



REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE

MINISTRY OF LAND AND ENVIRONMENT (MTA)

MINISTRY OF LAND AND ENVIRONMENT



NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION FOR CONSERVATION AREAS (ANAC)

NATIONAL IVORY AND RHINO ACTION PLAN (NIRAP) PROGRESS REPORT
2020-2022

PART A: Synopsis of NIAP implementation.

Mozambique was included as one of the 8 countries identified as of Secondary concern by the CITES Standing Committee (CS71). Various evidences shows that the country is identified as a transit route from illegal trafficking of Rhinoceroses (*Rhinocerotidae spp.*) horns and Elephant (*Loxodonta africana*) ivory, constituting a challenges that is negatively affecting these species and other wildlife resources, particularly those having very high market value for their products and derivatives. The country was also classified among the secondary concern countries regarding the illegal ivory trade. Therefore, the NIRAP which was developed and approved by the Minister of Land and Environment for period 2020-2022 is in compliance with recommendations made by the CITES Standing Committee.

Progress Report of the implementation of the NIRAP.

During 2020 and 2021, the country has witnessed several steps ahead in implementing the NIRAP. Though with some challenges, the overall progress is rated to be satisfactory, because the capacity to deal with wildlife crimes and law enforcement activities against illegal trade of rhino, ivory and other wildlife products and derivatives has been strengthening in the country through engagement of magistrates (Public Prosecutors and Judges), law enforcement officers and other relevant stakeholders including members of the local communities.

Most of activities performed under implementation of NIRAP comprise of, training of magistrates (Judges and Public Prosecutors), Criminal Investigation Police, ANAC staff, Rangers, Customs, Immigration staff, Environmental Protection Police and some members of local communities, on subjects related to wildlife legislation including CITES, Crime Scene, assistance to the Public Prosecutors in deep investigation of environmental crime related cases, joint patrols along suspected roads of wildlife products traffic, terrestrial borders, market, airport; cooperation with other countries such as South Africa, Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Malawi and Zambia; recruitment of 2 lawyers; working in partnership with national and international organizations which work on conservation of biological resources; upgrading of infrastructures and provision of equipment for law enforcement including kits to ensure a sustainable management of rhino horns and ivory stockpiles and other wildlife specimens (Ivory Kit).

However, 2020 was of great challenges for the conservation sector in fighting against illegal exploitation of forest and wildlife resources in conservation areas as a result of the greater demand for these products, particularly in the Asian market. As to control poaching and enhance the positive growing of elephant population in the northern region of Mozambique, an area greatly affected by elephant poaching, particularly the Niassa Special Reserve, the Government temporarily stopped hunting of elephants and has deployed a special unit of security

defense force, hence, the results has been zero (no) registration of elephant death due to poaching activities for about 3 years as from 2018 in Gorongosa National Park and Niassa Special Reserve (NSR) respectively. Regrettably it was reported in NSR one elephant carcass resulted from poaching in July 2021.

Generally in terms of illegal activities regarding rhino and elephant poaching and trafficking of their products and derivatives, according to the assessment undertaken in the entire conservation areas network in Mozambique, compared with 2018, there was a considerable reduction in terms of elephant and rhino poaching, taking into consideration that there were a 10 carcasses of rhinos observed in the ground being, 5 animals in 2018, 4 animals in 2019, 1 animal in 2020 and 0 animal in 2021. All 10 rhinos that were killed were not dehorned.

Notwithstanding, other efforts in Niassa Special Reserve including the implementation of the second phase of the Monitoring of Illegal Killing of Elephant (MIKE) Project, financed by the European Union in the Amount of 610,000 Euros to be implemented in Niassa Special Reserve. Generally, the programme aims to generate reliable and impartial data on the status and trends in illegal killing of African and Asian elephant populations; Awareness and sensitization campaign have been raised through TV, radio broadcasting, community debates concerning the illegal wildlife trade and the negative impacts to the socio-economic and environmental systems with messages such as, "illegal hunting steals from all of us". There have been billboards placed in Maputo City carrying messages on stopping the illegal wildlife trade and poaching.

