Tanzanian Government, through the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT) developed the Tanzania Elephant Management Plan which outlined ten strategies for elephant management. These strategies are: 1) Elephant Number Management; 2) Ivory stockpiling Management; 3) Elephant Ivory Trading; 4) Community Benefits and Involvement; 5) Human-Elephants conflicts; 6) International Relations; 7) Elephant

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Protection and Law Enforcement; 8) Elephant Utilisation; 9) Elephant Conservation, Education and Awareness; and 10) Landscape System Management Approach.

### Establishment of Tanzania Wildlife Authority:

The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania concluded a long awaited plan of establishing the Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority (TAWA). Vide a Government order through Government notice number 135 published in the Government Gazette of 9th May, 2014. The Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism has set up a task force and terms of reference assigned to the task force include inter-alia :

- development of Authority's Strategic plan.
- establishment of TAWA requirements in terms of human, financial and physical resources
- Financing Plan, financial manual; and
- Establishment of Scheme of Services for the Authority

TAWA has been established in order to manage wildlife resources outside jurisdiction of the Ngorongoro Conservation Area and Tanzania National Parks. Specifically, some of the authority's functions include: to address all land use conflicts affecting wildlife in collaboration with relevant authorities; to manage human-wildlife conflict in collaboration with other wildlife management institutions; to ensure the systematic management of financial, human and natural resources for the conservation of wildlife; to collaborate with other institutions, private sector and communities to increase wildlife-based investments; to undertake law enforcement and curb the illegal off-take of wildlife resources; to participate in implementation of government commitments to national, regional and international obligations with regards to the development of the wildlife sector.

If the TAWA will be operationalised successfully, with sufficient capacity to implement its mandated functions, wildlife law enforcement in Tanzania will indicate a dramatic improvement. However, without financial and technical resources to create this capacity, there is a risk that the result will look like 'an old wine in a new bottle'<sup>18</sup>.

INTERPOL's **Wildlife Crime Working Group** facilitates the investigation of specific issues on an international level through bringing together specialised criminal investigators from around the world. Some of its current projects focus on communications, elephant and rhinoceros, forensics, illegal logging and wildlife operations. In 2008 its Operation Baba, involving more than 300 law enforcement officers, led to the arrest of almost 60 people and the seizure of 1 ton of elephant tusks in just one day. Congo, Ghana, Kenya, Uganda and Zambia were involved, setting a fine example of regional cooperation<sup>19</sup>. Since then, five similar operations have been carried out, altogether arresting 520 people, as part of its on-going Project Wisdom. Due to the effectiveness of INTERPOL's

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<sup>18</sup> Dr Charles Mulokos (TAWA secretary). 2013. Capacity of the Tanzania Wildlife Authority. (Personal communication) November 2013]

<sup>19</sup> INTERPOL 2008. *Africa sees largest-ever international operation against wildlife crime, coordinated with INTERPOL*. [online] Available at: <http://www.interpol.int/News-and-media/News-media-releases/2008/PR064> [Accessed 12 November 2013]

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cooperative approach, between September and October of this year, an INTERPOL-coordinated operation across Southern and Eastern Africa led to the arrest of 660 people and seizure of over 240 kilogrammes of elephant tusks, 850 timber logs and 20 kilogrammes rhino horns as well as charcoal, firearms, chainsaws, cannabis, heroin, other animal parts and 44 vehicles<sup>20</sup>.

**The International Consortium on Combating Wildlife (ICCWC)** includes the CITES Secretariat, INTERPOL, UNODC, the World Bank and the WCO. Its mission is 'to usher in a new era where perpetrators of serious wildlife crimes will face a formidable and coordinated response, rather than the present situation where the risk of detection and punishment is all too low'<sup>21</sup>. Although focusing support on law enforcement officers, it also seeks to develop law enforcement systems which consider the need for involvement of poor and marginalised rural communities in order to provide livelihood support. With all the skills and expertise of each member of ICCWC combined, the consortium is well able to provide support in the development of programmes in order to i) enhance awareness of wildlife crime; ii) provide institutional analysis and support; iii) build capacity of national institutions, sub-regional and regional enforcement organisations, taking into consideration the whole range of investigative and prosecutorial techniques; iv) foster coordinated enforcement actions; v) support analytic reviews, especially through its Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit (described below); vi) mainstream wildlife crime across relevant national agencies; vii) promote natural resource management and development; viii) understand and address drivers of wildlife crime; and iv) address the drivers of wildlife crime to reduce demand.

**The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)**<sup>22</sup> was established in 1997 through a merger between the United Nations Drug Control Programme and the Centre for International Crime Prevention, and its mandate is to assist member states in their struggle against illicit drugs, crime and terrorism. UNODC launched a pioneer programme in Indonesia in 2010 to promote good governance, law enforcement and anti-corruption measures in areas severely affected by illegal logging. It encouraged the use of its well-established tools to address corruption and weak capacity for controlling wildlife and forest crime (and their drivers. In 2011 UNODC launched its Tools and Resources for Anti-Corruption Knowledge (TRACK) portal and anti-corruption legal library (described below). The partner organisations involved included the UN Global Compact, UNDP, the African Development Bank, Asian Development Bank and the International Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities, amongst others. More recently, UNODC conducted a threat assessment of the trafficking of ivory from Eastern Africa to Asia<sup>23</sup>.

**Global Programme for Combating Wildlife and Forest Crime** by UNODC: The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), in response to the worsening levels of illicit trafficking of fauna and flora, has adopted a new 'Global Programme for Combating Wildlife and Forest Crime'. The Global Programme will be implemented over the next four years and drawing on UNODC's ability to assist with law enforcement and criminal justice concerns, the programme will support a number of areas such as building legislation to address this crime, strengthening investigative, prosecutorial and judicial capacities, and combating related issues of money-laundering and corruption. It will also support Member States in their efforts to introduce livelihoods to affected communities. The support provided by UNODC under the global programme comprises a range of measures including legislative

<sup>20</sup> INTERPOL 2013. *Ivory and illegal timber seized in INTERPOL-coordinated operation across Africa*. [online] Available at: <http://www.interpol.int/en/News-and-media/News-media-releases/2013/PR151> [Accessed 02 December 2013]

<sup>21</sup> CITES 2011. *The International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICCWC)*. [online] Available at: <http://www.cites.org/eng/PROG/ICCWC.PHP> [Accessed 14 November 2013]

<sup>22</sup> United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. *Introduction*. [online] Available at: <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/wildlife-and-forest-crime/index.html> [Accessed 17 November 2013]

<sup>23</sup> UNODC 2013. *Transnational organised crime in Eastern Africa: a threat assessment*. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Vienna.



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assistance, training and provision of essential equipment. Beneficiaries include police, customs, border officials, forestry/wildlife officials, prosecutors, judiciary and community groups. The initial focus of the programme is on providing support to undertake comprehensive assessments of current actions to combat Wildlife and Forestry Crime (WLFC) at a national level, using the ICCWC's WLFC Analytic Toolkit. These assessments will provide a platform for the identification and delivery of a range of activities, with a priority given to strengthening law enforcement capacity at local, national and regional level. Key Activities under the UNODC global programme are:

1. ICCWC Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit
2. Review and analysis of national legal frameworks
3. Law enforcement capacity building at the national/regional level
4. Container profiling units for wildlife and timber
5. Capacity building of prosecution and judiciary
6. Data gathering and analysis, monitoring and evaluation
7. Addressing supply and demand (livelihoods, awareness raising, CSOs)

**The Lusaka Agreement Task Force (LATF).** This is a three-tier institutional mechanism, with a Governing Council, including a minister from each party state. The task force's functions are to facilitate cooperation among national bureaus; carry out investigations at the request of the national bureau or with consent of the Parties concerned, and share evidence; collect, process and disseminate information on illegal trade activities through the use of databases; provide available information related to the return of confiscated fauna or flora to the country of original or re-export; as well as any other functions as determined by the Governing Council. The task force also cooperates with UNEP, the CITES Secretariat, the INTERPOL General Secretariat, the Organisation for Conservation of Wild Fauna and the WCO.

LATF activities within Tanzania have shown the importance of regional collaboration<sup>24</sup>; for example, in Dar es Salaam in 2011, investigations coordinated by LATF of ivory seized in Vietnam coming from Zanzibar, led to the arrest of a Chinese national; a 'kingpin' in the smuggling industry. In 2012, the first ever cross-border joint intelligence gathering between Uganda and Tanzania, led by LATF with the Uganda Wildlife Authority, Tanzania's WD and the TPF, built critical intelligence on poaching gangs in both countries. LATF is now strengthening cross-border wildlife officers networks between the two countries to help tackle these poachers and middlemen. Also in 2012, with funding from LATF and hosted by the WD, the first bilateral meeting between Tanzania and Zambia wildlife officers was held in order to cooperate wildlife law enforcement (under the Lusaka Agreement). Information was shared, with a consensus built on developing a cross-border operational framework.

**The CITES Ivory and Rhinoceros Enforcement Task Force.** One of the decisions made during the CITES COP-15 in 2010 was for the creation of this task force, the members of which include the Association of Southeast Asian Nations Wildlife Enforcement Network (ASEAN-WEN) Programme Coordination Unit, INTERPOL, the LATF, UNODC, WCO and countries in Africa and Asia which are most affected by the smuggling of ivory and rhinoceros specimens. It aims to exchange intelligence regarding smuggling of these items and develop strategies for combating illegal trade.

**The Partnership to Save Africa's Elephants** is a commitment by international NGOs, the African Wildlife Foundation (AWF), the WCS, IFAW, WWF and Conservation International, with several other partner organisations, to prevent further elephant poaching through targeting the chief drivers of poaching. The partnership will support governments in stopping poaching and ivory trafficking, as well as work to stop demand through building on current awareness campaigns and encourage greater engagement with consumer country governments.

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<sup>24</sup>Lusaka agreement 2013. *Articles archive for Law Enforcement.* [online] Available at: <http://www.lusakaagreement.org/lawenforcement.html> [Accessed 30 November 2013]

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**GIZ and BMZ** have supported social and economic development projects in Tanzania for many years. Since 1975, BMZ has supported Tanzania in projects focusing on health and water safety, energy, and the capacity of the East African Community for integrated market development. GIZ is currently supporting Tanzania with a Bilateral Biodiversity Program, 'Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in Tanzania'. Funds of USD 31.5 million between 2012 and 2016 are supporting activities in the Serengeti and Selous and at national and district level. GIZ is working closely with MNRT, including WD, Local Government Authorities (LGAs) and TANAPA, to reform wildlife management, community based conservation and benefit sharing (through FZS and WWF); to strengthen the management of the Serengeti NP and Selous GR, including through the formulation of security plans (both have been accepted) and training of rangers; and to improve social and economic infrastructure in selected districts and the PAs. A particular focus is placed on maximising security technology, to include the use of thermal imagery and surveillance aircrafts, and minimising human labour. GIZ also contributed funds for the Elephant Census in the Selous in October 2013, with the involvement of TAWIRI, TANAPA, WD and FZS<sup>25</sup>.

**Frankfurt Zoological Society (FZS)** has been based in Tanzania since 1950, with other offices across Africa. It has assisted TANAPA and GIZ in developing security plans for the Serengeti and Selous, and will continue its support for the implementation of these plans, ensuring that enforcement is strengthened. FZS also supported the undertaking of the elephant census in the Selous in October. Utilising German funds, FZS plans to conduct an assessment of strategic, tactical and operational measures taken in other countries (such as Kenya, Mozambique and Botswana) in order to develop a strategic model for Tanzania.

**The German Programme on Conservation and Sustainable Use of Natural Resources in Tanzania.** On request by the Tanzanian Government Germany initiated a new Biodiversity Programme in 2012 that provides support for the protection of Serengeti National Park and Selous Game Reserve. The new commitments are contingent on the UNESCO world heritage status of these two sites. The objective of the German contribution is: The effective conservation and sustainable use of natural resources contribute to rural development in selected districts and ensure that globally significant ecosystems remain intact. The target group of the programme is the predominantly poor rural population living in the vicinity of the protected areas. The main fields of activity comprise: 1. Reform of wildlife management on the national level, 2. Strengthening the district authorities in Mugumu and Loliondo in natural resource management, 3. Community-based conservation and benefit-sharing, 4. Strengthening the management of the Serengeti National Park and Selous Game Reserve, 5. Improving social and economic infrastructure in selected districts. The Programme will be implemented by GIZ and KfW in collaboration with TANAPA and FZS. The multilevel approach combines the different government tiers (national, regional, local). The estimated timeframe of the DC programme is at least five years. Funding committed so far amounts to EUR 31.5 million, with EUR 28.5 million allocated for FC and EUR 3 million for TC.

**The CITES Action Plan for the control of trade in elephant ivory. Originally adopted in COP-13, final amendments made in COP-15, 13<sup>th</sup> – 25<sup>th</sup> March 2010<sup>26</sup>.**

This action plan was formulated with the aim to ensure its implementation by all elephant range States and other Parties with an unregulated ivory carving industry or internal trade in ivory, as appropriate.

<sup>25</sup> Dorothe Nett 2013. GIZ wildlife security activities in Tanzania. (Personal communication, November 2013)

<sup>26</sup> **CITES 2010: Annex 2 of the Action Plan for the control of trade in elephant ivory.** [online] Available at: <http://www.cites.org/eng/doc/valid15/annex2.php#F11> [Accessed 10 December 2013]

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### Key points for action:

- Prohibit the unregulated domestic sale of ivory, to include strengthening of legislation against persons found in possession of ivory in suspicious circumstances;
- Issue instructions for all law enforcement and border control agencies to rigorously enforce legislations;
- Engage in public awareness campaigns publicising existing or new prohibitions on ivory sales;
- Range States to cooperate with relevant research projects studying the identification of ivory, such as through DNA sampling;
- Secretariat to seek assistance from governments, NGOs and international organisations in eradicating illegal exports of ivory from Africa and unregulated domestic markets, and to provide technical assistance to relevant countries in Africa and Asia in implementing this Action Plan.

**African Elephant Action Plan (as requested during the 15<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Conference of the Parties of CITES, Doha, 13<sup>th</sup> – 25<sup>th</sup> March 2010).** This plan was prepared by all African elephant range states, with a goal to 'secure and restore where possible sustainable elephant populations throughout their present and potential range in Africa recognising their potential to provide ecological, socio, cultural and economic benefits'.

### Key points for action (in order of priority):

- Reduce illegal killing of elephants and illegal trade in elephant products: this includes measures to 1) strengthen the capacity of law enforcement authorities/agencies to combat poaching and illegal trade in ivory and other elephant products; 2) harmonise national policies and laws relevant to conservation and management of African elephants within and across range States where possible; 3) strengthen the laws relevant to conservation and management of African elephants; and 4) strengthen the enforcement of laws relevant to conservation and management of African elephants;
- Maintain elephant habitats and restore connectivity;
- Reduce human-elephant conflict;
- Increase awareness on elephant conservation and management of key stakeholders that include policy makers and local communities among other interest groups;
- Strengthen range states knowledge on African elephant management;
- Strengthen cooperation and understanding among range states;
- Improved local communities cooperation and collaboration on African elephant conservation;
- African Elephant Action Plan is effectively implemented.

**The 16<sup>th</sup> meeting of the CoP to CITES in March 2013** considered issues such as a decision-making mechanism for a process of trade in ivory; monitoring the illegal killing of elephants and the illegal trade in ivory and other elephant specimens. One of the points for action detailed the development of national ivory action plans by eight parties, including Tanzania. Tanzania's ivory action plan includes legislation and regulations strengthening, law enforcement, ivory stockpile database management, monitoring and evaluation, cross-border cooperation, public awareness and education, and community-based conservation.

**The Tanzania Elephant Protection Strategy (TEPS):** This is a GOT strategy spelling out important steps in protection of critical elephant habitat and populations and any serious strategy for wildlife security should clearly articulate the connections and includes both short- and long-term solutions and corresponding action plans.

### Key points for action – short-term, Selous:

- Involve the army in an intensive and large-scale law enforcement operation to 'break the will of the gangs and send a strong message to the trading syndicates';
- Strengthen the judiciary system to respond to the arrests resulting from the operation, with an emergency Act proposed for stiffer penalties for both killing/attempting to kill and elephant and for trading ivory;
- Secure support from the private sector and NGOs for supplies and equipment for patrols, transport and overnight accommodation;

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- Continued liaison between the Tanzanian government and the consular representatives of demand countries to emphasise the severity of the issue, until the situation is resolved;
- Heavy injection of funds to the Selous GR through reintroducing the revenue retention scheme, whereby the reserve will retain the majority of its own revenue, in accordance with budgets designed to support the additional requirements of emergency action.

### Key points for action – long-term, national level:

- Formation of a specialist anti-poaching unit within the army to provide additional support to wildlife authorities whenever necessary (as in Botswana);
- A specialist army and police unit in cooperation with National Intelligence/Security with regards to intelligence gathering and surveillance, particularly at ports and border crossings, to break the supply chain through joint operations; collaboration with regional neighbours, international monitoring agencies and NGOs;
- Development of a successful WMA model, with participation of all stakeholders in analysis of failings to date and possible solutions;
- Greater role of scientific data in PA management, with aerial census and behavioural studies, with cooperation between WD, TAWIRI and international NGOs, with data made available to the public;
- Utilisation of aerial surveillance aircrafts to increase efficiency of monitoring and tracking of poachers;
- Modernisation of technology, including the Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART) software, digital radios, infrared equipment, with training of rangers in utilisation;
- Increase benefits to rangers and equalise salaries, rewards and trainings between TANAPA and WD rangers;
- Increase number of rangers to TANAPA levels, with increased efficiency through better intelligence and rapid response teams;
- Expert training sought from international experts in anti-poaching and law enforcement.

**The African Elephant Summit<sup>27</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> December 2013, Gaborone, Botswana.** This international meeting was attended by was held in early December 2013 in order to decide on and plan for the most urgent measures that need to be taken across elephant-range countries. Fourteen draft measures were decided upon.

### Urgent measures:

- To use existing laws and prosecution protocols to secure maximum and therefore deterrent sentences for wildlife crime;
- To form and support National Interagency Mechanisms to allow immediate action against anyone involved in illegal elephant killing or trade in ivory;
- To enhance capacity of law enforcement and wildlife protection agencies at the national level;
- To introduce elephant poaching and illegal ivory trading as a standing agenda item of National Security Committees in countries where such activities may fuel internal conflict or external aggression;
- To improve the coverage of monitoring of elephant populations, levels of illegal killing and illegal trade;
- To strengthen cooperation among law enforcement agencies through participation in activities of the CITES Ivory Enforcement Task Force and the use of controlled deliveries in law enforcement;
- Signatory states to recommit to the objectives of relevant regional wildlife law enforcement networks;

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27 IUCN 2013. African Elephant Summit, Gaborone, Botswana 2-4 December 2013. Draft Urgent Measures for Discussion. [online] Available at: [https://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/african\\_elephant\\_summit\\_draft\\_urgent\\_measures\\_for\\_discussion\\_2\\_dec\\_2013\\_1.pdf](https://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/african_elephant_summit_draft_urgent_measures_for_discussion_2_dec_2013_1.pdf) [Accessed 04 December 2013]

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- To pool and mobilise financial and technical resources from both national and international sources, using existing mechanisms such as the African Elephant Action Plan, to support the implementation of these urgent measures;
- To undertake national public awareness programmes of the illegal ivory trade and its impacts;
- To implement efficient measures to register and secure ivory stockpiles;
- To develop and implement strategies for reducing consumer demand for illegal ivory;
- To engage with communities living with elephants in conservation through increasing local rights and capacity to manage wildlife;
- To strengthen existing or implement new legislation to classify wildlife trafficking involving organised criminal groups as a 'serious crime'; and
- Support the development of a network of accredited forensic laboratories to enhance intelligence and quality of evidence in court.

