



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 TO OCTOBER 2024

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 (SC71). Various evidences shows that the country is identified as a transit route for illegal trafficking of Rhinoceroses (*Rhinocerotidae spp.*) horns and Elephant (*Loxodonta africana*) ivory, constituting a challenge 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 countries of secondary concern regarding the illegal ivory trade. Therefore, the NIRAP which was developed and approved by the Minister of Land and Environment for period the 2020-2022 is in compliance with recommendations made by the CITES Standing Committee.

Progress Report of the implementation of the NIRAP.

During 2020 and October 2024, the country has witnessed several steps ahead in implementing the NIRAP. Though with same 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 derivate has been strengthening in the country through engagement and massive training of magistrates (Public Prosecutors and Judges), Law Enforcement Officer and other relevant stakeholder including members of the local communities. It is also important to highlight the that there has been a recruitment of new Customs Officer, Rangers for Protected Areas and AQUA as to increase the operation capacity in Law Enforcement Activities.

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, money laundry, assistance to the Public Prosecutors in deep investigation of environmental crime related cases, joint patrols along suspected road 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; development of intelligence units in Protected Areas, working in partnership with national and international organization which work on conservation of biological resources; ongoing 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. To control poaching and enhance

the positive growing of elephant population in the northern region of Mozambique, area grandly affected by elephant poaching, particular the Niassa Special Reserve (NSR), the Government temporarily stopped hunting of elephant and has deployed 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 NSR respectively. Regrettably it was reported in NSR one elephant carcass resulted from poaching in July 2021 and 3 rhinos in GLC in 2023 and 2024 respectively.

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 and currently relatively stable, taking into consideration that there were 13 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, 2022, 1 animal in 2023. All 13 rhinos that were killed were not dehorned. It is important to highlight the operation undertaken of putting GPS tags on rhinos as well as successful introduction of rhinos (black and white) in Zinave National Parks.

Notwithstanding, other efforts in NSR included 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. 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 in achieving the results reported in the current progress report.

A further success noticeable during 2020 to October 2024 in which effective sentences on cases related to wildlife crimes condemning the involved criminal beside fines to be paid, with imprisonment of 1 to 30 years, being the severe sentence of the poachers involved in illegal killing, trafficking and trade of elephants tusks and rhino horns.

Nonetheless, the establishment of 5 Community Conservation Areas in Sofala and Tete Provinces, has been fundamental in empowering the local communities in order to promote conservation and livelihoods through sustainable schemes.

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), UNDP, European Union

Maputo, 5th November 2024

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	2.2 Establishment of a Port Control Special Joint Unit at the Maputo Port and an Airport Control Special	2.1 Consolidation of APCOC (Joint Unit (ANAC / PPRMNA for anti-poaching coordination) in the Greater Lebombo				

PILLAR	PROGRESS RATING					
	Achieved	Substantially achieved	On track	Partial progress	Pending completion of another action	Not commenced
	Joint Unit for Air-Cargo at the Maputo Airport as implementation of the UNODC/WCO Container Control Program and relevant training.	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.				
	2.6. Dehorning of Rhinos in GLC and LNP with the aim of discouraging their poaching.					
		2.3 Intelligence-based prevention and action against trafficking in ivory and rhino horn in				

PILLAR	PROGRESS RATING					
	Achieved	Substantially achieved	On track	Partial progress	Pending completion of another action	Not commenced
		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</p>				

PILLAR	PROGRESS RATING					
	Achieved	Substantially achieved	On track	Partial progress	Pending completion of another action	Not commenced
		<p>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>				
	2.7 Rhinoceros monitoring at GLC using location devices.	2.5 Strengthening the collaboration with National Police of Mozambique (PRM) in				

PILLAR	PROGRESS RATING					
	Achieved	Substantially achieved	On track	Partial progress	Pending completion of another action	Not commenced
		<p>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). b) ANAC and AQUA to prepare a dossier of the applicable legislation as well as the laws that regulate the Protection, Conservation and</p>				

PILLAR	PROGRESS RATING					
	Achieved	Substantially achieved	On track	Partial progress	Pending completion of another action	Not commenced
		<p>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</p>				

PILLAR	PROGRESS RATING					
	Achieved	Substantially achieved	On track	Partial progress	Pending completion of another action	Not commenced
		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.				
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 the MOU with VIETNAM			

PILLAR	PROGRESS RATING					
	Achieved	Substantially achieved	On track	Partial progress	Pending completion of another action	Not commenced
			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				

PILLAR	PROGRESS RATING					
	Achieved	Substantially achieved	On track	Partial progress	Pending completion of another action	Not commenced
		elephants and rhinos.				
5. Reporting			5.1 Establish a formal Ivory and Rhino Horn Stockpile Management Program, 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		