The Trans-boundary Natural Resources Use and Protection Program 2019, SADC Facility for Agriculture and Natural Resources (FANR), Tourism Development Programme, implementation of SADC Law Enforcement and Anti-Poaching (LEAP) strategy and the Trans-boundary Conservation Areas approaches have been instrumental to achieve the results reported in the current progress report.

A further success noticeable during 2020-2021 including some cases in 2022 in which there has been 66,19% of effective sentences on cases related to wildlife crimes condemning the involved criminal beside fines do paid, with imprisonment of 1 to 20 years, being the severe sentence of the poachers involved in illegal killing, trafficking and trade of elephants tasks and rhino horns.

The implementation of NIRAP in Mozambique was done in collaboration between ANAC and other relevant Government Sectors and with national and International Cooperation Partners, such as: WWF, USAID, VUKANOW, UNODC, SPEED+, Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) Mozambique, US Forest Service, Supreme Court, African Wildlife Foundation (AWF), Peace Parks Foundation (PPF), Mozambique Wildlife Alliance (MWA).

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. Conduct a review of wildlife crime cases (Law 5/2017) before court to identify measures to improve successful prosecution rate, taking stock from the Rapid Reference Manual for investigators and prosecutors on wildlife crime.	1.2 Analyze the immigration legislation of Mozambique to ascertain if penalties for violation of the current immigration legislation are adequate to punish illegal activities related to wildlife crime.		
2. National level enforcement action and inter-agency collaboration		2.6. Dehorning of Rhinos in GLC and LNP with the aim of discouraging their poaching.	2.1 Consolidation of APCOC (Joint Unit (ANAC / PPRMNA for anti-poaching coordination) in the Greater Lebombo Conservancy, including: a) Establishment of APCOC-3 in the North of Gaza Province; and b) Establishment of APCOC Headquarters in Magude-Capitine; c)	2.5 Strengthening the collaboration with National Police of Mozambique (PRM) in countering wildlife trafficking a) MINT and the PRM General Command to issue a statement to the PRM Provincial Commands about the legitimacy, function and need for		

PILLAR	PROGRESS RATING					
	Achieved	Substantially achieved	On track	Partial progress	Pending completion of another action	Not commenced
			Finalization and implementation of the GLC Security Plan and the KNP, LNP, GLC Joint Security Plan.	<p>coordination, communication and collaboration with the ANAC Enforcement Unit and inspectors of the National Agency for Environmental Quality Control (AQUA).</p> <p>b) ANAC and AQUA to prepare a dossier of the applicable legislation as well as the laws that regulate the Protection, Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity to be handed over to the provincial PRM commands through PRM General Command.</p> <p>c) Meetings to be promoted at the level of the provincial and district PRM commands to</p>		

PILLAR	PROGRESS RATING					
	Achieved	Substantially achieved	On track	Partial progress	Pending completion of another action	Not commenced
				<p>disseminate knowledge on the applicable legislation, institutions and mandates on wildlife crime.</p> <p>d) The process of formation of Joint Forces Units (ANAC, PRM, AQUA) based in the Conservation Areas to be initiated and implemented to act outside of these against environmental crime with the capacity for inter-provincial action, under the coordination and logistical support of ANAC..</p>		
			2.2 Establishment of a Port Control Special Joint Unit at the Maputo Port and an Airport Control Special Joint Unit for Air-Cargo at the Maputo Airport as			

PILLAR	PROGRESS RATING					
	Achieved	Substantially achieved	On track	Partial progress	Pending completion of another action	Not commenced
			implementation of the UNODC/WCO Container Control Program and relevant training.			
			2.3 Intelligence-based prevention and action against trafficking in ivory and rhino horn in coordination with SERNIC			
			<p>2.4 Capacity Building</p> <p>a) Implementation of the ICCWC Indicator Framework (2 days moderated workshop)</p> <p>b) Capacity building on Scene of Crime Management for officials from ANAC/SERNIC.</p> <p>c) Capacity building for prosecutors (PGR) and investigators (ANAC and SERNIC)</p> <p>d) Capacity building for Judges to raise the</p>			