**London Conference on Illegal Wildlife Trade** held in February 2014 brought together global leaders to help eradicate illegal wildlife trade and better protect the world's most iconic species from the threat of extinction. The London Summit resulted in the signing of the London Declaration which contains commitments for practical steps to end the illegal trade in rhino horn, tiger parts and elephant tusks that fuels criminal activity worth over \$19 billion each year. Key states, including Botswana, Chad, China, Gabon, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Tanzania, Vietnam, United States of America and Russia, have signed up to actions that will help eradicate the demand for wildlife products, strengthen law enforcement, and support the development of sustainable livelihoods for communities affected by wildlife crime. These Actions include:

- Support for continuing the existing international ban on commercial trade in elephant ivory;
- Renouncing the use of products within governments from species threatened with extinction;
- Amending legislation to make poaching and wildlife trafficking "serious crimes" under the terms of the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime;
- Strengthening cross-border co-ordination and support for regional wildlife law enforcement networks;
- Further analysis to better understand the links between wildlife crime and other organised crime and corruption, and to explore links to terrorism.

One of the outcomes of the conference was the creation of the **Elephant Protection Initiative (EPI)**: led by Botswana, Chad, Ethiopia, Gabon and Tanzania, and in partnership with other states, NGOs, and the private sector, the EPI aims to support the fundraising for the implementation of the African Elephant Action Plan, close domestic sales of ivory and observe a 10-year moratorium on any future international trade in ivory.

**Tanzanian Wildlife Summit to Stop Wildlife Crime and Advance Wildlife Conservation** held in May 2014 focused on ending poaching and illegal wildlife trafficking in Tanzania and creating a model of valuing Tanzania's land and wildlife. The key action items established during the summit, to which this proposed strategy contributes strongly, are:

- Key action 1: Creation of TAWA
- Key action 2: Gradual recruitment of a total of 5,000 rangers by 2018
- Key action 4: Establishment of an Inter-Ministerial Task Force to coordinate training and enforcement of wildlife laws
- Key action 5: Registry and annual inspection of all Government-held ivory stocks by engaging independent third party audits (with the support of UNDP)
- Key action 6: Establishment of a joint MNRT-Ministry of Local Government Task Force to better define the devolution of authority to local communities and improve local governance of resources
- Key action 7: Review conducted of wildlife hotspots outside of protected areas for engaging community conservation efforts
- Key action 9: Commission to review and recommend measures by which tourism may better contribute to wildlife conservation
- Key action 10: Joint statement made by leading faith organisations to stop wildlife crime

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- Key action 13: Regional conference to be held in October 2014 to enhance regional cooperation
- Key action 14: A Partnership Framework to be signed by global partners
- Key action 15: A Basket Fund to support implementation of actions

## II. STRATEGY

### Strategic goal and objective

The proposed strategy intends to support and build upon current actions being taken, both internationally and within Tanzania, in order to both increase the effectiveness of these actions and ensure better coordination between agencies and organisations in the implementation of shared objectives. In particular, it supports the implementation of the key actions of the CITES Action Plan for control of trade in elephant ivory (amended in 2010) and the corresponding African Elephant Action Plan (2010); it will act as a leading example for the implementation of the actions decided upon during the recent conferences, the African Elephant Summit in Botswana (December 2013) and the London Conference on Illegal Wildlife Trade (February 2014); and it will be critical for Tanzania's successful completion of its Elephant Management Plan 2010-2015, its Elephant Protection Strategy, its ivory action plan and, most recently, the actions of Tanzania's Wildlife Summit (May 2014), all described above.

In addition, it aims to harmonise funding sources in order to enable the appropriate distribution of funds across each planned measure. Furthermore, it intends to source and combine international expertise and technical resources to maximise capacity for successful and sustained implementation of the strategy. For example, UNODC will provide support with the implementation of particular actions which form part of their own global strategy, such as strengthening container controls at air- and sea-ports. Finally, the strategy aims to provide a replicable example of well-coordinated, efficient and effective combating of illegal wildlife crime through tackling the root causes and other strongly related factors, on local, national and international levels, which other countries and regions may subsequently apply to their own specific needs. The strategy developed will require a total funding of US\$ 50Million for the duration of the first 5 years.

### Strategy Goal and Objective:

**Goal:** *Tanzania provides an example of efficient and effective implementation of a national strategy for combating poaching and illegal wildlife trafficking.* This will be through the dramatic decline in poaching and illegal wildlife trafficking through the development and implementation of innovative and collaborative strategies for law enforcement in combating wildlife crimes.

**Objective:** *To strengthen institutional capacity at national and local level to combat poaching and illegal trafficking of wildlife in Tanzania through improvement of law enforcement, promotion of sustainable utilisation of natural resources, and strengthened relationships with consumer countries.*

### Interventions to address barriers

Each barrier described above will be tackled through the implementation of activities within three main components which correspond to the primary factors involved with the illegal wildlife trade: weak law enforcement, poverty and consumer demand for ivory. Each strategy objective is discussed below and outcomes related to the recent Tanzanian Wildlife Summit described above.

### Strategic Objective 1. National and sub-national capacity for intelligence-led, highly coordinated law enforcement

Interventions made under this component will address the following barriers:

- Wildlife poaching and illegal trafficking is not sufficiently recognised as a serious crime;
- Insufficient communication between wildlife and security sectors;

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- Inadequate capacity and resources available for law enforcement;
- Lack of coordinated, intelligence-informed enforcement;
- Inadequate use of sophisticated technology;
- Weak capacity at judiciary level;
- Penalties for wildlife crimes that are not reflective of the crime;
- Insufficient international collaboration for law enforcement;
- Inadequate funding and support from other sectors;
- Strong links between illegal wildlife trade and corruption.

Specifically, the strategy will deliver 23 outputs in contribution to six outcomes within the first component, each explained below:

***Outcome 1.1: Focused coordination at national level with a focus on intelligence-led, targeted preventative and pre-emptive efforts increases avoided crime rates (linked to Summit Key Action 4)***

### **Output 1.1.1: National Assessment using ICCWC's Wildlife and Forestry Crime Analytic Toolkit.**

A national assessment of Tanzania's wildlife and forestry crime issues, the mitigation measures required and national capacity needs for their implementation and degree of support required in accordance need to be carried out to understand the true situation. The national assessment will also include an exhaustive situational analysis and initial poaching threat analysis that will include analysis of: the perpetrators or Opposing Illegal Forces (OIF) involved in poaching and illegal natural resource use; their capacities; How they are funded; How they operate; Potential strengths; Potential weaknesses; OIF relationships with the local population; Potential indicators of poaching; and Areas of activity. This will be conducted using ICCWC's Wildlife and Forestry Crime Analytic Toolkit, likely spearheaded by one of the ICCWC founding partners such as UNODC. The results of the ICCWC assessment will then be used to guide the delivery of various capacity-related outputs as part of the intervention (other outputs within this component), including identifying specific levels of intervention according to capacity needs raised during the assessment process. The research data findings would form part of the WCU database. Reviews will also be conducted into the structural enablers of poaching and wildlife trafficking involving in-depth analyses of the underlying structural issues including: Income generation, revenue retention and a stable budget allocation for MNRT/WD; Improvement and professionalisation of controls for wildlife trade under CITES (not just ivory and horn); Revision of concessionaire's incentive system for private sector partners, consistent with sound management and conservation objectives; and enhanced fight against corruption.

**Output 1.1.2: A national wildlife crime unit established within the MNRT, resourced and trained for intelligence management and transfer for improved cooperation between TANAPA, NCAA and WD, the National and Transnational Serious Crimes Unit (National Task Force-NTF) and the CITES ivory task force.**

**A Ministerial Committee on Wildlife Security** will be formed, chaired and hosted by the Minister for Natural Resources and Tourism or their appointed representative and incorporating other line Ministries, likely including the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Office of the President and the Ministry of Defence amongst others. The purpose of the Ministerial Committee on Wildlife Security is to provide high-level government oversight of a newly formed national **Wildlife Crime Unit (WCU)**, to be housed within the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (Wildlife Division—WD).



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The national level wildlife crime unit (WCU) will be established within MNRT in order to unite the wildlife and security sectors in addressing wildlife crime. The unit will be composed of members from WD, TANAPA, Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority and the Tanzania Forest Services (TFS), with secondments from the national task force—NTF, including public prosecutions, police and customs, immigration and intelligence agencies; and configured to act as or host strategic national level Tasking and Coordination Group (TCG). It will contain a separate ‘sealed’ intelligence section for the management of human intelligence (HUMINT) and signals intelligence (SIGINT) as well as the all-source Joint Poaching and Analysis Centre (JPAC). The WCU will report directly to the Ministerial Committee on Wildlife Security and be headed by a **commanding officer** who will also sit on the Ministerial Committee in an observer and advisor capacity. The intelligence section will also directly report to Tanzania’s intelligence services and be headed by an appointed **intelligence officer**. The WCU will operate as an independent specialist unit and where necessary will call upon and liaise with the WD’s and TANAPA’s anti-poaching units as well as the CITES ivory and rhino task force, the Transnational Organised Crime Unit (TOCU)—with likely support from UNODC—and upon INTERPOL representatives. An on-going Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of Natural Resources and the Ministry of Home Affairs will allow for the WCU to access the NTF, and thus the intelligence and law enforcement expertise of the police, CID, intelligence, customs, immigration departments and military forces whenever necessary.

The WCU will be based at MNRT headquarters in Dar es Salaam. It will in turn manage six ecosystem-level **Tasking and Coordination Groups (TCG)**, in the following ecosystem hotspots: Serengeti, Tarangire, Moyowosi, Ruaha, Katavi and Selous. Each TCG will be designed to grow and contract according to the scale of a particular task, calling on resources from other TCG and the WCU as required.



Through this output, the WCU will be set up. Staff will be selected and include an operations tasking team, an intelligence section, and secure facilities found within MNRT. A commanding officer and intelligence officer will be appointed. Secure digital radio systems will be installed in the WCU (and in 6 TCG across the country). The WCU will be equipped with analytical software, including the i2 Ibase and the Analyst notebook or similar system, for analysis of data from crime scenes found during PA patrols, HUMINT and SIGNINT—including mobile phone data recovery. Training will be provided on

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the use of this equipment. Technical resources (training and equipment) will also be provided for analysing recovered handsets. A capacity needs assessment will then be conducted of the WCU and its members; appropriate training programmes will be conducted—likely by INTERPOL and specialist international trainers with police and intelligence backgrounds—in order to build capacity for intelligence data gathering, analysis and exchange (using the software and equipment above), crime scene management, investigative techniques, case management and transfer. Standard operating procedures will be designed and put in place to address operational procedures and communications between WCU members, ecosystem-level TCG and relevant departments nationally and at regional, PA and district levels. Training will also include the identification of legitimate versus illegal wildlife and natural resource products including confiscation procedures to ensure no confusion during inspection of harvested natural resources at checkpoints. Training will also be provided on differentiating between the various types of poaching, including small scale, artisanal hunting, encroachment, trophy hunting, gear or seasonal violations, smuggling, commercially-oriented crimes, and other sorts of violations.

Staff will then be examined on their knowledge and skills gained during the trainings, as well as their aspirations and motivations for the role and their operational history. Anti-corruption measures will also be emplaced within the WCU and its operational field sections (TCG), in order to ensure transparent and honest operations within the unit, likely utilizing tools from the UNODC-spearheaded Anti-Corruption Tools Inventory.

The WCU will collaborate closely with TANAPA, which has established an Intelligence Department at its headquarters, as well as with the Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority (NCAA) and the recently established TAWA. It will pay particular attention to supporting the technical capacity of TAWA. This will enable strong collaboration in intelligence and operations, according to each authority's mandates.

The WCU will include an experienced driver and helicopter pilot, representative of the police and armed forces, and experienced ranger, to be on stand-by 24 hours per day with replacement staff working on a rotational basis, so that an immediate response can be given to any requests at TCG level for back up in a planned operation or emergency. Members of units working on enforcement should declare their assets and these should be periodically assessed.

Finally, longer-term technical support will be given to strengthen capacity and institutional structures for the nascent Tanzania Wildlife Authority TAWA to eventually house the WCU (One of the major accomplishments of the Tanzanian Wildlife Summit held in May 2014 was the formalisation of TAWA). A mentorship programme will be developed to allow this to happen. Recommendations for the design and implementation of the strategy, especially for the establishment of WCU, will be developed to take into consideration these structural changes to the Wildlife Division.

### **Output 1.1.3: Tasking and Coordination Groups established in key ecosystem-level poaching hotspots and resourced for leading intelligence-led law enforcement in support of WD rangers (KDUs, GRs), NP rangers, NCAA rangers and Local Government rangers, and reporting to national WCU.**

Under this output, law enforcement practices will be shifted from a focus on maximising human resources towards maximising intelligence and moderating human resources. Within each of six key ecosystems (Serengeti, Tarangire, Moyowosi, Ruaha, Katavi and Selous), **Tasking and Coordination Groups (TCG)** will be established, each staffed with a skeleton staff, including a chief coordinator/public liaison officer, SIGINT officer, HUMINT case officer and legal liaison officer (with database link to JPAC). Staff levels will grow and contract according the task need, pulling resources from the WCU and other TCG as appropriate. The unit will steer dedicated, intelligence led operations under the

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command of the WCU, supported by dedicated case officers and their networks. It will also serve as a communication point between NP and GR rangers, police departments, appointed intelligence officers, community-based monitoring networks, WD and TANAPA rapid response units. Each TCG unit will report to the national WCU, transferring intelligence and evidence. It will be staffed 24 hours per day, seven days a week, and will be resourced with field equipment, communications (digital radios and surveillance) equipment, and data analysis and transfer software, with members trained by relevant specialised members of the WCU and NTF, as well as external specialists, in intelligence gathering and analysis, to include the covert penetration of criminal syndicates. Information gathered in the field by rangers, informers or covert agents will be stored and analysed within this unit, in order that intelligence be built and utilised for targeted attacks on suspected criminals, ideally before the crimes are committed.



The TCG will cover ‘problem’ districts (poaching hotspots) according to the ecosystem but including Namtumbo, Kilwa, Tunduru, Masasi, Nachingwea, Liwale, Rufiji, Kilombero, Morogoro rural, Mvomero, Kilosa, Ulanga, Mpanda, Maswa, Bariad, Manyoni, Meatu, Ngara, Sikonge, Kibondo, Kahama, Longido, Simanjiro, Monduli, Kiteto, Handeni, Kilindi, Iringa rural, and Mugumu. Coastal districts will also need covering on an occasional level, addressing port security, but these will be managed directly by the WCU in Dar es Salaam in conjunction with the NTF.

Following this, rapid response teams will be established in each TCG for anti-poaching capacity, in coordination with the locations of current WD and TANAPA rapid response teams. All units will be equipped and trained for aerial and ground movement, with radios communications, GPS and thermal imagery night vision equipment. Units will be trained in conducting rapid responses.

The TCGs through the WCU will collaborate closely with TANAPA’s Intelligent Department units, as well as with the NCAA and TAWA, to ensure coverage of all protected areas and land outside of protected areas, and implement an integrated ecosystem-based approach.

### **Output 1.1.4: Capacity and Training Support to WD, TANAPA, NCAA and TAWA staff anti-poaching units incorporating creating necessary linkages to the Tasking and Coordination Groups**

Under this output, a capacity assessment will first be conducted of the WD, TANAPA, NCAA, TAWA and Local Government staff in order to assess training needs and resources necessary for sufficient capacity to operate as mobile rapid response units. Trainings will be conducted as appropriate in order for these units to be able to respond quickly and efficiently to requests from the wildlife authorities and TCGs in arrests of suspected criminals. Training will also be provided to strengthen the intelligence departments of each authority.

### **Output 1.1.5: Intensive, collaborative law enforcement operation across all poaching hotspots, common transport routes and country exit/entry points.**

As a matter of urgency, a country-wide, collaborative and intensive law enforcement operation will be devised, to replicate—but improve upon—previous operations such as Operations Uhai, Baba, and

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Tokomeza, which have resulted in the arrest of hundreds of criminals and seizures of thousands of weaponry items and illegally acquired goods. These collaborative operations will involve coordination with TANAPA, NCAA and TAWA in enforcement operations in all priority ecosystems such as Mkomazi/Tsavo, Kilimanjaro/Amboseli (trans-boundary in nature), Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Saadani, Ruvuma, and many others which are known to be impacted either by poaching or as conduit for poached items. These operations will also cover other areas severely affected by illegal trade, particularly that of forestry products such as timber, logs and sandalwood. Temporary additional facilities, measures and human resources will be emplaced for evidence gathering, storage, analysis and for holding of suspects in order to effectively manage the expected influxes. INTERPOL and specialist trainers from international military forces, police, judiciary and intelligence agencies will be employed for a short, intensive training session for rangers, forensic scientists, police, customs, judiciary, and advisory support during the one-month long implementation of the operation. As with previous operations, this should successfully lead to a high number of arrests and convictions, with a strong warning given to other criminals through the issuing of maximum penalties, based on existing legislation, to those convicted. Intelligence gathered from suspects and convictions will be input into a wildlife crime intelligence database within the MNRT. A strong focus on delivery through clear codes of conducts to protect human rights will be required throughout.

### **Output 1.1.6: Creation and implementation of a national Wildlife Security Doctrine.**

The national Wildlife security doctrine will be a recognised and accepted framework of best practice guidelines for every level of the wildlife security function. Such doctrine will include elements ranging from ranger welfare to inter-agency cooperation /coordination. Doctrine will not only support the aim of a national wildlife security plan but also acts as a guide at every level of implementation. The doctrine will be used to support accountability and identify when best practices are being ignored. Doctrine is an essential element of operational efficiency and a vital component for wildlife security operations, which are in essence a low intensity form of counter insurgency.

A campaign plan will then be developed consisting of the three major elements; Strategic, Operational and Tactical based on an operational philosophy of “Shape, Secure and Develop” which will be laid down in the doctrine or best practice document. The following fourteen principles are examples of the Operational element of wildlife security operations:

- Primacy of conservation and security purpose.
- Understand related threats and outcomes
- Unity of effort.
- Understand the human terrain.
- Understand the natural terrain.
- Secure human and wildlife populations.
- Neutralise the poaching threat.
- Gain and maintain popular support locally and internationally
- Operate in accordance with the law.
- Integrate intelligence.
- Prepare for the long term.
- Learn and adapt.
- Maintain relevant deterrents
- Be flexible

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The wildlife security doctrine will also contain a code of conduct which is essential to the good order and discipline of any such force. The lack of such internal governance has more than any other aspect been responsible for the lack of operational effectiveness.

Consistency monitoring mechanisms will also be established to ensure that the new organisational arrangements developed add value, are mutually reinforcing and contribute to overall strategy effectiveness. These mechanisms will be used to ensure the efficacy of coordination between the Tasking and Coordination Groups; monitor the development of security plans for the different protected areas; monitor the establishment of taskforces in the hotspots to promote cooperation with the private sector and NGOs; and assess enforcement coordination and collaboration in investigations between the WCU and the existing National and Transnational Serious Crimes Task Forces.

### **Output 1.1.7: Creation of an inter-ministerial unit to enhance coordination and cooperation amongst government institutions including strengthening of the MNRT institutional capacity to host the unit**

An inter-ministerial unit will be created to catalyse political will in other ministries and agencies as well as enhancing intra-governmental cooperation in the implementation of the strategy. The unit will be chaired and hosted by the Ministry for Natural Resources and Tourism or their appointed representative and incorporating other line Ministries, likely including the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Office of the President and the Ministry of Defence amongst others. The MNRT will be supported in the creation of the inter-ministerial unit to enhance coordination and cooperation amongst government institutions. In order to ensure effective coordination, the MNRT will be supported in institutional strengthening of its capacity to host this unit. Training and capacity building support will be provided to MNRT to enhance coordination and fiduciary management capabilities to lead the national response on wildlife conservation. MNRT will also be supported to convene technical and regional Ministerial meetings to assess the implementation of Summit outcomes. The unit would enhance the identification of institutional responsibilities and the unique role of other important participants in this effort, such as: Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Transportation, PMO-RALG, Office of the President (including intelligence services); Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ministry of Defense; Ports and Airports authorities etc. It will also ensure that strategic measures to be implemented take into consideration of weaknesses outside MNRT as well as providing solutions and mitigation strategies to complementary issues not under MNRT's strategies. The unit will therefore ensure that the proposed strategy will be party of the "whole of the GoT strategy".