PILLAR	PROGRESS RATING					
	Achieved	Substantially achieved	On track	Partial progress	Pending completion of another action	Not commenced
				a) Finalization of the National Elephant Management and 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 <i>comments</i>)
<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>Substantial achieved</p>	<p>M1 – ANAC contacted and worked with the Criminal Investigation Police (SERNIC), Public Prosecutor, Private Sector, National and International Cooperation Agencies to address the effective implementation of the Law 5/2017 of 11 of May. However the review of the processes related to court cases was done and the recommendation was to train magistrates, SERNIC, Rangers and other Law Enforcement Officers, in investigation and instruction of Environmental Crimes.</p> <p>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;</p> <p>M3 – Gaps review process completed.</p> <p>M4 – Relevant Stakeholder consulted during M1 to M3.</p> <p>M5 – Recommendation were to conduct training of Magistrates (Public and Judges), National Criminal Investigation Services (SERNIC) Officers, Ranger and other Law Enforcement Agents; Rapid Reference Manuals were developed for Magistrates and judges.</p> <p>M6- following the result of M5, in September and October 2021, a training was conducted in Ponta do Ouro, Maputo Province and Massingir District in Gaza Province respectively, to 31 Judges (19 men and 12 women) of which, 16 were trained as trainers of judges on wildlife crimes based on the manual for training and support to judiciary magistrates, the effective application of Law of Protection Conservation and Sustainable Management of the Biological Diversity (Law 5/2017 of 11th of May), the Code of Penal Process. The training included theoretical, practical subjects and field visit to Limpopo and Maputo National Parks. Another training was conducted in April 2022, in Ponta do Ouro, for 18 Judges (10 men and 8 women) of the northern region of Mozambique; in June 2023, 49 Enforcement agents were trained (5 Public Magistrates, 5 Judges, 5 Protection Police, 28 Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Police and 6 Government Members); These activities resulted in the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2020, ANAC registered a total of 48 cases related to suspects on environmental crimes, of which, only 1 (one) was acquitted and the remaining 47 had penalties ranging from 1 to 20 years;

ACTION	EVALUATION		SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and <i>comments</i>)
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 judgement of about 66, 19% of the effective sentences on wildlife criminals; • From 2022 to October 2024, 161 cases related to crimes against wildlife have been trialed, where 72 defendants have been sentenced to sentences ranging from 02 to 30 years in prison, 10 acquittals and the remaining processes await the pronouncement of the respective courts; • From 2020 to October 2024, 361 cases related to suspects on environmental crimes were registered, of which, 18 were acquitted, 211 were sentenced and 132 are still on trial, awaiting for court pronouncement. During this period, there has been 58,45% of sentences of wildlife offenders with penalties ranging from 1 to 30 years. • Cumulatively, the baseline data and the cases registered between 2020 to October 2024, a total of 902 court cases were registered, of which, 60,53% (546) of cases were sentenced, 37,47 % (338) cases are still in courts for judgment, and 2,0 % (18) of acquitted cases. With the cases of offenders awaiting for judgment, the number of sentenced cases is expected to rise in future.
<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>On track</p>	<p>M1 – There has been an 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>			

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and <i>comments</i>)	
<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>Substantial Achieved</p>	<p>M1 - There has been an 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), a water supply system and a 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; Henceforth, the Unit of APCOC 2 which covering the areas between Mbacane to Massingir is fully functioning in 2024</p> <p>M2 - Regarding APCOC 3 (north of GLTFCA - Mozambique), funds have also been mobilized to establish the initial infrastructure and the Law Enforcement Unit in 2024... In the areas of APCOC 1 and 2, from January 2023 to October 2024, have been a register of no incursion of poachers.</p> <p>M3 – Funds have been secured for the operation of APCOC 2 (South GLCt).</p> <p>M4 – Joint Security Plan between KNP, LNP, and GLC finalized and being implemented. Given the dynamic of operation activities, Joint Operational Plans for the GLTFCA nodes KNP- LNP-GLC, KNP-LNP and Pafuri-Sengwe were developed, approved and are being implemented. However, the need to secure more funds for its implementation prevails;</p>
<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 implementation of the UNODC/WCO Container Control Program and relevant training.</p>	<p>I:Port and Airport Control Special Joint Units fully operational</p>	<p>achieved</p>	<p>M1 – No CITES Online training session conducted for the Joint Unit; However, from September 2021 to October 2024, there has been training of 1414 Officials from Customs, Environmental Protection Police (PPRNMA), Criminal Investigation Services (SERNIC), Municipalities Polices, District and Provincial Government, Rangers (ANAC, AQUA), Private Sector, KUDUMBA on CITES related legislation and the identification of CITES species through scanners; Conducted awareness campaigns of 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); 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;</p> <p>Regarding Container Control, the Customs General Directorate (DGA) developed a training module that is recognized by the World Customs Organization and is being used</p>