PILLAR	PROGRESS RATING					
	Achieved	Substantially achieved	On track	Partial progress	Pending completion of another action	Not commenced
			<p>awareness and knowledge of wildlife and forest crimes.</p> <p>e) Implementation of measures to prevent corruption and support institutional strengthening of wildlife authorities.</p> <p>f) Raising stakeholder's awareness on the nature of transnational organized crime affecting wildlife and forest resources.</p>			
			2.7 Rhinoceros monitoring at GLC using location devices.			
3. International and regional enforcement collaboration				3.1 Continue the collaboration with South Africa on the Implementation of the MOU on Biodiversity between Mozambique and South Africa		
				3.2 Continue the implementation of		

PILLAR	PROGRESS RATING					
	Achieved	Substantially achieved	On track	Partial progress	Pending completion of another action	Not commenced
				the MOU with VIETNAM		
				3.3 Continue the implementation of the MOU with Tanzania.		
4. Outreach, public awareness and education			4.1 Develop and approve the Community Based Natural Resources Management (CBNRM) National Policy and Implementation Strategy.			
			4.2. Implement a well-targeted and evidence-based national communication campaign by engaging key audience groups and targeting the need to curb illegal trade in wildlife with emphasis on elephants and rhinos.			

PILLAR	PROGRESS RATING					
	Achieved	Substantially achieved	On track	Partial progress	Pending completion of another action	Not commenced
5. Reporting				5.1 Establish a formal Ivory and Rhino Horn Stockpile Management Programme, under the control of ANAC, with Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) that detail the administrative chain of custody and the physical chain of custody for the country's ivory and rhino horn to be effectively executed and sustained at national, provincial and local levels, including the strengthening of storage facilities		
				5.2 Elephant Management a) Finalisation of the National Elephant Management and		

PILLAR	PROGRESS RATING					
	Achieved	Substantially achieved	On track	Partial progress	Pending completion of another action	Not commenced
				Action Plan including Regional Plans b) Conduct aerial surveys of elephant and other wildlife at least every 3/4 years		

PART C: Detailed evaluation of actions

ACTION	EVALUATION		SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and comments)
<i>PILLAR 1: Legislation and regulations</i>			
<p>1.1 Conduct a review of wildlife crime cases (Law 5/2017) before court to identify measures to improve successful prosecution rate, taking stock from the Rapid Reference Manual for investigators and prosecutors on wildlife crime.</p>	<p>At least a 10% rise in the wildlife crime prosecution rate.</p>	<p>On progress</p>	<p>M1 – ANAC contacted and worked with the Criminal Investigation Police (SERNIC), Public Prosecutor, Private Sector, National and International Cooperating Agencies to address the effective implementation of the Law 572017 of 11 of May. ANAC and its partners did a review of the processes related to court cases and the recommendation was to train magistrates, SERNIC, Rangers and other Law Enforcement Officers in investigation and instruction of Environmental Crimes. M2 – ANAC and the Partners mentioned in the M1, did the review of the gaps to address the effective implementation of the Law 5/2017 of 11 May; M3 – Gaps review process completed. M4 – Relevant Stakeholder consulted during M1 to M3. M5 – Recommendation was to conduct training to Magistrates (Public and Judges), National Criminal Investigation Services (SERNIC), Ranger and other Law Enforcement Agents; M6- following the result of M5, in September and October 2021, a training was conducted in Ponta Douro, Maputo Province and Massingir District in Gaza Province respectively, to 31 Judge (19 men and 12 women) which 16 were trainers of judges on wildlife crimes based on the manual for training and support to judiciary magistrates, the Law of Protection Conservation and Sustainable Management of the Biological Diversity (Law 5/2017 of 11th of May), the Criminal Code and the Criminal Process Code. The training included theoretical-practical subject and field visit to Limpopo and Maputo National Parks. Other training was conducted in April 2022, in Ponta Douro, for 18 judges (10 men and 8 women) of the northern region of Mozambique. This activities resulted in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2020, ANAC registered a total of 48 cases related suspects on environmental crimes, of which, only one was acquitted and the remaining 47 had penalties ranging from 1 to 20 years; • In 2021 ANAC registered a total of 152 suspects of which 100 cases were judged, where 8 were acquitted, 92 had sentences ranging from 1 to above 13 years, and 52 awaiting for judgement. From 2020 to 2021, there was an increase on judgements of about 66, 19% of the effective sentences on wildlife criminals; • Comparing the baseline information of 62% effective sentence in 2019, there has been an increase of 4,19% when considered the figure reached between 2020 and 2021,,