### ***Outcome 1.2: Higher risk of successful conviction and strong penalties deters criminal activity (linked to Summit Key Action 4)***

#### **Output 1.2.1: Strengthened judiciary capacity at district level for higher conviction success rates and a stronger deterrent against poaching.**

In order to achieve this output, intensive training will be provided to state attorneys and district magistrates, depending on the findings of the national assessment, on the following: wildlife laws, their relevance to national security and therefore significance of wildlife crimes, each stage of the prosecution process, how to prepare for trial, minimum requirements for a file in terms of quality of evidence, presentation and handling of evidence exhibits, with standard operating procedure established for case management and rapid referral through departments. Judiciary toolkits, checklists and guidelines will be introduced and implemented for easy referral during operations.

Corruption within the judiciary system will also be addressed, through the sensitisation of magistrates for honest and fair judgments; employment of independent case monitors and court observers, case

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analysis and publication; the utilisation of electronic transcription system in courts so that records cannot be changed. Available anti-corruption tools will be utilised as necessary.

**Output 1.2.2: Legislative/policy framework strengthened for greater support against environmental crime.** Wildlife crimes are not yet considered serious crimes, and legislation and policies reflect this. Therefore, a process will be initiated to review current policies and legislative frameworks and strengthen these in order to increase risks for poachers and illegal traders. The reviews will also take into consideration the findings by DLA Piper which developed a report for the United for Wildlife partnership on legislative and judicial approaches in combating wildlife crime in ten countries. Collaborate with policy makers, MNRT, security departments and biodiversity experts to establish appropriate long-term positioning of wildlife crime within the political and legal framework, with appropriate penalties established. Since Kenya has recently dramatically increased its penalties, if Tanzania does not do the same the result will be that criminals previously operating in Kenya will simply shift their operations to Tanzania. This may also occur from other range state nations that have stiffer penalties/enforcement practices. Intensive training will be given to parliamentarians and other policy makers, based on the national capacity assessment results, but potentially on the following: wildlife and forest resources laws, integration of environmental research into policy and decision making, integration of international policies into national policies, policy implementation and enforcement procedures. Consultations with MNRT, security departments and biodiversity experts will determine the most appropriate positioning of wildlife crime and corresponding penalties. A new Act will then be formulated and publicised, providing for the harsher penalties for wildlife-related crimes.

### ***Outcome 1.3: Strengthened capacity for ground-level wildlife protection in and around Protected Areas (linked to Summit Key Actions 2 and 15)***

#### **Output 1.3.1: Improved NP and GR wildlife crime law enforcement through empowerment of rangers and the use of specialised technology.**

Activities implemented here will follow the example set by the GEF/UNDP-supported SPANEST project based in Tanzania's Southern Circuit of PAs, which focuses on the increased use of technology and ranger training. Under this output, in support of intelligence-led law enforcement, NP management and GR ranger staff in five parks and five reserves will be resourced for anti-poaching activities through the utilisation of highly technical equipment such as thermal imagery night vision equipment, remote recording devices, vehicle-repeaters, and GPS devices, in order for greater effectiveness per unit effort; with the use of technology maximised, human labour will be minimised. In addition, rangers will be better supported through general equipment such as Bivvy bags equipped with mosquito nets, rain gear, camouflage materials and first aid equipment. Equip 430 newly recruited WD Rangers with field equipment including tents, rain gear and uniforms as well as equipping the WD Rangers with patrol vehicles. Security plans will be formulated for each PA, based on those recently formulated for the Serengeti NP and the Selous GR; rangers in 10 PAs will be prepared for their implementation through intensive training in the use of the above equipment as well as in patrolling, criminal tracking, smuggling techniques, the gathering, handling and transfer of evidence. Linkages will be formed with the district anti-poaching units for efficient transfer of data to intelligence leaders. Finally, anti-corruption measures will be emplaced, according to the findings of the national assessment.

**Output 1.3.2: Improved mechanisms for monitoring wildlife and applying data to support intelligence.**

Under this output, biodiversity data will be better monitored and applied to wildlife crime prevention. Elephants and other targeted wildlife species will be closely monitored using collars and electronic tagging, attachable cameras and camera traps in known poaching areas; the tusks of several members of key herds will be microchipped and DNA samples taken and recorded in order to track movements in case of poaching. This data will be fed into the DNA database within TAWIRI and WD, copied to the intelligence database within the WCU. Other information regarding poached elephants and ivory seizures will be fed into the ETIS and MIKE databases as appropriate; including improved monitoring of the efficiency and effectiveness of law enforcement through the use of SMART - a ranger-based monitoring tool.

**Output 1.3.3: Effective funds management and increased revenue generation for wildlife conservation and management including the establishment of a Wildlife Conservation Basket Fund.**

In order to increase the availability of funds for wildlife conservation in Tanzania, the operation of the TWPF will be reviewed and updated in order to more effectively fund conservation. For example, a basket fund (special account) will be created within the TWPF, with mechanisms emplaced to enable donors to specify the allocation of their funds, and funds transfer mechanisms will be improved for increased transparency. The establishment of a **Wildlife Conservation Basket Fund** will require the collaboration of MNRT with UNDP and other stakeholders in developing an agreed upon fully-costed results framework for combating wildlife crime and advancing wildlife conservation. Consultative meetings will be held to implement the partnership framework through a collaborative initiative with the Environment Development Partners Group. This will result in a signed agreement and programme to combat wildlife crime and advance wildlife conservation, managed through a basket fund. In addition, a prioritisation of GoT actions and budget commitment (including MNRT and newly identified funds) will help other actors (donors and private sector) commit funding in complementary ways. The WCU and others will be enabled to use a standardised application form in order to request funds. Such funds will include those generated from the harsh penalties issued for wildlife crime, to be directed straight back to wildlife protection. In addition, revenue retention schemes will be reinstated and improved for greater retention of funds within GRs, as they had been in operation in the Selous GR. Measures will also be taken to diversify funds generation within PAs, such as through the promotion of additional tourist activities or voluntary conservation levies. Emphasis for this will be placed on the Southern Circuit of PAs, in order to relieve the Northern Circuit of current tourist population pressure. Revenue generation and distribution mechanisms for protected areas and wildlife management will also be developed that will be adjusted to suit national parks managed by TANAPA and other types of protected areas under the responsibility of the WD.

**Output 1.3.4: Improved collaboration between government, private sector (e.g. tourism companies) and NGOs with regards to wildlife protection and management.**

In order to achieve this output, task forces will be established at regional level in five hotspot regions to encourage the collaboration between government and local private sector companies and NGOs and facilitate greater private sector investments into wildlife conservation and management. Other means of support for wildlife management through the private sector and NGOs will be investigated, for example the provision of human or technical resources from NGOs as and when necessary, or public-private partnerships in security activities.

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The government will engage with hunting companies to encourage improved supervision of hunting activities so that wildlife is managed on a sustainable basis and in accordance to wildlife regulations.

Finally, increased collaboration with existing private law enforcement expertise will be supported through the facilitation of joint patrols inside NPs and GRs.

### **Output 1.3.5: Improving law enforcement through enhanced personnel recruitment and training for the Wildlife Division, TANAPA, NCAA and TAWA**

Effective law enforcement requires sufficient personnel. Wildlife Division, TANAPA, NCAA and TAWA personnel needs will be bolstered through the hiring of 3,767 rangers and wardens through Tanzania Wildlife Protection Fund and an MoU with the Donor community to provide funds to employ the required number of rangers/wardens. Funds provided will support the training and equipping of the newly recruited personnel including salaries, housing, training, medical policies, and logistics. This funding will support training and capacity development as the government develops sustainable financing mechanisms and structures that will continue to support personnel after the time period expires including possible government budgeting for personnel enumeration, future training and other capacity development needs. At all levels, successful training has to be based on rigorous recruit selection with each recruit attaining the minimum standards required. Training also has to be “to task” alongside training tests set at regular intervals throughout the year to justify each serving members pay grade, i.e. performance reviews and performance contracts. There also has to be a “cradle to grave” plan for how a ranger “lives his career” and most importantly training needs to be relevant to responsibility at all levels. Training would also include Kiswahili language courses as well as English courses. Importantly, the rangers/wardens recruited should be recruited locally, in order to make maximum use of his/her in-depth knowledge of the area being protected, and to also ensure that he/she has a greater sense of responsibility and ownership over the resources and can directly demonstrate to his community the benefits of working in wildlife protection. This will enhance effective law enforcement and collaboration across all wildlife authorities.

### ***Outcome 1.4: Increased capacity for detection of smuggled wildlife products leads to increased rate of interception (linked to Summit Key Actions 2 and 5)***

#### **Output 1.4.1: Greater resources at all border and customs points for detecting smuggled goods.**

Under this output, customs departments will be equipped and trained in the use of high-tech scanning equipment and trained sniffer dogs and will be given additional staff members in order to further increase the rate of detection of smuggled goods. Selected staff will act as clandestine monitors, with recording devices, to support intelligence gathering. Training will also be given on the application of roadblocks along major highways and known smuggling routes, at constantly changing locations, for increased random checks of container vehicles. In addition, an independent communications system will be emplaced for coordination between customs and wildlife departments via the WCU in order to enable targeted interceptions of identified suspects. Finally, anti-corruption measures will be emplaced to ensure honest operations within departments.

#### **Output 1.4.2: Support UNODC in implementation of UNODC Container Control Programme in priority border points.**

Under this output, collaborate with UNODC-WCO in the implementation of their Container Control Programme, which will serve to vastly increase capacity for efficient and thorough monitoring of export containers at air/sea ports. It will begin with a technical needs assessment at each port in



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order to establish priorities for capacity building. A comprehensive training programme will be conducted for customs staff, to include basic theoretical and practical training in aspects such as risk analysis, cargo inspection, information exchange, post-seizure investigations; followed by advanced training specifically for environmental crime, counterfeit goods and other aspects relevant to Tanzania (according to the needs assessment); followed by work experience and regular mentorships by trainers. Also as part of the programme, port control units (PCUs) will be established at selected container terminals, staffed by those trained above, with liaison points with WCU and the Transnational Organised Crime Unit, to report to the NTF. Each unit will be equipped to target high risk containers, increasing efficiency of searches, through the use of specialised CHawk software, a Container Intelligence system for searching and tracking of containers, and to enhance information-exchange with other ports through the use of a secure communications application, Container Comm.

### **Output 1.4.3: Forensics analysis laboratory established and operating within WCU, supporting DNA intelligence management and evidence presentation in court.**

A forensics laboratory will be established as part of the WCU and sufficiently equipped for forensic scientists to collate analyse all intelligence and evidence gathered by both the wildlife and security departments, to include facilities for DNA analysis (of tusks and of human DNA samples) and data storage and for secure storage and preservation of evidence. Trainings will be given in DNA and other forensic analysis such as that of fingerprints, faeces, other non-biological items, as well as in appropriate mechanisms for appropriate communication between the gatherers of the evidence and evidence presenters in court, such as the utilisation of the Forensic Information Data Exchange System. With the analysts fully trained and resourced for DNA analysis, an operation will be conducted to take DNA samples of each tusk within government stockpiles for identification if necessary, for input into a central DNA database within the WCU. This should be carried out as a matter of high priority, due to the continued risk of infiltration of such tusks into the illegal trade chain – quickly eliminating corruption in this respect. Tanzanian authorities via the INTERPOL National Crime Bureau (NCB) can use INTERPOL's large DNA database for checks as well as adding DNA information to the database to support better internal responses. Therefore links will be made under this output to ensure two-way exchange of DNA information to support the international effort. Inventory/assessment of the wildlife crime issues and mitigation measures will be conducted in a collaborative study with UNODC/UNEP/World Bank using the ICCWC Wildlife Crime Analytic toolkit. This will enable accounting of ivory stocks and lead to the establishment and annual inspection of all government Ivory stockpiles. Developing an Ivory stockpile inventory will involve indelibly marking all tusks and ivory pieces, assigning a unique number for each piece of marked ivory and collecting samples from all ivory seizures for profiling. The inventory will involve weighing and measuring the tusks, marking the tusk in accordance with CITES requirements, recording the tusk data including a photograph, sorting and storing worked ivory in marked and sealed bags and maintaining clear storage logs. The Ivory stockpile inventory will also incorporate work done by TAWIRI in its Elephant Management Plan (2010-2015) which also outlined conducting a stockpile inventory.

### ***Outcome 1.5: Improved international collaboration helps to combat illegal wildlife trafficking at all points of the supply chain (linked to Summit Key Action 13)***

#### **Output 1.5.1: Strengthened relations between Tanzania and INTERPOL in order to better collaborate with Asian law enforcement efforts.**

In order to fully realise the potential of INTERPOL in combating illegal wildlife trafficking in and outside Tanzania, the Tanzanian government and other relevant authorities such as the NTF and the

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WCU (to be established) need to be better aware of INTERPOL's functions, technical expertise, its global network and the role it could play in support of Tanzania. Following this, training needs to be given to relevant Tanzanian authorities in the type, presentation and precision of data required for effective utilisation by INTERPOL in its operations so that the role of INTERPOL may be realised as fully as possible.

### **Output 1.5.2: Linkages established between the Transnational Organised Crime Unit (TOCU) (currently being established) and the WCU for efficient management of criminal cases of transnational significance.**

Under this output the formalisation of the TOCU will be supported. It will be led by the police department, with representatives from TISS, WD and INTERPOL, with a mandate to report to the NTF. All roles and responsibilities will be defined for both transnational and national criminal investigations. Mechanisms will be established for liaison between TOCU and the WCU and the customs department, in order to coordinate criminal investigative activities with transnational relevance. This will require representatives of State Attorneys from office of Director of Public Prosecution and Attorney General Chambers who are important in consultations on mutual legal agreement on international criminal matters.

### **Output 1.5.3: Strengthened regional collaboration both within East Africa and between all elephant range countries across Africa for law enforcement.**

In order to strengthen regional collaboration in law enforcement it will be necessary to review current international collaborations and task forces, such as the LATF, INTERPOL, Horn of Africa WEN and newly established WENSA, in order to identify the most effective and relevant collaborations for the current circumstances and for Tanzania-specific issues, and the appropriate positioning for Tanzania and the role it should play. Lessons will also be drawn from ICCWC. Membership of more than one of these could cause conflicts of interests or reduce clarity and prevent achievement of objectives. Active involvement of Tanzania within the task force decided upon will be initiated to enable its contribution towards collaborative objectives. In-depth analyses of existing processes and on-going efforts as well as institutional responsibilities will also be conducted e.g. country-wide anti-poaching and anti-trafficking operation 'Tokomeza' under the lead of the President's Office; reform of Wildlife Division and establishment of Tanzania Wildlife Authority (TAWA); obligations under CITES; existing platforms for cross-country cooperation etc. In addition, the role and involvement of private sector and non-governmental organisations in the implementation of a comprehensive framework for wildlife protection and management will also be assessed.

### **Output 1.5.4: Greater intelligence and control of the entire transport chain.**

Achievement of this output will greatly enhance the effectiveness of law enforcement against wildlife trafficking, through enabling the capture of trafficking 'kingpins' as the ivory moves upwards through the transport chain and thus through the value chain. Close consultations will be held with known transit and consumer countries in order to develop and implement a controlled deliveries scheme through the covert electronic tagging of smuggled goods identified at border crossings or ports and consequent close monitoring of its movements, close communication with each responsible department as it moves through across countries and sectors and a well-coordinated arrest at the optimum opportunity. Also as part of this output, research will be conducted as to the most appropriate initiative to 'follow the money' of the ivory trafficking chain, so that profit margins may be determined at each stage and sources of corruption may be identified.

***Outcome 1.6: Infrastructural Development for enhanced law enforcement in and around Protected Areas (linked to Summit Key Actions 1 and 2)***

**Output 1.6.1: Strengthen Protected Area infrastructure to enhance patrols by rangers and reduce inadvertent encroachment into PAs.**

This will involve Boundary demarcation exercises conducted for all Protected Areas including awareness campaigns for surrounding communities on the PA boundaries; incorporating GIS mapping to determine boundaries and land surveys. In addition, roads, bridges, outposts, monitoring posts for rangers and surveillance campsites will be developed with minimal environmental damage, in order to enhance the effectiveness of patrols as well as movement within PAs for management purposes. This will include undertaking maintenance works of existing road networks and bridges in Protected Areas i.e. all-weather roads. The target roads will include those that are not covered by existing National Trunk Roads Development Plan and Local Government Roads Development programmes.

**Output 1.6.2: Improved welfare of law enforcement officers and communities surrounding PAs.**

In order to improve the welfare of communities and law enforcement personnel, the strategy will facilitate the establishment of housing for rangers and other wildlife law enforcement personnel including housing for the rangers' families around PAs, based on environmental impact assessments. Development of education and health welfare facilities in and around PAs to improve the welfare of rangers and other law enforcement personnel as well as providing an incentive to surrounding communities through outreach.

**Strategic Objective 2. Improving rural livelihoods through enhanced community-based management of natural resources**

Interventions made under this component will address the following barriers:

- Weak governance of natural resources;
- Inadequate sharing of benefits;
- Ineffective management of resources;
- Ineffectiveness of WMAs to alleviate poverty in rural communities;
- Increased human-wildlife conflicts.

Specifically, the strategy will deliver nine outputs in contribution to four outcomes within the second component, each explained as follows:

***Outcome 2.1: Community involvement in wildlife crime law enforcement activities supports i) reduction of wildlife crime, ii) local income generation, and iii) improvement of relationships between communities and governments (linked to Summit Key Actions 6 and 9)***

**Output 2.1.1: Community-based monitoring networks established and operationalised in each poaching hotspot district, to support the WCU and TCGs in information gathering.**

In order to achieve this output, a number of community members selected from villages across each poaching hotspot district will be supported to form a funded community-based monitoring network, potentially based on the Honorary Wildlife Warden approach. Thus, each community within poaching hotspots will have a community-based policeman to ensure cooperation between the police and community members, based on trust. With mechanisms in place to report to the corresponding TCGs of each poaching hotspot, each network will be trained in the legal context of wildlife poaching and trade, common poaching techniques and equipment used, appropriate law enforcement measures,

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conducting patrols, species identification, evidence handling, data recording and in reporting to the TCG, with appropriate equipment supplied and utilised by the network. Systems will also be emplaced for other local individuals to approach this network with intelligence information and for this to then be transferred to the TCG. These networks will thus act as additional eyes and ears for the district TCG as well as providing a strong visible presence against poachers. Rewards will be provided through a special fund at WCU level. Privacy of informants will be ensured at all times.

***Outcome 2.2: WMAs are supported to operate at their maximum potential, providing significant financial and social benefits to local communities through the sustainable management of natural resources (linked to Summit Key Actions 6 and 9)***

### **Output 2.2.1: Capacity strengthened for local governance of WMAs**

Under this output, Authorised Associations will be supported for effective and transparent financial and strategic planning for WMA management through the design and implementation of a comprehensive organisational capacity development programme, through a participatory process, to enable the longterm planning for investment opportunities, formulating business strategies and budgets, as well as increasing the ability of the AA to negotiate contracts with private investors. AAs will also be supported in carrying out regular awareness activities within WMA communities of the WMA and its management and operations in order to encourage local trust of AA leadership and full understanding of AA member election procedures to prevent any wrongly extended power of individuals. In addition, a transparent and efficient fund management system with an appropriate structure of checks and balances will be developed to ensure transparency and sound management of the TWPF and to secure financial support.

### **Output 2.2.2: Macro-governance capacity of WMAs improved.**

Several actions will be taken to increase the overall effectiveness of WMAs through improving macro-governance capacity. First, the Tanzanian government will be supported to review and adapt current (or formulate new) policies regarding the cross-sectoral management of natural resources in order to support WMA implementation, to guide the integration of sustainable resource use amongst a variety of stakeholders. WMA facilitators will work with AAs, private sector partners and the WD to review the roles and responsibilities of each actor and undertake a participatory process to redefine them, and with greater clarity, so that gaps in knowledge do not lead to gaps in efficiency in management or abuse of power. Also through stakeholder participation, appropriate revenue collection and management options will be established in order to maximise financial benefits to WMAs as well as maximise transparency and accountability as revenue is directed towards the WD, divided and reallocated back towards the AAs. In addition, a system will be developed for monitoring the performance of WMAs with regards to both socio-economic and wildlife impacts. Finally, MNRT and WMA facilitators will be supported in the piloting of WMA and VLFR schemes in forested areas with high potential for sustainable local income generation, in order to facilitate a more integrated approach to CBNRM through the linking of wildlife conservation and forestry.

### **Output 2.2.3: Economic and enterprise opportunities and implementation enhanced in WMAs.**

Efforts will be made to diversify support for sustainable natural resources-based livelihoods and enterprises through development of a specific revenue generation programme aimed at improving household and individual benefits through entrepreneurial natural resources-based opportunities. This programme may include the piloting and upscaling of natural resource product value chains which benefit from and contribute to local livelihoods, WMAs and conservation; the supporting of

village-based micro-credit activities; or enhancing the benefits of tourism investments in WMAs through the local provision of food supplies for hotels, for example<sup>28</sup>. Finally, support will be given for securing significant investment from the private sector, in terms of financial resources and skills, for improving the sustainability and performance of WMAs. Incentives will be developed by the AA Consortium and MNRT to attract private sector investment into existing WMAs, ensuring appropriate investments and compliance of investors to WMA regulations, as well as engaging support for WMA establishment. In addition, innovative approaches to wildlife management and benefit sharing will be developed that build on the existing framework for wildlife management and taking full stock of its strengths and shortcomings. This will include an enhanced community inclusion in policy development and implementation process. In areas where WMAs development is not possible, strong outreach efforts to local communities will be put in place to ensure that communities develop and maintain a sense of ownership of their wildlife.

**Output 2.2.4: Assessment of the Current Status of all Game Controlled Areas in Tanzania.**

In achievement of this output, the WD will be supported to collect and collate baseline information regarding all GCAs in Tanzania in the form of maps, reports and satellite images; following this, field work will be conducted including through interviews with local government officers, village leaders and other stakeholders such as locally operating NGOs and CBOs, in order to assess the current status and performance of GCAs.

***Outcome 2.3: Diversification and enhancement of wildlife-related economic benefits on individual and community level increases incentives for conservation (linked to Summit Key Action 7)***

**Output 2.3.1: Piloting of Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES) initiatives for habitat/wildlife conservation**

PES schemes are already being implemented in Tanzania, including in Northern Tanzania where agro-pastoralists are paid an annual fee by tourism operators to enforce limits on agricultural expansion, charcoal production and wildlife poaching on their village land. In addition, the tourism operators fund four game rangers in each village in order to support the anti-poaching activities. Under this output, similar schemes would be researched and piloted elsewhere in Tanzania, based on the lessons learned from the Northern Tanzanian and other schemes.

Dialogue between tourism operators and local communities will ascertain buy-in and concerns of each party so that a mutually beneficial agreement can be made with a sufficient annual payment to outweigh the opportunity costs of not utilising their resources as specified in the contract. Appropriate means of transparency and fairness in payments must be ensured, with existing local governance units taking responsibility or new authorities established if necessary. Trial implementation, close monitoring of wildlife impacts and payment management, and documentation of lessons learned will then help in the schemes' adaptation as necessary, and their replication and upscaling if successful.

**Output 2.3.2: Employment in wildlife conservation promoted through nation-wide scholarship and fee subsidies programme for young people to obtain qualifications in wildlife protection**

In achievement of this output a programme will be set up whereby a certain number of scholarships or subsidies are available to students each year to study wildlife management and conservation-related diploma/degree courses. These may be sponsored by the government education authorities,

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<sup>28</sup>WMA evaluation, led by USAID.

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tourism operators, NGOs, or TANAPA, on the condition that the qualified students return to their local area to serve as game rangers or in similar roles. The sponsorship opportunities will be distributed evenly across Tanzania so that the maximum number of communities may be involved and gain awareness of the benefits of supporting conservation.

All actors in wildlife conservation, including government authorities as well as NGOs, will contribute to the facilitation of the scheme, in raising awareness of the opportunities amongst communities and in managing the selection processes, in order that the programme is accessible to as many communities as possible.

***Outcome 2.4: Human-wildlife conflict mitigation reduces losses experienced by communities, therefore enabling a purely positive relationship between communities and wildlife (linked to Summit Key Actions 7 and 9)***

**Output 2.4.1: Human-wildlife conflict prevention measures developed through participatory process and piloted to establish most effective measure.**

As part of this output, a participatory process will be undertaken amongst stakeholders and wildlife authorities of areas most affected by human-wildlife conflict in order to review the effectiveness of current measures to prevent human-wildlife conflict (with a focus on elephants). Based on these, a variety of measures will be planned and piloted in these key areas, focusing on land use types, crops, deterrents and warning systems, for example. The effectiveness of these measures will be closely monitored and a participatory follow-up review will enable appropriate decision making with regards to the most suitable measure for preventing conflict.

**Output 2.4.2: Human-wildlife conflict response measures developed through participatory process and piloted to establish most effective measure.**

In addition to establishing the most effective prevention measures, where prevention is too difficult it is necessary to have effective response measures emplaced to minimise the damage caused by wildlife. With this in mind, a similar participatory process will be undertaken to review current or previous response measures and determine a variety of alternatives to pilot in key conflict areas. These measures may involve effective reporting systems or rapid response mechanisms. Following the pilot period, optimal measures will be established through participatory evaluations and rolled out in key areas.

**Strategic Objective 3. Awareness raising in supply, transit and destination countries helps to both change attitudes towards wildlife crime and build international support**

Interventions made under this component will address the following barriers:

- Little consideration for the reasons behind rising consumer demand;
- Inadequate communications between supply and consumer countries

Specifically, the strategy will deliver five outputs in contribution to three outcomes within the third component, each explained below:

***Outcome 3.1: Increased awareness of biodiversity conservation and environmental crime amongst general public in Tanzania reduces willing involvement in illegal wildlife trafficking (linked to Summit Key Action 10)***

**Output 3.1.1: Awareness campaigns targeting the supply side of wildlife trafficking conducted using a variety of measures to reach a wide audience as well as enhancing public awareness of the measures to address the national response to advance wildlife conservation.**

This output will be aimed at raising awareness amongst the general public of Tanzania, particularly populations in rural areas where poaching is likely to occur or in cities where there are risks of local involvement in wildlife trafficking activities. Public awareness of the national response to combating poaching and illegal wildlife trafficking will be enhanced through consultative meetings to sensitise the public and key stakeholders on the national strategy and the various measures to be implemented. A variety of media will be used to target all demographics; these may include recorded interviews with wildlife and security officials, documentaries, short films and cartoons to be distributed over radio and television, as well as via mobile campaigns in more poverty-stricken areas. Non-conventional approaches will also be piloted, such as communications with religious leaders whose sermons may carry high influence among followers. The campaigns will include raising awareness of the harsher penalties issued (as part of Component 1). Efforts will be taken to have conservation and wildlife crime education included in school curricula in order for the issue to become well engrained in the younger generation before opportunities or necessities for involvement in wildlife crime arise. Dialogue will also be held with newspapers and other news distributors to secure an agreement to give wildlife crimes and their punishments higher priority in their publications; possibly so that a regular space is reserved for any news of arrests and convictions.

***Outcome 3.2. Consumer demand is reduced through strengthened relationships between source and consumer countries and increased awareness amongst citizens of consumer countries (linked to Summit Key Action 14)***

**Output 3.2.1: Improved relations between diplomatic communities of source and consumer countries.**

As part of this output, capacity will be enhanced for the diplomatic communities of both source and consumer countries of ivory to conduct regular communications and information-sharing regarding activities in tackling wildlife trafficking, or news of poaching incidents, in order to identify priorities for action, and also to raise greater awareness of the issue. This output will build upon the existing 'Group of Friends on Poaching and Illicit Wildlife Trafficking', a UN platform for collaboration created in September 2013 and led by Germany and Gabon governments. The Group is composed of member states from all regional groups and serves greater and more closely communicated knowledge of slaughters of elephants and other impacts of ivory trading will also help to reduce any covert desire among the diplomatic community for ivory products.

**Output 3.2.2: Support given to country governments to conduct awareness campaigns and consumer research.**

Under this output, MNRT and other wildlife NGOs in Tanzania will provide support to relevant consumer country organisations in implementing awareness raising strategies or consumer research, through advising on the scientific and technical aspects of ivory trafficking. Increased media communications will be supported between Tanzania and consumer countries through the agreement by consumer country media to include on their general agenda a strong (and where possible, visual) focus on any incidents of elephant and/or rhino slaughter, and other wildlife crime incidents, and to emphasise the link with ivory products. Tailored communications strategies will be developed to ensure that the issues are widely understood and made relevant to audiences who are generally not familiar with the African context and the global implications of poaching and wildlife trafficking. The

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government will also engage with civil society organisations based in demand countries to take advantage of local expertise and knowledge and to ensure that the message is delivered in an appropriate and effective way.

***Outcome 3.3: Donor support is leveraged through strong publicity of illegal wildlife trafficking issues in Tanzania and within Africa (linked to Summit Key Action 13)***

**Output 3.3.1: Ensure Tanzania's participation in all international events regarding anti-poaching, wildlife crime or other related issues in order to increase publicity amongst developed countries and leverage donor support.**

In achievement of this output, the Tanzanian government will be supported to build upon its relations with INTERPOL, Asian countries, other elephant range states and the rest of Africa and keep updated on current and emerging issues in order to be able to initiate or ensure participation in the organising or implementation of any international event regarding wildlife trafficking, poaching, security, tourism development, sustainable management of natural resources or other relevant topic. During these events efforts must then be taken to maximise publicity, with high media representation and a media strategy prepared (and constantly updated) so that any opportunities for media appearances and requests for support may be seized.

**3.3.2: Develop and maintain continuous publicity for illegal wildlife trafficking and its impacts.**

As part of this output, a diverse array of social media platforms, such as Facebook, Twitter or YouTube, will be utilised in order to publicise wildlife crime and investigation activities to a wide international audience, for example through short films or frequent news updates. The potential for a televised documentary series will be investigated, to focus on investigations of wildlife crimes. Such criminal investigation series are popular among a wide range of viewers and so a focus on wildlife crime would have high potential to generate significant interest in the issue, worldwide. Through this, links will be provided for donor support for wildlife protection activities.



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### III. STRATEGY PRIORITIES AND BENEFICIARIES

#### Short and long term priorities

The table below lists all strategy outputs under short, medium and long term priority. This indicates the urgency with which each output must aim to be achieved; most outputs are expected to be long term, apart from specific activities which are expected to have a long-lasting impact, such as the intensive law enforcement operation and awareness campaigns in consumer countries. The table is meant to serve as a rough indication only; in practice the order of priority may change.

The most urgent of the short term priorities is for the implementation of an intensive law enforcement operation, to cover all poaching and trafficking hotspots and routes within Tanzania, with the support of military forces. A national Wildlife Security Doctrine, which will guide Tanzania's national wildlife security plan with a Code of Conduct and support for transparency, for example, will also be formulated during the earliest stages of the strategy.

A third urgent short term priority is for support for the implementation of awareness campaigns, primarily in consumer countries, which will be encouraged through strengthening of relationships and communications between Tanzania and consumer countries such as China. Once these campaigns have been successful in changing consumer attitudes and reducing consumption of ivory products, efforts to raise awareness can be relaxed.

Overall, the most immediate priority for the Tanzanian government is for strengthening law enforcement within Tanzania, from detection, data analysis and arrest, to conviction and penalty (outputs of this component are shown in red, below). In particular, the implementation of ground-level enforcement activities, within Tanzania itself, take priority over strengthening legal and ministerial structures and international level coordination; this is not to say that those activities are not also urgent and crucial to the success of this strategy. The primary concern in this issue is that the disincentives to wildlife poachers and traffickers through risk of imprisonment and fine override whatever potential gains in income may be reaped through their involvement in the industry. Due to the rapid increase in poaching and trafficking of wildlife, and the increasing sophistication of organised criminal networks, strengthened law enforcement must be achieved as soon as possible and sustained in the long term.

Building relationships with consumer countries and taking an active part of international conferences on wildlife crime is also a fairly urgent priority in order for Tanzania's status as a key stronghold for the African elephant, and a dedicated party for its protection, to be made known, in addition to awareness to be spread as quickly as possible: ignorance in consumer countries plays a major part in their continued and increasing demand for ivory products (the outputs of this component are shown in blue).

A strong priority for Tanzania is for the socio-economic development of rural communities, through the implementation of livelihoods based on the conservation or sustainable use of wildlife and other natural resources which will provide the financial incentive to conserve wildlife (the outputs of this component are shown in green). However, the positive impacts of such conservation-related income-generating programmes are likely to take time to reach all communities and to change their attitudes towards wildlife, during which time heavily traded species such as the elephant may have become even more severely threatened. Therefore, whilst wildlife-related economic benefits for rural communities are crucial for conservation and for the sustainable economic development of the communities themselves, it is considered that strengthened law enforcement should be considered with greater urgency than community development activities.

**Table 2. The strategic short, medium and long term priorities**

Short term priorities	Medium term priorities	Long term priorities
Output 1.1.1: National Assessment using ICCWC's Wildlife and Forestry Crime Analytic Toolkit.	Output 1.1.7: Creation of an inter-ministerial unit to enhance coordination and cooperation amongst government institutions including strengthening of the MNRT institutional capacity to host the unit	Output 1.3.3: Effective funds management and increased revenue generation for wildlife conservation and management including the establishment of a Wildlife Conservation Basket Fund.
Output 1.1.2: A national wildlife crime unit established within the MNRT, resourced and trained for intelligence management and transfer for improved cooperation between TANAPA, NCAA and WD, the National and Transnational Serious Crimes Unit (National Task Force-NTF) and the CITES ivory task force.	Output 1.2.2: Legislative/policy framework strengthened for greater support against environmental crime.	Output 1.5.3: Strengthened regional collaboration both within East Africa and between all elephant range states across Africa for law enforcement.
Output 1.1.3: Tasking and Coordination Groups established in key ecosystem-level poaching hotspots and resourced for leading intelligence-led law enforcement in support of WD rangers (KDUs, GRs), NP rangers, NCAA rangers and Local Government rangers, and reporting to national WCU.	Output 1.3.2: Improved mechanisms for monitoring wildlife and applying data to support intelligence.	Output 1.6.1: Strengthen Protected Area infrastructure to enhance patrols by rangers and reduce inadvertent encroachment into PAs.
Output 1.1.4: Capacity and Training Support to WD, TANAPA, NCAA and TAWA staff anti-poaching units incorporating creating necessary linkages to the Tasking and Coordination Groups	Output 1.3.4: Improved collaboration between government, private sector (e.g. tourism companies) and NGOs with regards to wildlife protection and management.	Output 1.6.2: Improved welfare of law enforcement officers and communities surrounding PAs.
Output 1.1.5: Intensive,	Output 1.3.5: Improving law	Output 2.3.2: Employment in

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collaborative law enforcement operation across all poaching hotspots, common transport routes and country exit/entry points.	enforcement through enhanced personnel recruitment and training for the Wildlife Division, TANAPA, NCAA and TAWA	wildlife conservation promoted through nation-wide scholarship and fee subsidies programme for young people to obtain qualifications in wildlife protection
Output 1.1.6: Creation and implementation of a national Wildlife Security Doctrine.	Output 1.5.2: Linkages established between the Transnational Organised Crime Unit (TOCU) (currently being established) and the WCU for efficient management of criminal cases of transnational significance.	3.3.2: Develop and maintain continuous publicity for illegal wildlife trafficking and its impacts.
Output 1.2.1: Strengthened judiciary capacity at district level for higher conviction success rates and a stronger deterrent against poaching.	Output 1.5.4: Greater intelligence and control of the entire transport chain.	
Output 1.3.1: Improved NP and GR wildlife crime law enforcement through empowerment of rangers and the use of specialised technology.	Output 2.2.1: Capacity strengthened for local governance of WMAs	
Output 1.4.1: Greater resources at all border and customs points for detecting smuggled goods.	Output 2.2.2: Macro-governance capacity of WMAs improved.	
Output 1.4.2: Support UNODC in implementation of UNODC Container Control Programme in priority border points.	Output 2.2.3: Economic and enterprise opportunities and implementation enhanced in WMAs.	
Output 1.4.3: Forensics analysis laboratory established and operating within WCU, supporting DNA intelligence management and evidence presentation in court.	Output 2.2.4: Assessment of the Current Status of all Game Controlled Areas in Tanzania.	
Output 1.5.1: Strengthened relations between Tanzania and INTERPOL in order to better collaborate with Asian law enforcement efforts.	Output 2.3.1: Piloting of Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES) initiatives for habitat/wildlife conservation	

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Output 2.1.1: Community-based monitoring networks established and operationalised in each poaching hotspot district, to support the WCU and TCGs in information gathering.	Output 2.4.1: Human-wildlife conflict prevention measures developed through participatory process and piloted to establish most effective measure.	
Output 3.2.1: Improved relations between diplomatic communities of source and consumer countries.	Output 2.4.2: Human-wildlife conflict response measures developed through participatory process and piloted to establish most effective measure.	
Output 3.2.2: Support given to country governments to conduct awareness campaigns and consumer research.	Output 3.1.1: Awareness campaigns targeting the supply side of wildlife trafficking conducted using a variety of measures to reach a wide audience as well as enhancing public awareness of the measures to address the national response to advance wildlife conservation.	
Output 3.3.1: Ensure Tanzania's participation in all international events regarding anti-poaching, wildlife crime or other related issues in order to increase publicity amongst developed countries and leverage donor support.		

### Intended beneficiaries

The proposed strategy aims to provide benefits to a wide range of stakeholders, from the local level (communities, NGOs, the private sector and local governments) to national level (national government departments and institutions) to the international level (other elephant range states and those countries housing wildlife targeted by the illegal wildlife trade).

### National level beneficiaries

The proposed strategy is expected to have significant and sustainable positive impacts at a national level, primarily through the strengthening of law enforcement capacity for wildlife crime within Tanzania within Component 1. This will then benefit the whole of Tanzania through the creation of a safer and more secure nation, rich in natural resources.

First, it will benefit law enforcement officers through harmonising efforts in wildlife crime law enforcement with those in general law enforcement and security, through establishing a central wildlife crime unit connecting the wildlife sector with the security sector (including the police and customs, intelligence services, INTERPOL and the NTF) so that expertise may be shared and intelligence regarding both wildlife crime and other criminal activity gathered and collated in order to

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support a holistic response to wildlife crime. A forensics laboratory will be established for this unit to manage evidence, with an emphasis on DNA sample analysis, including of materials and samples linked with humans as well as with elephants. It will benefit customs and border control staff through building capacity within customs departments at airports, sea ports and other border points of Tanzania for the efficient detection of smuggled goods as well as in the tracking of such goods through the transport chain. Judiciary authorities will also be supported in the efficient and successful processing of criminal files through to conviction and the issuing of the appropriate penalty. The strengthening of the legislative framework regarding wildlife crime will also support national capacity to prevent wildlife poaching and trafficking. Finally, improved collaboration with other countries and agencies involved with wildlife crime law enforcement will help to mobilise knowledge sharing and support for Tanzania in combating wildlife crime.