ACTION	EVALUATION		SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and <i>comments</i>)
<p>1.2 Analyse the immigration legislation of Mozambique to ascertain if penalties for violation of the current immigration legislation are adequate to punish illegal activities related to wildlife crime.</p>	<p>Final report of the analysis submitted</p>	<p>Partial progress</p>	<p>M1 – There has been internal discussion of the legislation; M2- Done internal; M3 – The immigration legislation prevails the same. However, the collaboration with another institutions and forces (ANAC, Police) was strengthened to work together as to clarify suspected cases involving wildlife crimes and criminal where raised. M4 - The immigration sector suggested to keep the immigration law as it is instead, establish mechanisms of cross-sectorial collaboration.</p>
<p>PILLAR 2: National level enforcement action and inter-agency collaboration</p>			
<p>2.1 Consolidation of APCOC (Joint Unit (ANAC / PPRMNA for anti-poaching coordination) in the Greater Lebombo Conservancy, including: a) Establishment of APCOC-3 in the North of Gaza Province; and b) Establishment of APCOC Headquarters in Magude-Capitine; c) Finalization and implementation of the GLC Security Plan and the KNP, LNP, GLC Joint Security Plan</p>	<p>a) APCOC-3 established b) APCOC Headquarters built and operational c) GLC Security Plan finalized and implemented.</p>	<p>On track</p>	<p>M1 - There has been upgrade of the infrastructures at the At APCOC 1 (South-GLC) through an installation of offices and dormitories (modified 2 containers and one park home), water supply system and security peripheral fence (100x100) m. The investment included equipment (computers, printers, etc), tents and stationery. This infrastructure is fundamental for the communication between GLC and Kruger Park to tackle wildlife crime through WhatsApp Platform, CMORE and regular meetings; M2 - Regarding APCOC 3 (north of GLTFCA - Mozambique), funds have also been mobilized to establish the initial infrastructure and the Law Enforcement Unit; M3 – Funds have been secured for the APCOC 2 (central part): M4 – Joint Security Plan between KNP, LNP, GLC finalized and partial being implemented. There is a need to secure more funds for its implementation.</p>
<p>2.2 Establishment of a Port Control</p>	<p>I:Port and Airport Control</p>	<p>On track</p>	<p>M1 – No Online training session conducted for the Joint Unit;</p>

ACTION	EVALUATION		SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and <i>comments</i>)
Special Joint Unit at the Maputo Port and an Airport Control Special Joint Unit for Air-Cargo at the Maputo Airport as implementation of the UNODC/WCO Container Control Program and relevant training.	Special Joint Units fully operational		M2- Regarding the offices, Customs and Police in both places share their offices with ANAC. M3 - There is one functional joint Law Enforcement Unit at Maputo International Airport composed by ANAC Rangers with a Dog Unit, Customs and Environmental protection Police, Transport and Communication Police and Criminal Investigation Police. The K9 units moves in between the Maputo International Airport and the Maputo Port when deemed necessary.
2.3 Intelligence-based prevention and action against trafficking in ivory and rhino horn in coordination with SERNIC.	I: No. of Intelligence driven operations/year carried out by newly established Investigation Units.	On track	M1 – Investigation Units established in Maputo and Nacala. In addition, a network was established and there is good collaboration between SERNIC and ANAC in all 10 provinces of the country. This collaborative work resulted in confiscation of 72kg of rhino horns corresponding to 50 units that were hidden in 2 packages of marine products. M2 – The Investigation Unit in Maputo is fully operating and the Nacala one worked when fund were available until 2021. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through Intelligence and Investigation, 165 action were undertaken against 165 poachers, of which 15 were suspect. Among those, 5 poachers were arrested in collaboration with the private force concession. The operations included 11 records of detained suspects which resulted in 5 convictions and confiscation of 7 large –caliber weapons with 22 ammunition, and 6 silencer, 7 axes and 3 vehicles between 2020 and 2021. • Also through the Intelligence Unit it was possible to apprehend four (4) fake rhino horns.
2.4 Capacity Building a) Implementation of the ICCWC Indicator Framework (2 days moderated workshop) b) Capacity building on Scene of Crime Management for officials from ANAC/SERNIC. c) Capacity building for prosecutors (PGR) and	I: Well established capacity within national agencies responsible for addressing wildlife crime to respond to it.	On track	M1 – No workshop was conducted due to COVID-19 pandemic M2 - Trained 132 staff (Immigration, customs, Environmental Police, Criminal Investigation Police, and Port and Airport authorities) and distributed 100 leaflets and 70 posters in order to facilitate the identification of products of biodiversity species, illegally trafficked through the ports and airports of Mozambique particularly in Niassa, Manica, Nampula, Cabo Delgado and Maputo provinces; Conducted five training sessions of a total of 92 officials from SERNIC, Environmental Police Protection, Rangers, Prosecutors and Judges on Crime Scene management; At least 20 officers (SERNIC and ANAC) trained in investigation techniques on wildlife trafficking; Conducted online training modules to strengthen Government capacity for investigation into transnational wildlife trafficking between Mozambique and VietNam; Elaborated a guiding manual on Crime Scene Management for SERNIC, Rangers, Prosecutors, Immigration Services and Environmental Police Protection. M4 - The supreme court produced in guiding manual which is an instrument for the training of judicial magistrates in matters of crimes against wildlife.

ACTION	EVALUATION		SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and <i>comments</i>)
<p>investigators (ANAC and SERNIC)</p> <p>d) Capacity building for Judges to raise the awareness and knowledge of wildlife and forest crimes.</p> <p>e) Implementation of measures to prevent corruption and support institutional strengthening of wildlife authorities.</p> <p>f) Raising stakeholder's awareness on the nature of transnational organized crime affecting wildlife and forest resources.</p>			<p>M5 - Elaborated a Strategy to combat corruption at the source of criminal action.</p>
<p>2.5 Strengthening the collaboration with National Police of Mozambique (PRM) in countering wildlife trafficking</p> <p>a) MINT and the PRM General Command to issue a statement to the PRM Provincial Commands about the legitimacy, function and need for coordination, communication and collaboration with the ANAC Enforcement Unit and inspectors of the National Agency for Environmental Quality Control (AQUA).</p>	<p>I:PRM fully engaged in work to address wildlife trafficking and Joint Forces Units operational</p>	<p>Partial progress</p>	<p>a)</p> <p>M1- Statements have been prepared shared followed by meeting between ANAC's Law Enforcement Director and Senior Official in General Command were held;</p> <p>M2 – Legislation on wildlife and sustainable utilization of biological resources is being shared with relevant institutions that include MINT at different levels (District, Province and National). ANAC does participated in the induction of newly training of Environmental Protection Police as well as promote short training to the existing Environmental Protection Police;</p> <p>b)</p> <p>M1-Several meeting held between ANAC and AQUA to coordinate Law Enforcement interventions;</p> <p>M2 – No dossier was handed over for dissemination;</p> <p>c)</p> <p>M1- Through the Park Warden of Protected Areas in Mozambique, there have been regular presentation to share information on legislation and wildlife management processes in their respective areas of jurisdiction; The same is done with community structure;</p> <p>d)</p> <p>M1 – Meeting held and still ongoing discussion to finalise the establishment of the Unit;</p> <p>M2 – There is no yet a draft agreement. However, there is a joint force between ANAC and Police working similarly as APCOC inside and around Protected Areas and whenever deemed necessary, AQUA and District Police join the joint force; Joint Forces are permanent in 3 Protected Areas,</p>

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and <i>comments</i>)
<p>b) ANAC and AQUA to prepare a dossier of the applicable legislation as well as the laws that regulate the Protection, Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity to be handed over to the provincial PRM commands through PRM General Command.</p> <p>c) Meetings to be promoted at the level of the provincial and district PRM commands to disseminate knowledge on the applicable legislation, institutions and mandates on wildlife crime.</p> <p>d) The process of formation of Joint Forces Units (ANAC, PRM, AQUA) based in the Conservation Areas to be initiated and implemented to act outside of these against environmental crime with the capacity for inter-provincial action, under the coordination and logistical support of ANAC.</p>		<p>Niassa, Gorongosa and Zinave; There is a growing collaboration between ANAC and General Command of MINT in relation to conservation of the biological resources in and outside Protected Areas.</p> <p>.</p> <p>M3 – Pending completion of M2.</p>