The combating of wildlife crime in Tanzania will benefit the nation through the effective removal of powerful and potentially aggressive criminals which affect citizens across the country, whether in rural areas, in large cities or along country borders. In addition, general national capacity for law enforcement will help to increase safety and security throughout the country. Through safeguarding wildlife populations and encouraging wildlife based tourism, the contribution of this sector to Tanzania's national GDP will continue to increase, thus supporting Tanzania in the achievement of development goals, both nationally and locally. Finally, the promotion of sustainable natural resources management among rural communities and the private sector (under Component 2), and strengthened PA management, will enable the ecosystems services and biodiversity of Tanzania to become more resilient to climate change, therefore protecting the livelihoods, socio-economic development and well-being of Tanzanian citizens through increased capacity to mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change.

### **International level beneficiaries**

Successful implementation of the strategy will ensure that Tanzania contributes to the achievement of objectives laid out in the international conventions, most particularly CITES, international plans, commitments and strategies described above (such as the CITES National Ivory Action Plan for the control of trade in elephant ivory, the African Elephant Action Plan and the urgent measures established during the African Elephant Summit in Botswana), thereby contributing to the conservation of the elephant (a migratory species) and other traded species, each of which provide benefits to the countries which they inhabit, through wildlife tourism or the maintenance of ecosystems, for example.

Illegal wildlife trafficking is a transnational crime and strengthening law enforcement to lead to the arrest of such criminals will prevent their activity in other countries. Through collaboration with agencies such as INTERPOL, UNODC and WCO, intelligence sharing between countries will be enabled, contributing to successful interceptions and arrests in other countries (source or supply) across the world.

Moreover, Tanzania will be able to provide a strong example of how to successfully combat wildlife crime, as well as how to implement community-based natural resources management, for other affected countries to apply to their own governance and institutional systems.

Through increased dialogue between Tanzania and other elephant range states, as well as with consumer countries, knowledge sharing and inter-country relations will be improved, increasing the effectiveness of efforts in combating illegal wildlife trade through both the sharing of key information and intelligence as well as the potential provision of financial or technical support by countries of higher capacity to those of lower capacity for whatever measures may be necessary.

### Local level beneficiaries

This strategy will focus specifically on the socio-economic development of rural communities under Strategic Objective 2: *Improving rural livelihoods through enhanced community-based management of natural resources*. Measures taken to improve rural livelihoods will include the involvement of local individuals in community-based monitoring networks in those communities living amongst or adjacent to wildlife populated areas; the strengthening of the management of WMAs in all respects from financial planning to governance and strategising; the planning and implementation of human-wildlife conflict prevention and response measures in those areas most adversely affected by animal presence or movement.

The establishment and operationalisation of community-based monitoring networks will provide employment to both men and women, resulting in both income generation and the promotion of gender equity and women's empowerment. It should also strengthen relationships between communities and local law enforcement authorities, thus encouraging participatory governance of natural resources and the empowerment of rural communities as a whole.

WMAs will be implemented appropriately, by having the potential to significantly increase income for local communities and improve governance and sustainable use of natural resources through the decentralisation of natural resources management. Through filling a range of capacity gaps currently preventing the success of WMAs in many areas, for example in increasing financial support for WMA establishment, improving governance and management structures for increased transparency, accountability and benefit sharing, and the diversification of income generating schemes within WMAs, this strategy will ensure that WMAs serve to both conserve natural resources and encourage socio-economic development to their highest potential. These will lead to the increased well-being of communities in terms of financial wealth (leading to improved health, education and social structures); equity in decision-making and benefit-sharing (including across gender); community empowerment through increasing their control and ability to plan, strategise, negotiate and monitor the management of their natural resources; and the sustainability of their natural resources and ecosystem services for long term benefits.

The tackling of human-wildlife conflict will not only reduce income and asset losses to communities through wildlife damage to crops, livestock and other assets (such as equipment), but it could provide income through employment in mitigation measures (depending on the specific measures decided upon) and will serve to improve relationships between communities and wildlife.

Apart from these specific measures, the strategy will provide significant benefits to local communities overall through the protection of elephants and other wildlife which are a significant potential source for income in rural communities through wildlife tourism. It will also protect communities from the presence and activities of armed poachers and wildlife traders and traffickers, increasing general security in rural areas, and also protect communities against corruption within local and national governments and other authorities which may obstruct the equitable sharing of benefits.

Along with local communities, the private sector, particularly the tourism industry, will benefit significantly from this strategy through the safeguarding of wildlife which serves a key role in tourism in Tanzania. The private sector too will benefit from the reduction in corruption within authorities and through the encouragement of private sector investments in natural resources which, through their sustainable utilisation, will ensure the provision of benefits to this sector in the long term.

The strategy will also benefit NGOs working in wildlife areas through strengthened coordination and collaboration of law enforcement efforts, for example through the establishment of district level anti-poaching units which will be able to support NGOs also working in wildlife protection.

Finally, the strategy will support the local management of PAs and of wildlife in general through building capacity amongst PA managers and rangers for law enforcement and increasing capacity

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outside of PAs to support intelligence-led law enforcement efforts, providing linkages between PAs and non-PAs through the district level anti-poaching units. Capacity within PAs will be increased through the formulation of PA security plans, training of rangers in law enforcement techniques, the provision of high-tech anti-poaching equipment and the recording and transfer of information to relevant departments; capacity outside of PAs will be built through the establishment of anti-poaching units in key poaching hotspots and training given in data gathering, management and transfer as well as in conducting rapid mobile response to poaching incidents. Capacity for income generation for PA management will also be supported. General capacity for law enforcement will be enhanced through the support of the community-based networks. Furthermore, support for increased collaboration between all of these local level stakeholders will increase the effectiveness of activities, including natural resources management, funds generation and law enforcement. Finally, with better coordination at national level through the establishment and operationalisation of a centralised wildlife crime unit, support provided to district and local level management authorities for law enforcement will be much greater and more effective.

#### IV. RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK<sup>29</sup>

**Goal:** Tanzania provides an example of efficient and effective implementation of a national strategy for the combating of poaching and illegal wildlife trafficking

<b>UNDAP Outcome: Relevant MDAs, LGAs and Non-State Actors improve enforcement of environmental laws and regulations for the protection of ecosystems, biodiversity and the sustainable management of natural resources</b>					
<b>Expected UNDAP Outputs:</b>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National and local levels have enhanced capacity to coordinate, enforce and monitor environment and natural resources</li> <li>Technical, financial and governance capacities for sustainable land and forest management enhanced</li> <li>Improved capacity for sustainable management of Protected Areas, coastal forest, and marine ecosystems including policy and regulatory frameworks</li> </ul>					
Objective/ Outcome	Indicator	Baseline	End of Strategy Target	Source of Information	Assumptions and Risks
<b>Objective: To strengthen institutional capacity at national and local level to combat poaching and illegal trafficking of wildlife in Tanzania through improved law enforcement, promotion of sustainable utilisation of natural resources and strengthened</b>	Significant reduction in wildlife poaching and trafficking due to combination of high risk of severe penalty and reduction of demand	High numbers of people engaging in wildlife crime	Reduction by 30% in number of people engaging in wildlife crime	Rangers reports Law enforcement and Arrest records	<b>Assumption:</b> Measures to tackle the most urgent issues (law enforcement and consumer demand) are effective enough to combat illegal wildlife trafficking before elephant populations decline beyond recovery <b>Risk:</b> Before sufficient capacity is built for effective law enforcement, and before consumer attitudes start to
	Recovery of elephant populations in Tanzania	Current Elephant populations show marked decrease of 62% between 2002 and 2011.	Increase or maintenance of a stable elephant population: possible increases of 10% from current	Survey reports	

<sup>29</sup> This strategy is on early stages of implementation and in this regard, further positioning and degree of stakeholder input will be finalised as we go along



UNDAP Outcome: Relevant MDAs, LGAs and Non-State Actors improve enforcement of environmental laws and regulations for the protection of ecosystems, biodiversity and the sustainable management of natural resources					
Expected UNDAP Outputs:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>National and local levels have enhanced capacity to coordinate, enforce and monitor environment and natural resources</li><li>Technical, financial and governance capacities for sustainable land and forest management enhanced</li><li>Improved capacity for sustainable management of Protected Areas, coastal forest, and marine ecosystems including policy and regulatory frameworks</li></ul>					
Objective / Outcome	Indicator	Baseline	End of Strategy Target	Source of Information	Assumptions and Risks
relationships with consumer countries			population.		change, the rate of slaughter of elephant populations continues to increase, causing the effective extinction of elephant populations across Tanzania and other range states
	Increased local and national revenue from wildlife management	Poor revenues from most wildlife related enterprises	Increase of 30% in revenues	Financial reports Management reports	
Strategic Objective 1. National and sub-national capacity for intelligence-led, highly coordinated law enforcement					
Outcome 1. 1. Focused coordination at national level with a focus on intelligence-led, targeted preventative and preemptive efforts increases avoided crime rates	Outputs:				
	1.1.1: National assessment using ICCWC’s Wildlife and Forestry Crime Analytic Toolkit.				
	1.1.1.2: A national wildlife crime unit established within the MNRT, resourced and trained for intelligence management and transfer for improved cooperation between TANAPA,NCAA and WD, the National and Transnational Serious Crimes Unit (National Task Force-NTF) and the CITES ivory task force.				
	1.1.1.3: Tasking and Coordination Groups established in key ecosystem-level poaching hotspots and resourced for leading intelligence-led law enforcement in support of WD rangers (KDUs, GRs), NP Rangers, NCAA Rangers and Local Government Rangers and reporting to national WCU.				
	1.1.1.4: Capacity and Training Support to WD, TANAPA, NCAA and TAWAstaff anti-poaching units incorporating creating necessary linkages to the Tasking and Coordination Groups				
	1.1.1.5: Intensive, collaborative law enforcement operation across all poaching hotspots, common transport routes and country exit/entry points.				
	1.1.1.6: Creation and implementation of a national Wildlife Security Doctrine.				
	1.1.1.7: Creation of an inter-ministerial unit to enhance coordination and cooperation amongst government institutionsincluding				

UNDAP Outcome: Relevant MDAs, LGAs and Non-State Actors improve enforcement of environmental laws and regulations for the protection of ecosystems, biodiversity and the sustainable management of natural resources					
<b>Expected UNDAP Outputs:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National and local levels have enhanced capacity to coordinate, enforce and monitor environment and natural resources</li> <li>Technical, financial and governance capacities for sustainable land and forest management enhanced</li> <li>Improved capacity for sustainable management of Protected Areas, coastal forest, and marine ecosystems including policy and regulatory frameworks</li> </ul>					
Objective / Outcome	Indicator	Baseline	End of Strategy Target	Source of Information	Assumptions and Risks
	strengthening of the MNRT institutional capacity to host the unit.				
	Significant peak in arrests, seizures and convictions following the intensive operation	Low number of arrests, seizures and convictions	Increase in arrests and by 50%; increase in convictions by 25%.	Judicial proceedings reports Rangers and TANAPA reports Conviction reports	<b>Assumption:</b> Capacity for the follow up of criminal detections and arrests enables a high rate of convictions and appropriate penalties given to perpetrators <b>Risk:</b> Weak capacity for evidence transfer, suspect holding and judicial processes in court undermines the efforts invested in arresting the criminals
	Increase in rate of well-coordinated, preventative interceptions of organised criminal networks across the country	Low number of networks detected and intercepted.	Increase of 30% in number of criminal networks identified, intercepted and scuttled.	Law enforcement and arrest records Crime reports	<b>Assumption:</b> All government members involved in the operation of the WCU and forensics laboratory and who work in

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Objective / Outcome	Indicator	Baseline	End of Strategy Target	Source of Information	Assumptions and Risks
					<p>collaboration with the WCU in relevant departments have honest intentions and conduct law enforcement activities to the best of their capacity, once strengthened by the strategy</p> <p><b>Risk:</b> Corruption within government departments undermines the investments made into increasing human, financial and technical resources for well-coordinated and intelligence-led law enforcement, and law enforcement activities continue to be implemented as per the baseline level with minimal effect</p>
<b>Outcome 1.2: Higher risk of successful conviction and strong</b>	<b>Outputs:</b> 1.2.1: Strengthened judiciary capacity at district level for higher conviction success rates and a stronger deterrent against poaching. 1.2.2: Legislative/policy framework strengthened for greater support against environmental crime.				

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Objective / Outcome	Indicator	Baseline	End of Strategy Target	Source of Information	Assumptions and Risks
penalties deters criminal activity	Increased rate of successful convictions of arrested wildlife crime perpetrators with appropriate fines and sentences given (equal to or greater than those given in Kenya)	Low number of successful convictions of perpetrators.	Increase in number of successful convictions by 20%.	Judicial proceedings reports	<p><b>Assumption:</b> All members involved in the judiciary process have honest intentions and conduct prosecution and conviction duties to the best of their capacity, once strengthened by the strategy</p> <p><b>Risk:</b> Corruption within judiciary authorities undermines the investments made into increasing capacity for well-coordinated, efficient and diligent management of wildlife crime cases and the current low rate of conviction and low penalty continues to encourage wildlife crime in Tanzania as a low risk, highly profitable activity</p>

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Expected UNDAP Outputs:				
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Objective/ Outcome	Indicator	Baseline	End of Strategy Target	Source of Information
Outcome 1.3: Strengthened capacity for ground-level wildlife protection in and around Protected Areas	<b>Assumptions and Risks</b>			
	<b>Outputs:</b> 1.3.1: Improved NP and GR wildlife crime law enforcement through empowerment of rangers and the use of specialised technology. 1.3.2: Improved mechanisms for monitoring wildlife and applying data to support intelligence. 1.3.3: Effective funds management and increased revenue generation for wildlife conservation and management including the establishment of a Wildlife Conservation Basket Fund. 1.3.4: Improved collaboration between government, private sector (e.g. tourism companies) and NGOs with regards to wildlife protection and management. 1.3.5: Improving law enforcement through enhanced personnel recruitment and training for the Wildlife Division, TANAPA, NCAA and TAWA			
	Increased rate of arrest of suspected wildlife crime perpetrators, before implementation of crime, in and around poaching hotspots	Low number of arrests.	Increase by 30% of preventative arrests of known wildlife crime perpetrators.	<b>Assumption:</b> Staff involved with PA management and anti-poaching activities have honest intentions and conduct preventative law enforcement activities to the best of their capacity, once strengthened by the strategy <b>Risk:</b> Corruption within authorities undermines the investments made into increasing capacity for PA management

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Objective / Outcome	Indicator	Baseline	End of Strategy Target	Source of Information	Assumptions and Risks
					and anti-poaching activities and criminal activities continue unnoticed or ignored, or are even facilitated through bribery of staff
	Increase in financial, technical and human resources for wildlife management with greater involvement of private sector	Poor resource availability for wildlife management	Increase by 30% in resources with 20% increase in private sector involvement	Management reports MNRT and TANAPA reports Private sector and Government MoUs and agreements	<b>Assumption:</b> Measures employed are successful in increasing private investments in biodiversity- and ecosystem services-related activities, and collaboration between other stakeholders, serving to greatly increase the area of important natural habitat under sustainable management and protection, and increase funding for conservation <b>Risk:</b> There is insufficient collaboration between

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Objective/ Outcome	Indicator	Baseline	End of Strategy Target	Source of Information	Assumptions and Risks
					stakeholders and buy in from the private sector to significantly increase revenue for conservation and protection of natural resources from unsustainable use
<b>Outcome 1.4: Increased capacity for detection of smuggled wildlife products leads to increased rate of interception</b>	<b>Outputs:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.4.1: Greater resources at all border and customs points for detecting smuggled goods</li> <li>1.4.2: Support UNODC in implementation of UNODC Container Control Programme in priority border points.</li> <li>1.4.3: Forensics analysis laboratory established and operating within WCU, supporting DNA intelligence management and evidence presentation in court.</li> </ul>				
	Increased rate of seizure of smuggled goods at border crossings and customs points	Low rate of seizures	Increase of 35% in seizures at border crossings and customs points	Customs and Border security reports National security reports MNRT reports	<b>Assumption:</b> Staff of borders and customs departments have honest intentions and conduct export and import control activities to the best of their capacity, once strengthened by the strategy <b>Risk:</b> Corruption within authorities



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Objective/ Outcome	Indicator	Baseline	End of Strategy Target	Source of Information	Assumptions and Risks
					undermines the investments made into increasing capacity for detection of smuggled goods and criminal activities continue unnoticed or ignored, or are even facilitated through bribery of staff
<b>Outcome 1.5</b> <b>Improved international collaboration helps to combat illegal wildlife trafficking at all points of the supply chain</b>	<b>Outputs:</b> 1.5.1: Strengthened relations between Tanzania and INTERPOL in order to better collaborate with Asian law enforcement efforts. 1.5.2: Linkages established between the Transnational Organised Crime Unit (TOCU) (currently being established) and the WCU for efficient management of criminal cases of transnational significance. 1.5.3: Strengthened regional collaboration both within East Africa and between all elephant range countries across Africa for law enforcement. 1.5.4: Greater intelligence and control of the entire transport chain.				
	Increase in rate of sophisticated, intelligence-led operations resulting in arrest of traffickers and kingpins (rather than random seizures), in both source and consumer countries	Limited/Poor use of intelligence in operations	50% increase in utilisation of intelligence and sophisticated technologies in law enforcement operations	Law enforcement reports MNRT and TANAPA reports National security reports	<b>Assumption:</b> Other source and consumer countries have sufficient capacity and willing to contribute significantly to international law enforcement efforts



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Objective/ Outcome	Indicator	Baseline	End of Strategy Target	Source of Information	Assumptions and Risks
					<b>Risk:</b> Lack of law enforcement capacity or willing within other involved countries reduces the effectiveness of increased capacity for collaborative efforts within Tanzania
<b>Outcome 1.6: Infrastructural Development for enhanced law enforcement in and around Protected Areas</b>	<b>Outputs:</b> 1.6.1: Strengthen Protected Area to enhance patrols by rangers and reduce inadvertent encroachment into PAs. 1.6.2: Improved welfare of law enforcement officers and communities surrounding PAs.				
	Improved management, monitoring and surveillance within and outside PAs.	Poor scope of management and surveillance	Increase by 50% of areas under surveillance and monitoring	PA management reports Monitoring and surveillance reports	
	Improved boundaries for PAs	Few PAs have clearly defined and recognisable boundaries	Increase by 60% in PAs with clear and well defined boundaries	PA management reports Land survey reports Government gazette notices	
	Improved welfare of rangers and surrounding communities.	Poor housing, education and health facilities	Improvement by 40% in facilities available	MNRT and TANAPA reports	

UNDAP Outcome: Relevant MDAs, LGAs and Non-State Actors improve enforcement of environmental laws and regulations for the protection of ecosystems, biodiversity and the sustainable management of natural resources					
<b>Expected UNDAF Outputs:</b>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National and local levels have enhanced capacity to coordinate, enforce and monitor environment and natural resources</li> <li>Technical, financial and governance capacities for sustainable land and forest management enhanced</li> <li>Improved capacity for sustainable management of Protected Areas, coastal forest, and marine ecosystems including policy and regulatory frameworks</li> </ul>					
Objective/ Outcome	Indicator	Baseline	End of Strategy Target	Source of Information	Assumptions and Risks
		available		Social welfare survey reports	
<b>Strategic Objective 2: Improving rural livelihoods through enhanced community-based management of natural resources.</b>					
<b>Outputs:</b>					
Outcome 2.1. Community involvement in wildlife crime law enforcement activities supports i) reduction of wildlife crime, ii) local income generation, and iii) improvement of relationships between communities and governments	2.1.1: Community-based monitoring networks established and operationalised in each poaching hotspot district, to support the WCU and TCGs in information gathering.				
	Increasing rate of arrests resulting from information received by local communities	Low number of arrests.	Increase by 30% of arrests of known wildlife crime perpetrators.	Arrest records Rangers and TANAPA reports	<b>Assumption:</b> Salaries paid to network members will act as a greater incentive to inform than any incentive to retain information offered by poachers or traffickers through bribes <b>Risk:</b> Wildlife crime perpetrators may have sufficient funds to offer large bribes to network members in order to conceal their activities, which override benefits gained from conducting monitoring