ACTION	EVALUATION		SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and <i>comments</i>)
2.6. Dehorning of Rhinos in GLC and LNP with the aim of discouraging their poaching.	I: Annual No. of dehorned rhinos. Annual No. of poaching attacks Annual No. of dehorned rhinos lost	Substantial achieved	<p>M1 – All known rhinos present in GLC have been dehorned; There are daily surveillance flights (every morning and sometimes in the afternoon) in Sabie Game Park and Karingani Game Park; the activity was conducted with technical assistance and collaboration from the Mozambican Wildlife Alliance (MWA), 36 Rhinos in the GLC were Dehorned (8 rhinos in 2019; 9 rhinos in 2020; and 19 rhinos in 2021) and their trophies delivered to the CITES Unit for registration and storage in the maximum-security warehouse;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In process of elaboration a national black rhino conservation and management strategy; <p>M2 - From 2018 to 2020, 10 of not dehorned rhinos were killed (5 rhinos in 2018; 4 rhinos in 2019; 1 rhino in 2020) and 0 rhino in 2021. Since the beginning of Dehorning in November 2019, there has been no registration of rhino mortality due poaching in Mozambique (1 dead in the last 2 years of the existing population).</p> <p>Funding has been secured to continue the dehorning activity.</p>
2.7 Rhinoceros monitoring at GLC using location devices.	I: a) Number of Rhinos tagged at the end of the project b) Annual Number of Mozambican biologists and veterinarians are capacitated and trained	On track	<p>M1 -The SigFox base station Network is not functioning and there is no animal tag on SPG.</p> <p>M2 - 5 Vets were trained on rhino dehorning subject</p>
PILLAR 3: International and regional enforcement collaboration			
3.1 Continue the collaboration with South Africa on the Implementation of the MOU on Biodiversity between Mozambique and South Africa.	I: Approved, updated Joint Operations Protocol (JOP) and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) in place and being implemented.	Partial progress	<p>M1 – Operation are conducted based on JOP and SOP from each country through a coordination. However each country has developed SOP which are applied during the Joint or concurrent operations. To strengthen the collaboration, there are monthly security meeting between Limpopo National Park and Kruger, Joint Park Management Committees (JPMC) meeting and regular coordination and intelligence information sharing between ANAC and Wildlife Management Authority in South Africa (SANParks).</p> <p>M2 – No JOP and SOP that have been jointly approved by MZ and ZA</p> <p>M3 –No training was conducted because the activity depends on M1 and M2 above</p>

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and <i>comments</i>)	
	Law enforcement personnel (Field and Section Rangers) in South Africa and Mozambique proficient in the updated procedures		
3.2 Continue the implementation of the MOU with VIETNAM	I: No.- of requests for assistance on investigation of wildlife trafficking cases received and processed.	Partial progress	M1 – ANAC uses the MoU that was signed between the Mozambique PGR and Vietnam for collaboration regarding wildlife crimes and intelligence information. Through the collaboration with Vietnam and in the scope of implementation of the MoU, 3 traffickers were detained, being 2 in Vietnam and 1 in Mozambique; M2 –There is exchange of information on trafficking and illegal wildlife related activities ; M3 – Still in the phase of consolidating the implementation of the MoU signed. So, no scaleup measures to increase the collaboration;
3.3 Continue the implementation of the MOU with Tanzania	I: No. of meetings held in 2021-2022 and joint or collaborative activities implemented as a result of this interaction.	Partial progress	M1 – No meeting was held between Niassa Special Reserve and Tanzania counterparts on the ground; M2 – At least 4 virtually meeting were held between Mozambique (ANAC) and Tanzania counterpart as to develop a Joint funding proposal for the Niassa-Selous Trans-boundary Landscape which was submitted to SADC Financial Facility, awaiting for response. During the meeting collaboration issues on research, Law Enforcement, tourism and community development were addressed.
PILLAR 4: Outreach, public awareness and education			
4.1 Develop and approve the Community Based Natural Resources Management (CBNRM) National	I: National CBNRM Policy and Implementation Strategy developed,	On track	M1 – Fund secured through MozBio to develop a National Community Development Strategy (2023 -2032) which includes CBNRM elements, to be implemented in and around Protected Areas in Mozambique; M2 – First draft of the community development strategy produced by the consultant;