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Objective/ Outcome	Indicator	Baseline	End of Strategy Target	Source of Information	Assumptions and Risks
	Attitudes of communities towards law enforcement authorities and wildlife conservation improve	Poor attitudes towards law enforcement and conservation	Improvement in attitudes by 30%	Survey reports MNRT and TANAPA reports Community engagement reports	activities honestly  <b>Assumption:</b> Through working together for the same cause, trust will be built between communities and wildlife law enforcement authorities, resulting in greater effort input by communities and greater support given to communities by authorities and greater understanding of the importance of wildlife conservation by communities <b>Risk:</b> The networks are not effective enough to improve relationships between communities and authorities and there continues to be a level of mutual distrust, with benefits of wildlife

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Objective/ Outcome	Indicator	Baseline	End of Strategy Target	Source of Information	Assumptions and Risks
					conservation not understood by communities
<b>Outcome 2.2: WMAs are supported to operate at their maximum potential, providing significant financial and social benefits to local communities through the sustainable management of natural resources</b>	<b>Outputs:</b> 2.2.1: Capacity strengthened for local governance of WMAs. 2.2.2: Macro-governance capacity of WMAs improved. 2.2.3: Economic and enterprise opportunities and implementation enhanced in WMAs. 2.2.4: Assessment of the current status of all Game Controlled Areas in Tanzania.				
	Increased income generation for communities with improved social and health infrastructure clearly attributed to wildlife management	Limited incomes and benefits to communities	Increase by 20% in facilities established from benefits of wildlife management; Increase in incomes by 15% from wildlife management	WMA management reports Community survey reports Socio-economic survey reports	<b>Assumption:</b> With support, the AAs of WMAs are capable of efficiently managing WMAs for maximum income generation and strong governance means that wildlife-related benefits are shared across entire communities <b>Risk:</b> Capacity within AAs of WMAs is not sustained, with inadequate benefit sharing amongst communities,

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Objective / Outcome	Indicator	Baseline	End of Strategy Target	Source of Information	Assumptions and Risks
					leading to failure of WMAs to lift communities out of poverty
	Wildlife population numbers increase	Current Elephant wildlife populations show marked decrease in WMAs.	Increase or maintenance of stable wildlife populations: possible increases of 10% from current population for selected species.	WMA management reports Wildlife Survey reports MNRT and TANAPA reports	<b>Assumption:</b> The awareness among communities that increased income generation and local socio-economic development is due to sustainable wildlife management means that incentives to become involved in wildlife crime are much reduced <b>Risk:</b> Inadequate governance of WMAs and sharing of information across communities means that community members do not realise the importance and potential benefits of conserving wildlife, and

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Objective/ Outcome	Indicator	Baseline	End of Strategy Target	Source of Information	Assumptions and Risks
					continue to conduct illegal activities
<b>Outcome 2.3: Diversification and enhancement of wildlife-related economic benefits on individual and community level increases incentives for conservation</b>	<b>Outputs:</b> 2.3.1: Piloting of Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES) initiatives for habitat/wildlife conservation. 2.3.2: Employment in wildlife conservation promoted through nation-wide scholarship and fee subsidies programme for young people to obtain qualifications in wildlife protection.				
	Communities receiving PES payments for improving village facilities	PES relatively new in Tanzania and communities receive little benefit from conserving wildlife	Within each PES-implemented village, local facilities e.g. schools or hospitals have been improved using PES payments, with all funds accounted for	PES financial reports, village governing authority accounts	<b>Assumption:</b> Measures are put in place to ensure transparent governance of PES funds so that communities see direct benefits of conserving their resources <b>Risk:</b> PES payments are not managed transparently and village members do not gain any benefits

<b>UNDAF Outcome: Relevant MDAs, LGAs and Non-State Actors improve enforcement of environmental laws and regulations for the protection of ecosystems, biodiversity and the sustainable management of natural resources</b>					
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Objective / Outcome	Indicator	Baseline	End of Strategy Target	Source of Information	Assumptions and Risks
	Reduction in illegal/unsustainable use of resources, with increase in locally employed, qualified community game rangers	Natural resource use in rural areas is inadequately regulated, with little capacity or incentive for monitoring and enforcement	At least 50 individuals are trained and qualified as game rangers and have significantly reduced any further habitat degradation or wildlife poaching	Education authority reports; wildlife authority M and E reports	<b>Assumption:</b> The PES payments will be sufficient to incentivise the communities to conserve their resources, with adequate monitoring and regulation capacity, and the game rangers will work to the best of their abilities in preventing illegal activity <b>Risk:</b> Communities may accept the payments but not take sufficient action to conserve their land, and the PES scheme will fail
<b>Outcome 2.4:</b> <b>Human-wildlife conflict mitigation reduces losses experienced by</b>	<b>Outputs:</b> 2.4.1: Human-wildlife conflict prevention measures developed through participatory process and piloted to establish most effective measure. 2.4.2: Human-wildlife conflict response measures developed through participatory process and piloted to establish most effective measure.				



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Objective / Outcome	Indicator	Baseline	End of Strategy Target	Source of Information	Assumptions and Risks
communities, therefore enabling a purely positive relationship between communities and wildlife	Reduction in the rate of human-wildlife conflict incidents	High number of conflicts reported	Reduction in conflicts by at least 20%	WMA management reports MNRT and TANAPA reports Community survey reports	<b>Assumption:</b> Measures employed to deter wildlife from settlements are sufficiently and sustainably effective to prevent incidents of human-wildlife conflict  <b>Risk:</b> Measures are insufficient, or become reduced in their effectiveness over time, to prevent incidents of human-wildlife conflict
	Reduction in the average loss to households caused by each conflict incident	High number of losses reported due to conflicts with wildlife	Reduction in the severity of losses by 25% due to preventative measures employed	WMA management reports MNRT and TANAPA reports Community and household survey reports	<b>Assumption:</b> Both communities and authorities fulfil their obligations in responding to threats of human-wildlife conflict  <b>Risk:</b> Through lack of trust or willing, obligations are not fulfilled and human-wildlife conflict continues to cause



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Objective/ Outcome	Indicator	Baseline	End of Strategy Target	Source of Information	Assumptions and Risks
					high levels of damage to crops, livestock or other assets
<b>Strategic Objective 3: Awareness raising in supply, transit and destination countries helps to both change attitudes towards wildlife crime and the ivory trade and build international support</b>					
<b>Outcome 3.1: Increased awareness of biodiversity conservation and environmental crime amongst general public in Tanzania reduces willing involvement in illegal wildlife trafficking</b>	<b>Outputs:</b> 3.1.1: Awareness campaigns targeting the supply side of wildlife trafficking conducted using a variety of measures to reach a wide audience as well as enhancing public awareness of the measures to address the national response to advance wildlife conservation.				
	Reduction in number of local community members found involved in wildlife poaching	High number of people from local communities involved in poaching	Reduction by 50% in the number of people engaging in poaching and other wildlife crimes	Rangers and TANAPA reports Arrest records	<b>Assumption:</b> Awareness of the importance of wildlife and the risks and penalties of being involved in wildlife crime is sufficient in deterring local communities from taking part in illegal activities <b>Risk:</b> Communities do not believe or trust the sources of the information disseminated and individuals continue their involvement in wildlife

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Objective/ Outcome	Indicator	Baseline	End of Strategy Target	Source of Information	Assumptions and Risks
					crime
<b>Outcome 3.2.</b> Consumer demand is reduced through strengthened relationships between source and consumer countries and increased awareness amongst citizens of consumer countries	<b>Outputs:</b> Output 3.2.1: Improved relations between diplomatic communities of source and consumer countries. Output 3.2.2: Support given to country governments to conduct awareness campaigns and consumer research.				
	Knowledge amongst consumers of impacts of buying ivory products increases	Limited awareness of impacts of buying ivory products	Increase by 30% in knowledge among consumers	Awareness campaigning reports Public presentations MNRT and TANAPA reports Consumer survey reports	<b>Assumption:</b> With support from source countries, consumer countries fulfil their obligations in carrying out awareness campaigns and consumer research efficiently and effectively <b>Risk:</b> Consumer countries lack the motivation for supporting measures against illegal wildlife trafficking, either due to lack of interest in the impacts of the trade or due to

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Objective / Outcome	Indicator	Baseline	End of Strategy Target	Source of Information	Assumptions and Risks
					personal interests in ivory products amongst government members and diplomats
	Reduced demand for ivory products leads to elimination of trading of ivory products in consumer countries	High demand for ivory products and high number of sales	Reduction by 20% in sales and demand for ivory products	MNRT and TANAPA reports Consumer survey reports Ivory sales records CITES reports on ivory sales	<b>Assumption:</b> Knowledge of the impacts of ivory trafficking overrides the attraction to ivory products amongst consumers <b>Risk:</b> There may be a significant proportion of consumers who are not deterred by knowledge of the impacts of ivory trafficking and continue to buy ivory products illegally
<b>Outcome 3.3. Donor support is leveraged through strong publicity of illegal</b>	<b>Outputs:</b> 3.3.1: Ensure Tanzania's participation in all international events regarding anti-poaching, wildlife crime or other related issues in order to increase publicity amongst developed countries and leverage donor support. 3.3.2: Develop and maintain continuous publicity for illegal wildlife trafficking and its impacts				

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Objective / Outcome	Indicator	Baseline	End of Strategy Target	Source of Information	Assumptions and Risks
<b>wildlife trafficking issues in Tanzania and within Africa</b>	Increased donor support for wildlife protection activities in terms of both financial support and technical resources	Low technical support and international coordination in wildlife protection	Increase in technical support by 30% and increase by 20% in international coordination	Technical exchange programme reports Technical training curricula and reports Multi-lateral agreements and MoUs for coordinating Wildlife protection	<b>Assumption:</b> Wildlife trafficking remains high on the international agenda until the issue has been tackled for the long term <b>Risk:</b> International donor focus gradually shifts onto other issues even if wildlife trafficking has not yet been fully eradicated

## V. PROPOSED OUTPUTS AND ACTIVITIES

Outcome	Output	Indicative Activity	Indicative Budget (US\$)	Potential Responsible Parties/Lead Agencies
<b>Outcome 1.1:</b> <b>Focused coordination at national level with a focus on intelligence-led, targeted preventative and pre-emptive efforts increases avoided crime rates</b>	<b>Programme Objective 1: National and sub-national capacity for intelligence-led, highly coordinated law enforcement</b>			
	1.1.1: National Assessment using ICCWC'S Wildlife and Forestry Crime Analytic Toolkit.	Utilise the ICCWC Wildlife and Forestry Crime Analytic Toolkit to conduct a national assessment of wildlife and forestry crime issues and mitigation measures required in order to identify areas of capacity needs and degree of support required. The research data findings would form part of the WCU database. The national assessment will also include an exhaustive situational analysis and initial poaching threat analysis that will include analysis of: the perpetrators or Opposing Illegal Forces (OIF) involved in poaching and illegal natural resource use; their capacities; How they are funded; How they operate; Potential strengths; Potential weaknesses; OIF relationships with the local population; Potential indicators of poaching; and Areas of activity.	275,000	GoT with UNODC
		Reviews will also be conducted into the structural enablers of poaching and wildlife trafficking including: Income generation, revenue retention and a stable budget allocation for MNRT/WD; Improvement and professionalisation of controls for wildlife trade under CITES (not just ivory and horn); Revision of concessionaire's incentive system for private sector partners, consistent with sound management and conservation objectives; and enhanced fight against corruption.	100,000	GoT with UNODC
	1.1.2: A national wildlife crime unit established within the MNRT, resourced and trained for intelligence management and transfer for improved cooperation between TANAPA,NCAA and WD, the National and Transnational Serious	Wildlife Crime Unit (WCU) established and staff allocated from TANAPA, WD and Forestry Department, including secondments from NTF (including public prosecutions, police, customs, immigration and intelligence agencies); to include departments for both human intelligence and signal intelligence; mandated to report to MNRT and the NTF, with a liaison point with the existing CITES Ivory and Rhino Task Force and operational linkages to Wildlife Division and TANAPA anti-poaching units; capacity needs assessment conducted	Needs assessment: 200,000 WCU unit: 1,300,000	GoT with bilateral support (TBD)
		WCU equipped with analytical software, including database established using i2 ibase, the Analyst notebook, for analysis of data from PA poaching incidents, human intelligence and mobile phone data recovery; equipment for analysing recovered handsets	605,000	GoT with bilateral support (TBD)

Outcome	Output	Indicative Activity	Indicative Budget (US\$)	Potential Responsible Parties/Lead Agencies
	Crimes Unit (National Task Force-NTF) and the CITES ivory task force.	Members trained by INTERPOL and specialist international trainers according to capacity needs assessment: likely including inputs to gain strong capacity in intelligence data gathering and analysis (as above) and exchange, Scene of Crime management, investigative techniques, the use of rapid data analysis and distribution software, case management and transfer, with standard operating procedure in place for communications between unit members and departments nationally and at regional, PA and district levels; with staff examined on knowledge and skills as well as their motivation for the role and operational history. Training will also include the identification of legitimate versus illegal wildlife and natural resource products including confiscation procedures to ensure no confusion during inspection of harvested natural resources at checkpoints.	440,000	GoT with bilateral support (TBD)
		Anti-corruption measures emplaced in the WCU and its operational field sections, according to the capacity assessment, but potentially utilising tools from the Anti-Corruption Tools Inventory, as deemed appropriate.	220,000	GoT with bilateral support (TBD)
		Support capacity and institutional structures for the nascent Tanzania Wildlife Authority (TAWA, currently in establishment) to eventually host the Wildlife Crime Unit. Recommendations for the design and implementation of the strategy, especially for the establishment of WCU, will be developed to take into consideration these structural changes to the Wildlife Division	330,000	GoT with bilateral support (TBD)
	1.1.3: Tasking and Coordination Groups established in key ecosystem-level poaching hotspots and resourced for leading intelligence-led law enforcement in support of WD rangers (KDUs, GRs), NP Rangers, NCAAA Rangers and Local	Tasking and Coordination Groups (TCG) will be established in each of six key ecosystems (Serengeti, Tarangire, Moyowosi, Ruaha, Katavi and Selous), to steer dedicated, intelligence led operations under the command of the WCU, supported by dedicated case officers and their networks. It will also serve as a communication point between NP and GR rangers, police departments, appointed intelligence officers, community-based monitoring networks, WD and TANAPA rapid response units.	1,300,000	GoT with bilateral support (TBD)
		TCG units will be resourced with field equipment, communications (digital radios and surveillance) equipment, and data analysis and transfer software, with members trained by relevant specialised members of the WCU and NTF, as well as external specialists, in intelligence gathering and analysis, to include the covert penetration of criminal syndicates.	990,000	GoT with bilateral support (TBD)



Outcome	Output	Indicative Activity	Indicative Budget (US\$)	Potential Responsible Parties/Lead Agencies
	Government Rangers and reporting to national WCU.	Establish rapid response teams in each TCG for anti-poaching capacity, in coordination with the locations of current rapid response teams. All units will be equipped and trained for aerial and ground movement, with radios communications, GPS and thermal imagery night vision equipment as well as being trained in conducting rapid responses.	660,000	GoT with bilateral support (TBD)
	1.1.4 Capacity and Training Support to WD, TANAPA, NCAAA and TAWA staff anti-poaching units incorporating creating necessary linkages to the Tasking and Coordination Groups	Capacity assessment will be conducted of the WD, TANAPA, NCAAA, TAWA and Local government staff in order to assess training needs and resources necessary for sufficient capacity to operate as mobile rapid response units	330,000	GoT with bilateral support (TBD)
		Trainings will be conducted as appropriate in order for these units to be able to respond quickly and efficiently to requests from WD, TANAPA, NCAAA and TAWA rangers and TCG's in arrests of suspected criminals	660,000	GoT with bilateral support (TBD)
		Strategise and prepare for an intensive country-wide operation with short term facilities and measures in place for evidence gathering and analysis before long term measures are implemented	330,000	GoT with bilateral support (TBD)
	1.1.5 Intensive, collaborative law enforcement operation across all poaching hotspots, common transport routes and country exit/entry points.	Support from INTERPOL and specialist trainers from international military forces, police, judiciary and intelligence agencies for rapid, intensive training of rangers, forensic scientists, police and customs, and judiciary, and advisory support during the operation	440,000	GoT with bilateral support (TBD)
		Conduct a decisive and coordinated operation against wildlife crime perpetrators across the country over a period of one month, with high rates of conviction and maximum penalties issued as a result, to act as an effective warning against those perpetrating wildlife crime	1,100,000	GoT with bilateral support (TBD)
		Intelligence gathered from suspects and convictions gathered into a wildlife crime database held at the Ministry of Natural Resource and Tourism, Wildlife Division	231,000	GoT with bilateral support (TBD)

Outcome	Output	Indicative Activity	Indicative Budget (US\$)	Potential Responsible Parties/Lead Agencies
		Develop a recognised and accepted framework of best practice guidelines for every level of the wildlife security function i.e. the national wildlife security doctrine. Such doctrine will include elements ranging from ranger welfare to inter-agency cooperation /coordination. Doctrine will not only support the aim of a national wildlife security plan but also acts as a guide at every level of implementation. The doctrine will be used to support accountability and identify when best practices are being ignored.	300,000	GoT with bilateral support (TBD)
	1.1.6: Creation and implementation of a national Wildlife Security Doctrine.	A campaign plan will then be developed consisting of the three major elements; Strategic, Operational and Tactical based on an operational philosophy of “Shape, Secure and Develop” which will be laid down in the doctrine or best practice document. The wildlife security doctrine will also contain a code of conduct which is essential to the good order and discipline of any such force. The lack of such internal governance has more than any other aspect been responsible for the lack of operational effectiveness.	200,000	GoT with bilateral support (TBD)
		Consistency monitoring mechanisms will also be established; these mechanisms will be used to ensure the efficacy of coordination between the Tasking and Coordination Groups; monitor the development of security plans for the different protected areas; monitor the establishment of taskforces in the hotspots to promote cooperation with the private sector and NGOs; and assess enforcement coordination and collaboration in investigations between the WCU and the existing National and Transnational Serious Crimes Task Forces.	220,000	GoT with bilateral support (TBD)
	1.1.7: Creation of an inter-ministerial unit to enhance coordination and cooperation amongst government including strengthening of the MNRT institutional capacity to host the unit	An inter-ministerial unit will be created to catalyse political will in other ministries and agencies as well as enhancing intra-governmental cooperation in the implementation of the strategy. The unit would enhance the identification of institutional responsibilities and the unique role of other important participants in this effort, such as: Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Transportation, PMO-RALG, Office of the President (including intelligence services); Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ministry of Defense; Ports and Airports authorities etc. It will also ensure that strategic measures to be implemented take into consideration of weaknesses outside MNRT as well as providing solutions and mitigation strategies to complementary issues not under MNRT's strategies.	145,000	GoT with bilateral support (TBD)



Outcome	Output	Indicative Activity	Indicative Budget (US\$)	Potential Responsible Parties/Lead Agencies
		In order to ensure effective coordination, the MNRT will be supported in institutional strengthening of its capacity to host this unit. Training and capacity building support will be provided to MNRT to enhance coordination and fiduciary management capabilities to lead the national response on wildlife conservation. MNRT will also be supported to convene technical and regional Ministerial meetings to assess the implementation of Summit outcomes.	45,000	MNRT and UNDP
<b>Outcome 1.2: Higher risk of successful conviction and strong penalties deters criminal activity</b>	1.2.1: Strengthened judiciary capacity at district level for higher conviction success rates and a stronger deterrent against poaching	Intensive training given to district magistrates and other judiciary officers, based on the national capacity assessment results, but potentially on the following: wildlife and forest resources laws, the eight stages of prosecution, how to prepare for trial, the minimum requirements for a file, in terms of the evidence necessary, presentation and handling of evidence exhibits, with standard operating procedure established for case management and rapid referral through departments.	770,000	GoT with bilateral support (including UNODC)
		Use of technical resources including rolling out of judiciary toolkits, wildlife law checklists and operational guidelines ensure continued high standard of legal practices	385,000	GoT with bilateral support (TBD)
		Anti-corruption measures put in place for the judicial system, according to the capacity assessment findings, but potentially: sensitisation of magistrates for honest and just reasoning for court judgments; deploy independent court observers, conduct analysis of selected cases; monitor decision-making of each magistrate; case publication; if necessary, emplace electronic transcription system in court so records cannot be changed.	550,000	GoT with bilateral support (TBD)
	1.2.2: Legislative/policy framework strengthened for greater support	Collaborate with policy makers, MNRT, security departments and biodiversity experts to establish appropriate long-term positioning of wildlife crime within the political and legal framework, with appropriate penalties established	550,000	GoT with bilateral support (including UNODC)

Outcome	Output	Indicative Activity	Indicative Budget (US\$)	Potential Responsible Parties/Lead Agencies
<b>Outcome 1.3: Strengthened capacity for ground-level wildlife protection in and around Protected Areas</b>	against environmental crime	Intensive training given to parliamentarians and other policy makers, based on the national capacity assessment results, but potentially on the following: wildlife and forest resources laws, integration of environmental research into policy and decision making, integration of international policies into national policies, policy implementation and enforcement procedures.	330,000	GoT with bilateral support (including UNODC)
		A New wildlife Act formulated and passed, providing for significantly higher penalties for poaching and wildlife trafficking and related activities	220,000	GoT with bilateral support (including UNODC)
	1.3.1: Improved NP and GR wildlife crime law enforcement through empowerment of rangers and the use of specialised technology	NP management and GR ranger staff in 5 parks and 5 reserves are resourced with technical equipment such as thermal imagery night vision equipment, digital radios, vehicle-repeaters, as well as other resources for ranger support such as Bivvy bags equipped with mosquito nets, rain gear, uniforms, GPS, and first aid equipment	660,000	GoT with bilateral support (TBD)
		Equip 430 newly recruited WD Rangers with field equipment including tents, rain gear and uniforms	1,650,000	GoT with bilateral support (TBD)
		Equip WD Rangers with patrol vehicles	3,850,000	GoT with bilateral support (TBD)
		Security plans formulated for each PA, based on the recently formulated Serengeti and Selous plans	330,000	GoT with bilateral support (TBD)
		Rangers in 10 PAs empowered for implementation of the security plan through training in the use of the above equipment, as well as in patrolling, species identification, criminal tracking, smuggling techniques, response procedures for detection of criminal activity, crime scene evidence preservation, recording of evidence and statements, and evidence presentation and transfer to district anti-poaching unit, with standard operating procedure established for evidence management and reporting	550,000	GoT with bilateral support (TBD)

Outcome	Output	Indicative Activity	Indicative Budget (US\$)	Potential Responsible Parties/Lead Agencies
		Anti-corruption measures emplaced within NP and GR management, according to capacity assessments, utilising tools from the Anti-Corruption Tools Inventory, as appropriate.	660,000	GoT with bilateral support (TBD)
		Elephants and other targeted wildlife crime species in PAs closely monitored using collars and electronic tagging, attachable cameras, camera traps in known poaching areas, with the tusks of several members of key herds micro-chipped and DNA samples taken	770,000	GoT with bilateral support (TBD)
		1.3.2: Improved mechanisms for monitoring wildlife and applying data to support intelligence	264,000	GoT with bilateral support (TBD)
	1.3.3: Effective funds management and increased revenue generation for wildlife conservation and management including the establishment of a Wildlife Conservation Basket Fund	DNA data to be fed into DNA databases within TAWIRI and WD, copies to WCU for tracking in case of poaching; monitoring data also to be fed into ETIS and MIKE databases as appropriate; including improved monitoring of the efficiency and effectiveness of law enforcement through the use of SMART - a ranger-based monitoring tool.		
		TWPF updated and expanded with the creation of a basket fund (special account) to accommodate funds for a variety of aspects of wildlife management (such as wildlife crime informer fees), with donors able to direct the allocations of their donations as desired. In addition, a prioritisation of GoT actions and budget commitment (including MNRT and newly identified funds) will help other actors (donors and private sector) commit funding in complementary ways.	550,000	GoT with bilateral support (TBD)
		Establishment of a <b>Wildlife Conservation Basket Fund</b> through development of an agreed upon, fully-costed results framework for combating wildlife crime and advancing wildlife conservation.	10,000	MNRT and UNDP
		Consultative meetings held to implement the partnership framework through a collaborative initiative with the Environment Development Partners Group.	5,000	MNRT and UNDP
		Signed agreement and programme to combat wildlife crime and advance wildlife conservation, managed through a basket fund.	2,500	MNRT and UNDP
		Systems in place for efficient and transparent transfer of wildlife protection funds into the TWPF and allocation to specific resource needs, including standard application forms for relevant departments e.g. the WCU to request funding	165,000	GoT with bilateral support (TBD)

Outcome	Output	Indicative Activity	Indicative Budget (US\$)	Potential Responsible Parties/Lead Agencies
		Income generated through issue of fines to wildlife crime perpetrators to be fed into TWPF	44,000	GoT with bilateral support (TBD)
		Revenue retention scheme to be reinstated in order to reinjection of funds into GRs	275,000	GoT with bilateral support (TBD)
		Revenue generation mechanisms diversified through development and implementation of e.g. voluntary conservation levy schemes, promotion of other tourist attractions such as bird-watching, with a focus on the southern circuit of Tanzania. Revenue generation and distribution mechanisms for protected areas and wildlife management will also be developed that will be adjusted to suit national parks managed by TANAPA and other types of protected areas under the responsibility of the WD.	550,000	GoT with bilateral support (TBD)
	1.3.4: Improved collaboration between government, private sector (e.g. tourism companies) and NGOs with regards to wildlife protection and management	Taskforces set up at regional level in 5 hotspot regions between government and local private sector companies and NGOs to gain support for wildlife protection activities, such as through public-private partnerships for funding of patrolling activities or technical or human resource support for when necessary	660,000	GoT with bilateral support (TBD)
		Secure commitment from tourist hunting companies for better supervision of hunting activities	330,000	GoT with bilateral support (TBD)
		Increase collaboration with existing private law enforcement expertise, through joint patrols inside NPs and GRs	330,000	GoT with bilateral support (TBD)
	1.3.5: Improving law enforcement through enhanced personnel recruitment and training for the Wildlife	Wildlife Division , TANAPA, NCAA and TAWA personnel needs bolstered through the hiring of 3,767 rangers and wardens through Tanzania Wildlife Protection Fund and an MoU with the Donor community to provide funds to employ the required number of rangers/wardens. These staff should all be locally employed so that the economic benefits of protecting wildlife can be seen directly by those most negatively affected by wildlife	4,400,000	GoT with bilateral support (TBD)

Outcome	Output	Indicative Activity	Indicative Budget (US\$)	Potential Responsible Parties/Lead Agencies
<b>Outcome 1.4: Increased capacity for detection of smuggled wildlife products leads to increased rate of interception</b>	Division, TANAPA, NCAA and TAWA	Provision of funds to support the training and equipping of the newly recruited personnel including salaries, housing, training, medical policies, and logistics. At all levels, successful training has to be based on rigorous recruit selection with each recruit attaining the minimum standards required. Training also has to be “to task” alongside training tests set at regular intervals throughout the year to justify each serving members pay grade i.e. performance reviews and performance contracts. There also has to be a “cradle to grave” plan for how a ranger “lives his career” and most importantly training needs to be relevant to responsibility at all levels. Training would also include Kiswahili language courses as well as English courses.	3,300,000	GoT with bilateral support (TBD)
	1.4.1: Greater resources at all border and customs points for detecting smuggled goods	Customs departments at airports, sea ports and other exit/entry points equipped with highly technical scanning equipment, sniffer dogs, and increase in trained resources for higher rate of detection of smuggled goods, to include selected numbers of staff (according to level of human traffic) trained for undercover monitoring and equipped with digital voice recorders and undercover cameras	770,000	GoT with bilateral support (TBD)
		Training on application of roadblocks in constantly changing points along major highways and random checks carried out of container vehicles	286,000	GoT with bilateral support (TBD)
		Communications system employed for better coordination between customs and wildlife departments through the WCU to enable targeted interceptions of identified suspects	660,000	GoT with bilateral support (TBD)
		Anti-corruption measures employed within borders and customs departments, according to capacity assessments, utilising tools from the Anti-Corruption Tools Inventory, as deemed appropriate.	330,000	GoT with bilateral support (TBD)
	1.4.2: Support UNODC in implementation of UNODC Container Control Programme in	Collaborate with UNODC-WCO to implement Container Control Programme in selected ports, to begin with technical needs assessments	440,000	GoT, UNDP with potential support from UNODC, WCO

Outcome	Output	Indicative Activity	Indicative Budget (US\$)	Potential Responsible Parties/Lead Agencies
	priority border points	<p>Collaborate with UNODC-WCO to conduct basic theoretical and practical training (with training handbooks supplied) in legal instruments and principals of information sourcing, risk analysis, cargo inspection, information exchange, post-seizure investigations and trade facilitation, as well as the role of the internet in criminal investigations; followed by advanced training such as for environmental crime, trafficking of endangered species, counterfeit goods, firearms etc., relevant to issues in Tanzania; followed by a work experience tour and regular mentorships by trainers.</p> <p>Creation of port control units (PCU) as per the CCP at selected container terminals to be staffed by the above trained personnel, with liaison point with WCU and the Transnational Organised Crime Unit (TOCU) and reporting to the NTF; equipped to target high risk containers enabled by the use of C-HAWK software, and facilitate information-exchange with other country ports, regarding high risk containers and seizures, through the installation of secure communication application, ContainerComm.</p>	440,000	GoT, UNDP with potential support from UNODC, WCO
			550,000	GoT, UNDP with potential support from UNODC, WCO
	1.4.3 Forensics analysis laboratory established and operating within WCU, supporting DNA intelligence management and evidence presentation in court	<p>Laboratory established and equipped for scientific analysts to analyse all intelligence and evidence gathered for fingerprints, DNA analysis of both elephant tusks and arrested suspects, with facilities for secure storage and preservation</p> <p>Training given in DNA analysis and other forensic analysis such as of fingerprints, faeces and other non-biological items, with mechanisms in place to communicate between evidence gatherers and evidence presenters in court, such as through the Forensic Information Data Exchange system</p>	1,320,000	GoT, bilateral partners support (TBD), Sokoine University of Agriculture
			550,000	GoT, bilateral partners (including UNODC) Sokoine University of Agriculture



Outcome	Output	Indicative Activity	Indicative Budget (US\$)	Potential Responsible Parties/Lead Agencies
<b>Outcome</b> <b>1.5:Improved international collaboration helps to combat illegal wildlife trafficking at all points of the supply chain</b>		Intensive DNA stock taking of government ivory stockpiles and input into central DNA database	330,000	GoT, UNDP, potentially European Commission (EC), Sokoine University of Agriculture
		Inventory/assessment of the wildlife crime issues and mitigation measures will be conducted in a collaborative study with UNODC/UNEP/World Bank using the ICCWC Wildlife Crime Analytic toolkit. This will enable accounting of ivory stocks and lead to the establishment and annual inspection of all government Ivory stockpiles.	25,000	MNRT and UNDP
	1.5.1: Strengthened relations between Tanzania and INTERPOL in order to better collaborate with Asian law enforcement efforts  1.5.2: Linkages established between the Transnational Organised Crime Unit (TOCU) (currently being established) and the WCU for efficient management of criminal cases of transnational significance	Awareness raising of Tanzanian government and national WCU and NTF on INTERPOL's operations, potential role to play in support of Tanzania in combating wildlife crime, and training in the type, presentation and precision of data required for utilisation by INTERPOL in order to strengthen capacity for law enforcement in Tanzania through international collaboration, such as through the implementation of controlled deliveries	330,000	GoT, UNDP, INTERPOL
		Support the formalisation of the TOCU, to be led by the police department with representatives from TISS, WD and INTERPOL, with mandate to report to the NTF, with all roles and responsibilities defined for both transnational and national criminal investigations	550,000	GoT, UNDP, UNODC
		Establish liaison mechanisms between TOCU and the WCU and the customs department, in order to coordinate criminal investigative activities with transnational relevance	110,000	GoT, bilateral partners, UNODC, WCO, UNDP

Outcome	Output	Indicative Activity	Indicative Budget (US\$)	Potential Responsible Parties/Lead Agencies
<b>Outcome 1.6: Infrastructural Development for enhanced law enforcement in and around Protected Areas</b>	1.5.3: Strengthened regional collaboration both within East Africa and between all elephant range countries across Africa for law enforcement	Review of current international collaborations and task forces, such as the Lusaka Agreement Task Force, INTERPOL, Horn of Africa WEN and Southern Africa WEN to identify those with most relevant objectives and in which Tanzania should participate. Identify clear role for Tanzania to play based on review of effectiveness of such collaborations and initiate active involvement for contribution towards collaborative objectives. In-depth analyses of existing processes and on-going efforts as well as institutional responsibilities will also be conducted e.g. country-wide anti-poaching and anti-trafficking operation 'Tokomeza' under the lead of the President's Office; reform of Wildlife Division and establishment of Tanzania Wildlife Authority (TAWA); obligations under CITES; existing platforms for cross-country cooperation etc. In addition, the role and involvement of private sector and non-governmental organisations in the implementation of a comprehensive framework for wildlife protection and management will also be assessed.	200,000	GoT, UNDP, bilateral partners (TBD)
	1.5.4: Greater intelligence and control of the entire transport chain	Close collaboration with transit and consumer countries to develop and implement a controlled deliveries scheme through the covert tagging of smuggled goods and coordinated monitoring through transit, to lead to the trafficking 'kingpins'	440,000	GoT with bilateral support (TBD)
		Investigate potential for 'following the money' through the trafficking chain, for establishing exact degree of profit margins at each point as well as helping to identify sources of corruption	220,000	GoT with bilateral support (TBD)
	1.6.1: Strengthen Protected Area infrastructure to enhance patrols by rangers and reduce inadvertent encroachment into PAs.	Boundary demarcation exercises conducted for all Protected Areas including awareness campaigns for surrounding communities on the PA boundaries; incorporating GIS mapping to determine boundaries and land surveys.	550,000	GoT with bilateral support (TBD)
		Development of roads, bridges, outposts, monitoring posts for rangers and surveillance campsites with minimal environmental damage, in order to enhance the effectiveness of patrols as well as movement within PAs for management purposes.	1,100,000	GoT with bilateral support (TBD)
	1.6.2: Improved welfare of law enforcement officers	Establishment of housing for rangers and other wildlife law enforcement personnel including housing for the rangers' families around PAs based on environmental impact assessments	880,000	GoT with bilateral support (TBD)



Outcome	Output	Indicative Activity	Indicative Budget (US\$)	Potential Responsible Parties/Lead Agencies
	and communities surrounding PAs.	Development of education and health welfare facilities in and around PAs to improve the welfare of rangers and other law enforcement personnel as well as providing an incentive to surrounding communities through outreach.	550,000	GoT with bilateral support (TBD)
<b>Budget sub-total for Strategic Objective 1: USD 43,212,500</b>				
<b>Strategic Objective 2: Improving rural livelihoods through enhanced community-based management of natural resources</b>				
Outcome 2.1. Community involvement in wildlife crime law enforcement activities supports i) reduction of wildlife crime, ii) local income generation, and iii) improvement of relationships between communities and governments	2.1.1: Community-based monitoring networks established in and operationalised in each poaching hotspot district, to support the APUs in information gathering	Establish and equip community-based monitoring networks in each hotspot district, based on the Honorary Wildlife Warden approach if appropriate, with mechanisms in place for reporting to district APUs	550,000	GoT with bilateral support (TBD)
		Training of monitoring networks in the legal context of and penalties for the illegal trade in wildlife and forest resources and appropriate measures for law enforcement; build capacity for conducting patrols, species identification, evidence handling, data recording and reporting to the APU	110,000	GoT with bilateral support (TBD)
		System in place for other local informers to approach this network if preferred (rather than the APU) and for intelligence information to be transferred to the APU	220,000	GoT with bilateral support (TBD)
Outcome 2.2: WMAs are supported to operate at their maximum potential, providing significant financial and social benefits to	2.2.1: Capacity strengthened for local governance of WMAs	Support capacity and performance of WMA Authorised Associations through participatory design and implementation of a comprehensive organisational capacity development programme, ensuring capacity for long term planning for WMA investments, considering business strategies and budgets, as well as ability to negotiate with private investors	660,000	GoT with bilateral support (TBD)
		Support AAs to carry out regular awareness raising within WMA communities to ensure transparency and encourage villagers to trust AA leadership and its responsibilities in managing the WMA, with increased knowledge of leadership voting protocols to avoid opportunities for wrongly extended power	440,000	GoT with bilateral support (TBD)

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local communities through the sustainable management of natural resources	2.2.2: Macro-governance capacity of WMAs improved	Tanzanian government to formulate or review and adapt policies regarding cross-sectoral natural resources management as appropriate to WMA implementation	110,000	GoT with bilateral support (TBD)
		WMA facilitators, AAs, private sector partners and WD to review roles and responsibilities of each actor and undertake participatory process to redevelop them and ensure clarification of roles and boundaries	110,000	GoT with bilateral support (TBD)
		With stakeholder participation, establish optimal revenue collection and management options in WMAs in order to maximise transparency and accountability and financial benefits to WMAs	165,000	GoT with bilateral support (TBD)
		Support the development of a system for monitoring WMA performance	110,000	GoT with bilateral support (TBD)
		MNRT and WMA facilitators to pilot WMA and VLFRs integration in high-potential forest areas	330,000	GoT with bilateral support (TBD)
	2.2.3: Economic and enterprise opportunities and implementation enhanced in WMAs	Conduct valuation of, and promote the true economic benefits of WMAs to the national tourism industry in order to gain greater financial support from the Tanzanian government for their establishment	220,000	GoT with bilateral support (including UNODC)
		Diversify support for sustainable livelihoods and enterprises based on land and natural resources through development of a specific programme for revenue generation based on entrepreneurial opportunities for sustainable use of natural resources	440,000	GoT with bilateral support (including UNODC)
		Support the AA Consortium and MNRT to develop and implement strategy to encourage private sector investments in WMAs	110,000	GoT with bilateral support (including UNODC)
	2.2.4: Assessment of	Baseline information collected and collated from maps, reports and satellite images	110,000	GoT