ACTION	EVALUATION		SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and <i>comments</i>)
Policy and Implementation Strategy	approved and being implemented.		M3 – Currently the draft National Community Development Strategy (2023 -2032) is under public consultation, having been held at least one national workshop in Ponta Douro, in April 2022; M4 – Waiting for the results from M3.
4.2. Implement a well-targeted and evidence-based national communication campaign by engaging key audience groups and targeting the need to curb illegal trade in wildlife with emphasis on elephants and rhinos.	I: National communication strategy fully implemented.	On track	M1 - ANAC developed, approved and is implementing a Communication Strategy as to raise awareness to civil society and the rural community on the values and benefits of conservation; The implementation is being done through radio broadcasting, dramas, debates (in studio and in the communities) in Portuguese and local languages (particular on the Southern region of the country); M2 - In collaboration with primary school and community leadership, ANAC established 63 environmental club which in turn promote environmental awareness program to a wide range of community members in respective area; A total of 78 girls benefited from scholarship as strategy to motivate education and respect to environment and avoid early marriages and promote championship in the areas where these girls come from; Conducted awareness campaigns to civil society and community members on CITES regulation and last report of TRAFFIC on illegal wildlife trade in Mozambique and SADC region through the Wildlife forum (FOFABRAVIA); ANAC bought 1 vehicle to start “ANAC Safari” as massive environmental awareness campaign; There is a website (www.anac.org.mz), facebook (@mozconservacao), twitter @anacconservacao, Instagram (anacconservacao), twitter (@anacMocambique), which maintain the public with updated information on wildlife management in the country. Through the social media, ANAC has reached more than 12.000 people. M3 - Placed three (3) billboards in the Southern of Mozambique namely: Maputo, Ressano Garcia boarder and Catembe – along Maputo National Park;
PILLAR 5: Reporting			
5.1 Establish a formal Ivory and Rhino Horn Stockpile Management Programme, under the control of ANAC, with Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) that detail the administrative chain of custody and the physical chain of custody for the country's ivory and rhino horn to be effectively executed	I: Ivory and rhino horn stockpile management system in place, No. of storage facilities improved and 100% .reporting to ETIS on ivory seizures	Partial progress	M1 – No SOP produced; M2 – Awaiting for the accomplishment of M1; M3 - Elephant Protection Initiative Foundation (IEP) conducted a training of stockpile management system to 7 of ANAC’s staff ; M4 – There is an officer at ANAC who maintain Ivory and Rhino horns stock, and the database is being regular updated. All Ivory resulting of poaching and human wildlife conflict and natural death have been recorded in the database and stored in warehouses; M5 - Launched tender to build three new regional warehouse in the northern, Central and Southern regions of Mozambique.

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and <i>comments</i>)	
and sustained at national, provincial and local levels, including the strengthening of storage facilities.			
<p>5.2 Elephant Management</p> <p>a) Finalisation of the National Elephant Management and Action Plan including Regional Plans</p> <p>b) Conduct aerial surveys of elephant and other wildlife at least every 3/4 years.</p>	<p>I: a) Updated Elephant Management Action Plan approved at Ministerial level and implemented nationally and regionally.</p> <p>b) Elephant and other wildlife aerial surveys carried out regularly</p>	<p>Partial progress</p>	<p>M1 – A consultant was hired to conduct with designated ANAC staff an update on the Action Plan and related regional plans;</p> <p>M2 - A discussion started as to update the Elephant Management Action Plan and the process was interrupted when the first draft was produce. However, There is a need to contract a new consultant to complete the work;</p> <p>M3 – Activity depending on accomplishment of the M2;</p> <p>M4 -The aerial census conducted in 2018 is within the timeframe of 4 years and still valid. There is a need to fundraise for the activity.</p>

Maputo, 9 May 2022