Outcome	Output	Indicative Activity	Indicative Budget (US\$)	Potential Responsible Parties/Lead Agencies
	the current status of all Game Controlled Areas in Tanzania	Fieldwork conducted to collect ground information, including through interviews with local government officers, village leaders and other stakeholders such as locally operating NGOs and CBOs	770,000	GoT
<b>Outcome 2.3: Diversification and enhancement of wildlife-related economic benefits on individual and community level increases incentives for conservation</b>	2.3.1: Piloting of Payments for Ecosystem Services initiatives for habitat/wildlife conservation	Review conducted of wildlife-based PES initiatives elsewhere in Tanzania (e.g. Terat easement)/Africa and beyond and identification of suitable PES schemes in selected sites in Tanzania (touristic areas facing habitat degradation, wildlife population declines, where communities gain little benefit from wildlife)	110,000	GoT with bilateral support (TBD)
		Dialogue with tourism operators and local communities to ascertain buy-in and most appropriate structure of scheme, and secure agreements – payments paid to communities by tourism companies for limiting their exploitation of resources (e.g. in agriculture, wildlife poaching); tourism operators also to fund the training of several game rangers in each community in order to support the anti-poaching	165,000	GoT with bilateral support (TBD)
		Development of monitoring protocols and implementation of PES agreements	210,000	GoT with bilateral support (TBD)
		Lessons learned documented and disseminated, management adapted as necessary, and upscaling of schemes if successful	150,000	GoT with bilateral support (TBD)
		The Tanzanian education authority, with financial support from e.g. tourism operators, to formalise a wildlife scholarship and fees subsidisation programme for young people in wildlife areas to obtain wildlife management and conservation diplomas and degrees, to then return to work locally, alongside the tourism companies and their communities	110,000	GoT with bilateral support (TBD)
<b>Outcome 2.4: Human-wildlife conflict mitigation reduces losses</b>	2.3.2: Employment in wildlife conservation promoted through nation-wide scholarship and fee subsidies programme for young people to obtain qualifications in wildlife protection	Education authorities, TANAPA, NCAA, TAWA and NGOs manage the scheme's implementation, to include spreading awareness of the programme amongst rural communities as part of education days, village council meetings, and managing selection processes	110,000	GoT with bilateral support (TBD)
	2.4.1: Human-wildlife conflict prevention measures developed through participatory	With a focus on elephants and considering current measures in place, plan and pilot (with strong stakeholder participation) a variety of measures for preventing damage from wildlife in most common areas for human-wildlife conflict, considering land use, crop types, deterrents, warning systems	370,000	GoT with bilateral support (TBD)

Outcome	Output	Indicative Activity	Indicative Budget (US\$)	Potential Responsible Parties/Lead Agencies
experienced by communities, therefore enabling a purely positive relationship between communities and wildlife	process and piloted to establish most effective measure	Monitoring of mitigation measures effectiveness informs participatory decision making with regards to optimal land use management	70,000	GoT with bilateral support (TBD)
	2.4.2: Human-wildlife conflict response measures developed through participatory process and piloted to establish most effective measure	With a focus on elephants and considering current measures in place, plan and pilot (with strong stakeholder participation) a variety of measures for responding to wildlife damage incidents in most common areas for human-wildlife conflict, such as effective reporting systems and response mechanisms	154,000	GoT with bilateral support (TBD)
		Monitoring of response measures effectiveness informs participatory decision making with regards to optimal land use management	66,000	GoT with bilateral support (TBD)
<b>Budget sub-total for Strategic Objective 2: USD5,970,000</b>				
<b>Strategic Objective 3: Awareness raising in supply, transit and consumer countries as well as internationally helps to both change attitudes towards wildlife crime and the ivory trade and build donor support</b>				
Outcome 3.1: Increased awareness of biodiversity conservation and environmental crime amongst general public in Tanzania reduces willing involvement in illegal wildlife trafficking	3.1.1: Awareness campaigns targeting the supply side of wildlife trafficking conducted using a variety of measures to reach a wide audience as well as enhancing public awareness of the measures to address the national response to advance wildlife conservation	Interviews, documentaries and short films and cartoons produced and distributed over radio, television or through digital campaigns, and through mobile campaigns in rural areas, targeting all demographics	330,000	GoT with bilateral support (TBD)
		Public awareness of the national response to combating poaching and illegal wildlife trafficking will be enhanced through consultative meetings to sensitise the public and key stakeholders on the national strategy and the various measures to be implemented	12,500	MNRT and UNDP
		Investigation and implementation of non-conventional approaches to change attitudes, such as through sourcing support from religious leaders	165,000	GoT with bilateral support (TBD)
		Promotion of inclusion of conservation and wildlife crime education in school curricula	440,000	GoT with bilateral support (TBD)
		Newspapers and other news publishers agree to increase the status of wildlife crimes in their publications, reserving regular space for news of wildlife crimes and their punishments	220,000	GoT with bilateral support (TBD)

Outcome	Output	Indicative Activity	Indicative Budget (US\$)	Potential Responsible Parties/Lead Agencies
<b>Outcome 3.2.</b> <b>Consumer demand is reduced through strengthened relationships between source and consumer countries and increased awareness amongst citizens of consumer countries</b>	Output 3.2.1: Improved relations between diplomatic communities of source and consumer countries	Build upon international communications platforms between consumer and source countries	330,000	GoT with bilateral support (TBD)
	Output 3.2.2: Support given to country governments to conduct awareness campaigns and consumer research	Encourage regular dialogue and information sharing with regards to progress towards objectives in tackling wildlife trafficking and raising consumer awareness  MNRT or other wildlife NGOs in Tanzania to collaborate with relevant consumer country organisations to advise on biodiversity and wildlife crime aspects of the ivory trade for any awareness campaigns or consumer research conducted in consumer countries  Increase media communications between Tanzania and consumer countries and secure agreement from consumer country press to create strong (and where possible, visual) focus on incidents of elephant and/or rhino slaughter and other wildlife crime incidents and to portray linkages with ivory products	110,000  165,000  220,000	GoT with bilateral support (TBD)  GoT with bilateral support (TBD)  GoT with bilateral support (TBD)
<b>Outcome 3.3.</b> <b>Donor support is leveraged through strong publicity of illegal wildlife trafficking issues in Tanzania and within Africa</b>	3.3.1: Ensure Tanzania's participation in all international events regarding anti-poaching, wildlife crime or other related issues in order to increase publicity amongst developed countries and leverage donor support	Through communication with INTERPOL, Asia, other elephant range states and the rest of Africa, keeping updated on emerging or ongoing issues, the Tanzanian Government to play an active part in organizing and/or participating in relevant events in raising awareness or developing strategies	120,000	GoT with bilateral support (TBD)
	3.3.2: Develop and maintain continuous publicity for illegal wildlife trafficking and its impacts	Secure diverse media representation at such events, with a frequently updated media strategy prepared so that any current key issue requiring donor support may be publicised	330,000	GoT with bilateral support (TBD)
		Utilise social media platforms such as Facebook or YouTube to circulate short films providing an overview of poaching and the illegal wildlife trade, updating followers on investigative activities and achievements	220,000	GoT with bilateral support (TBD)
		Investigate potential for television series regarding wildlife crime investigations, to generate wider interest in the issue, providing information on the ways in which viewers may provide support (e.g. through donations)	110,000	GoT with bilateral support (TBD)

Outcome	Output	Indicative Activity	Indicative Budget (US\$)	Potential Responsible Parties/Lead Agencies
			Budget sub-total for Strategic Objective 3: USD2,772,500	
			TOTAL STRATEGY BUDGET: USD	51,955,000.00

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## **VII. MANAGEMENT & COORDINATION ARRANGEMENTS**

The management of the programme of support to implement the national strategy will be under the leadership of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (WD) in collaboration with key stakeholders. It is proposed that a basket fund that is fiduciary managed by UNDP, in collaboration with parallel funding from interested development partners is established to support the implementation and coordination of the strategy including further support or any additional resources mobilisation efforts to strengthen the national response. The financial procedures for the management arrangements will be governed by the UNDP rules and regulations for National Implementation Modality (NIM). Procurement and financial transactions will be governed by applicable UNDP regulations and audits will be conducted regularly according (HACT) policies.

The UNDP Country Office will monitor the implementation of the strategy for a period of five years starting from 2015 to December 2019. During this period major focus will be on building the capacity of the government to take over this responsibility in a stepwise manner through the system that will be put in place. Participatory process would be followed in the review of progress in the realisation of the strategy outputs and outcomes to ensure the proper use of funds. Working in close cooperation and under the leadership of the MNRT through the Wildlife Division, the UNDP Country Office (CO) will provide support services - including procurement, contracting of service providers, human resources management and financial services - in accordance with the relevant NIM procedures and Results-Based Management (RBM) guidelines and in line with the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA of 30 May, 1978) and the United Nations Development Assistance Plan (UNDAP, 2011-2015)

The MNRT (WD) will have the overall responsibility for achieving the strategy goal and objectives. The Ministry will be directly responsible for creating the enabling conditions for implementation of the strategy. The MNRT WD will work in close cooperation with MDAs with specific roles on Wildlife Management and law enforcement including MWEKA, NCAA, TANAPA and TAWIRI. MNRT WD will also coordinate activities on a local landscape level with the Office of the Prime Minister, Regional and Local Government (PMORALG) through direct engagement with district and regional government offices.

The MNRT will designate the Director Wildlife (DW) to provide the strategic oversight and guidance to the strategy implementation. Detailed oversight mechanism will be agreed in consultation with partners during the design of programmes of implementation of this strategy.





**United Republic of Tanzania**

**United Nations Environment Programme**

**East African Community**

**Summary Report: Transboundary Environmental**

**Crime Experience Sharing Workshop**

**12-13 Dec 2017 Arusha, Tanzania**



Summary Report – Transboundary Environmental  
Crime Experience Sharing Workshop



# Summary Report: Transboundary Environment Crime Experience Sharing Workshop

## I. Background

*In 2017 on December 12-13<sup>th</sup> government partners, UN agencies, NGOs and CSOs met to share learning experiences about wildlife and forestry crimes across East African borders. The complexities of transboundary environmental crime were discussed as well on how tools such as the Rapid Reference Guides (RRG) and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) can prove useful in tackling these organized, large scale, transnational crimes.*

## II. Introduction

Illegal wildlife trade, wildlife trafficking and other related environmental crimes have continued to threaten the shared natural heritage within the East African region. Because of illegal logging, poaching and other environmental crimes, there has been loss of wildlife and wildlife habitats, endangering the whole ecosystem and its services to the short-term benefit of handful of criminals at the cost of *entire* societies. Therefore, collective regional efforts in terms of regulatory frameworks, tools and systems, expertise and commitment will reduce, if not completely stop, this illicit trade from the source, the transit, transport stage and consequently the destination.

## III. Thematic Areas

The below chapter is divided into the following thematic areas; information sharing, political instability, funds and resource mobilization, community engagement, legal frameworks, capacity building and investigation tools (RRG and SOPs).

### i. Information Sharing

Various bodies have developed databases and knowledge management systems for information sharing coordination mechanisms on illegal wildlife trade and transboundary crimes. It is vital to share technical expertise to curb wildlife and forest crime. It has been identified that in order to utilize these systems there is a need to strengthen the coordination at regional and national level. Below are some examples of the systems that the partners are using to combat and monitor wildlife and forest crimes and the routes of commodities.

- ❑ TRAFFIC, the Wildlife Trade Monitoring Network has developed *Wildlife Trade Information System* (WiTIS). This system identifies and reveals routes of seizures, commodity types and number of items. It can also identify the number of incidents linked to Tanzania region.



TRAFFIC is also operating with Trade in Wildlife Information eXchange (TWIX). This system consists of 106 EU agencies that are involved in seizure and sharing news. The information system provides seizure alerts and was approved in Africa in 2016 for trade flow identification.

- ❑ The main purpose of INTERPOL's information sharing is to support transnational investigations. So far there are 7 different databases in the East African region and globally.
- ❑ PAMS Foundation provides conservation support in Tanzania through cross-border joint operations and evidence sharing for evidence construction. They further facilitate and finance extraditions, interrogations, intelligence analysis and database management.
- ❑ Lusaka Agreement Task Force (LAFT) is a multilateral agreement to promote cooperation to combat transnational crimes. Some of their current priorities is network expansion and effective implementation of the strategy. The strategy priorities are, among other; cooperation in intelligence, investigation, developing databases and bilateral agreements.

## ii. Political Instability

A contextual example of political instability due to conflict and its impacts on wildlife is the war in South Sudan in 2013. The effects of the war forced animals to run over to neighboring countries. Meanwhile the animals that were left in the region

were hunted for food by rebels. Today the South Sudanese government has intervened and put efforts into wildlife management but an opposition remains as rebels still use animals for food. On this issue INTERPOL concluded that the efforts in wildlife management often suffer from poor infrastructure and political legislation. To have successful natural resource management there needs to be reliable and stable political institutions to lead the progress.

## iii. Funds and Resource Mobilization

Resource mobilization in both human and economic capital can be difficult. During discussions, it was expressed from several parties that they had resource mobilization issues. The East African Community (EAC) expressed their lack of enough inspectors, the Burundi Representative expressed the lack of awareness of conservation and environmental laws among the police force, the South Sudan Representative expressed a general concern about funding while LATF shared their concern on resource mobilization for financial sustainability for the institution.

## iv. Community Engagement

Cooperation is extended to the grassroots levels where the local communities are part of the conservation efforts. EAC shared information about the use of rhino and ivory in Asia for traditional pharmaceuticals. By suggesting alternative livelihoods instead of producing pharmaceuticals, that are contributing to global environmental degradation,

it has resulted in less demand on the commodity for income generation

TRAFFIC is also working with community engagement. One of the challenges that were presented was that local communities may not be well linked with the international community which can result in a lack of awareness regarding the global conservation discourse.

The World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) is working with communities that have been turned into conservancies for benefit sharing purposes. WWF wished to change the mindset of traditional farmers and reduce the number of livestock to minimize overgrazing. One of the benefits of making a community into a conservancy is that the community can be financially compensated. However, some parties would disagree and oppose themselves to this approach as they do not believe that the economic compensation benefits individual households or people directly.

#### **v. Legal Frameworks**

There was an identification of primary enforcement issues where legal loopholes and prosecution issues affects the collaboration of transnational cases. It was discussed whether there should be an assessment of the current enforcement tools. For instance, one of the issues is the lack of uniformity as some countries in the region have lower punishment for wildlife and forestry offenses. In too many cases, the person being prosecuted in the matter has been able to jump bail.

Recent discoveries also show that poaching is increasing in danger. INTERPOL argues that poaching is strongly linked with organized crimes and is today a multibillion dollar industry. INTERPOL coordinates and provide environmental law enforcement and wishes to reduce the lack of treaty extradition for fugitives. To avoid duplications in these environmental crime efforts, INTERPOL wishes to see harmonization in law and legislation. Furthermore, they emphasize the importance of joint efforts and the utilization of national central bureaus (NBCs) and international police cooperation.

#### **vi. Capacity building**

Some areas where capacity building is lagging behind is, according to LATF, IFAW and INTERPOL; training of sophisticated concealment methods, equipment distribution, preventive training to detect illegal species, and the lack of support to wildlife scouts, rangers and anti-poaching patrols.

#### **vii. Investigation Tools**

Wildlife crime reporting contains the use of several innovative monitoring tools. For instance, IFAW is investigating the flow of commodities through social media such as Facebook, Instagram and WhatsApp. Through this method they have been able to detect over 900 species and their market prices.

Organizations are also using geographic information system (GIS) and geo intelligence to identify, analyze and share criminal hotspots, ivory flows, human wildlife conflict hot spots, location and trend in number of poacher camps and hidings. WWF is using specifically developed equipment and technology such as night vision cameras that only detect human activity. This enables night patrols to detect poachers and reduces the risk of danger for the rangers. Finally, in Sudan, dogs have been used for detecting ivory.

#### Rapid Reference Guide (RRG) and Standard Operating Procedure SOP)

Wankyo Simon and Stephen Thurlow presented the RRG and SOPs for illegal wildlife trade interventions. It is a guide for prosecutors and investigators working with wildlife and forestry crimes in Tanzania. A total of 17 workshops have been carried out and over 450 people have been trained. The RRG and SOPs and mandatory guidelines and applies to certain categories of serious WLFC cases. This guide officially came into effect on 1 January 2018. The guide provides a toolbox with a prosecution plan, elements and evidence work sheets, annotated witness and exhibit list, and a proofing chart. In addition, any violent or non-compliance with SOPs, without good cause or written permission reported to the DPP, and serious repeated violations may result in sanctions.

#### IV. Break-Out Group Discussions

The assignment during the break-up group discussions was to review existing frameworks to address transboundary crimes and illegal wildlife trade in EAC countries. Below are the results of group discussions and recommended needs for a joint enforcement strategy. This serves as the initial proposal and reflection on the joint enforcement strategy.

**Question 1:** Identify at least three shared challenges and gaps hindering interagency and Interstates collaboration and networking towards addressing Transboundary Wildlife and Forest Crimes; 1) protocols to agencies/departments share information, 2) poor political will, 3) different policy and regulatory framework, 4) different resources, 5) integrity and corruption, 6) sharing of information.

Different protocols within departments and agency can create delays in communication. Protocols can also complicate investigations and prosecutions which can further affect the extradition procedures due to the lack of agreements and different legal systems. Poor political will together with political instability, lack of integrity and higher levels of corruption will put further constraints on the will of combating wildlife and forestry crimes. Without some sort of uniformity across the east African region it is difficult to determine penalties and interpret laws in accordance with offence. Lack of, or very limited access to, resources, both human

and economic, largely affects a country's ability to carry out proper investigations and prosecutions. Another constraint when working on at regional level is the language barrier. In the east African region people's native language ranges from Kiswahili to Portuguese and French. Finally, the inability of understanding external markets and their supply and demand on east African wildlife commodity further complicates the comprehension of where and when to intervene.

**Question 2:** For each identified challenges/gaps in question one suggest at least three strategies to address them and who is best placed to lead; 1) technology tool to share information, 2) training and awareness – Ministry of Education/civil Servant and Foreign Ministries, 3) harmonization of laws particularly penalties, and 4) information what is lacking for intervention of stakeholders

For the policy and legal framework issues there is a need for more cooperation among stakeholders when it comes to technology and platform to share information (e.g. TWIX). There needs to be harmonization across the region where the same penalties apply regardless of where the offence took place. The poor political will can be increased through awareness raising among politicians and relevant stakeholders and possible through the wildlife agencies such as NGOs, regional bodies, DPP offices, to name a few. Also, in educational systems teachers could be responsible for raising awareness to youths as they are the target group. Inter-country political will

can also be addressed by foreign affairs to develop a regional policy where member countries must comply on policy by reviewing and harmonizing the laws and legislation.

EAC member state should encourage a political will in fighting environmental crimes as organized crimes has become an even more evident challenge. Furthermore, countries should be encouraged to join the LATF. Sharing resources among the EAC member states by maximizing donor opportunities for development partners could improve the budget among member states which could collectively determine appropriate priorities for actions.

**Question 3:** How can we coordinate better as stakeholders to address transboundary wildlife and forest crimes – share some of the potential mechanisms and platform that can enhance coordination?

National and regional strategies if put into place (EAC etc.) can improve coordination. For instance, a “KIBO Recommendation” with transboundary meetings, a forum for all partner states, would include a sub-forum for legal practitioners and another. There is a need for a joint coordination body or organ at national level to coordinate the agencies. To avoid duplication, it is also important to document already existing transboundary agreements and joint operations. Capacity building opportunities for officers could further enhance the comprehension of common legal frameworks, procedures and policies.



**Question 4: How can we influence neighbouring countries in the Region to have a common strategy in fighting against wildlife and forest crimes?**

Sharing success stories and challenges but also celebrate progress will spread knowledge and information about efforts made in the region. To reach national governments it is possible to work through ministries of foreign affairs, secretariats and regional bodies such as the EAC. To further deepen the information to a more technical level conservation organizations should be involved. Capacity building workshops and meetings like this in Arusha is also an excellent way to motivate and spread the knowledge beyond our own borders and hopefully beyond the East African region.

## **V. Conclusion and Recommendations**

Strategic recommendations and next step

- Disparity in Policies and legal instruments

The recommendation is harmonization of legal operation framework and develop a regional operational policy(ies). The initiating agency for the harmonization of legal operation framework should be the DPPs office and the initiating agencies

for the development of a regional operational policy should be EAC, LATF and UNEP Africa Office

- Differences in capacity and resources (economic and human capital)

The recommendation is to Increase awareness among relevant stakeholders (domestic resource mobilization) where UNEP, IFAW, WWF and PAMS Foundation should be the initiating institutions.

There should also be budget allocation and priority setting among the member state. For this task member states are responsible for the initiation such as the ministry of natural resources and tourism in Tanzania, Burundi etc.

- Improving inter-agency coordination mechanism

The recommendation is a joint coordination body or organ at national level to coordinate the agencies where LATF will bring up the issue with member states by introducing the idea of national task teams that will directly link with LATF. There is also a need to advocate for more member states to ratify and join the LATF