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and <i>comments</i>)	
			<p>to train in-country, custom Officials. Between 2023 e 2024, 509 custom official, newly recruited, have been trained based on such module; There has also been training by international consultant in Maputo, of customs officers inside and outside the country, with focus a on training on KUDUMBA, for the Joint Special Units;</p> <p>M2- The Joint Special Units have offices which were inaugurated in May 2021 for Maputo International Airport and November 2022 in Maputo Port, hence, both units are fully operational;</p> <p>M3 – The 2 Joint Special Units namely, for the Maputo Port and the Maputo International Airport are fully functional, with teams composed of 7 officers, being, 4 from Customs, 1 from ANAC, 1 from SERNIC, and 1 from PPRNMA. The operation of the Joint Special Unit are complemented by Dog Unit (K9),</p> <p>In addition, to strengthen collaboration, the Mozambican Revenue Authority signed a Memorandum of Understanding with UNODC and ANAC and the Mozambique Airport Company also signed a Memorandum of Understanding in order to deploy K9 units in Pemba and Nacala International Airports</p>
<p>2.3 Intelligence-based prevention and action against trafficking in ivory and rhino horn in coordination with SERNIC.</p>	<p>I: No. of Intelligence driven operations/year carried out by newly established Investigation Units.</p>	<p>Substantial achieved</p>	<p>M1 – Investigation Units established in Maputo and Nacala. In addition, a network was established and there is good ongoing collaboration between SERNIC, ANAC and other Law Enforcement Institutions in all 10 provinces of the country. This collaborative work resulted 35 intelligence driven operations and in the confiscation of 72kg of rhino horns corresponding to 50 units that were hidden in 2 packages of marine products. Ongoing intelligence information is being gathered through such collaboration between ANAC, SERNIC and other Law Enforcement Institutions.</p> <p>M2 – The Investigation Unit in Maputo is fully operating and the Nacala one worked when funds were available until 2021. Actually operations for the Nacala intelligence unit are covered by the northern regional intelligence operations. In addition, there are intelligence units installed in all Protected Areas in the country and patrols are conducted including information from such units.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through Intelligence and Investigation, 176 actions were undertaken against 176 poachers, of whom 19 were suspects. Among those, 7 poachers were arrested in collaboration with the security in private managed conservation concessions. The operations included 12 records of detained suspects which resulted in 8 convictions and confiscation of 7 large caliber weapons with 22 ammunition, and 6 suppressors, 7 axes and 7 vehicles, 3 motorbikes and 1 tractor between 2020 and 2024.

ACTION	EVALUATION		SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and <i>comments</i>)
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Also, through the Intelligence Unit, it was possible to apprehend four (4) fake rhino horns. • Monthly, the district prosecutors have been instructed to report cases involving wildlife crimes in their respective areas. However there is a decline in such reports due to diminishing in the cases. • Cases have declined due to coordinated actions <p>From May 2022 to October 2024:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1061 Joint Operations were conducted which resulted in, 8 contacts, 4 detention, 6 suspects, 7 convictions, 2 firearms confiscated, 10 ammunition, 4 axes, 694 units of ivory, containing 233 whole tusks, 296 mid-section pieces, and 165 ivory tusk tips(6178.44Kg)
<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 awareness and knowledge of wildlife and forest crimes.</p> <p>e) Implementation of measures to prevent corruption and support institutional</p>	<p>I: Well established capacity within national agencies responsible for addressing wildlife crime to respond to it.</p>	<p>Substantial achieved</p>	<p>M1 – No workshop was conducted due to COVID-19 pandemic</p> <p>M2 – ANAC Training Guide on First Responder’s finalized;</p> <p>M3 – Pending on M1 to implement the findings of the workshop; However, guiding manual on Crime Scene Management for SERNIC, Rangers, Prosecutors, Immigration Services and Environmental Police Protection was elaborated;</p> <p>M4 - The Supreme Court produced in guiding manual which is an instrument for the training of judicial magistrates in matters of crimes against wildlife. The Guide Manual has been official launched in 2022;</p> <p>M5 – Corruption risk mitigation measures are being addressed in all training sessions of Rangers, Prosecutors, Judiciaries and other Law Enforcement Agents.</p> <p>From May 2020 to October 2024, training for more than 530 Officers from different Law Enforcement Agencies and Magistrates, were conducted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 (five) training sessions of a total of 92 officials from SERNIC, Environmental Police Protection, Rangers, Prosecutors and Judges on Crime Scene management; • trained in investigation techniques on wildlife trafficking, 20 officers (SERNIC and ANAC); • online training modules to strengthen Government capacity for investigation into transnational wildlife trafficking between Mozambique and Vietnam; • 22 -25 March 2023, training of all 15 Park Wardens on crime scene, wildlife crime and money laundry;

ACTION	EVALUATION		SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and <i>comments</i>)
<p>strengthening of wildlife authorities.</p> <p>f) Raising stakeholder's awareness on the nature of transnational organized crime affecting wildlife and forest resources.</p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On 14th April 2023, 8 SERNIC Officers were trained in wildlife crimes investigation, money laundering and terrorism prevention. 24 to 28 April 2023 training 22 judges of judiciary magistrate on crime scene, money laundry, terrorism and wildlife crimes, investigation On 26th June 2023, a coordination meeting on wildlife multi-sectorial group (judiciary, PPRNMA, PGR, AQUA, including Community Leaders) was conducted in Zinave National Park, to share experiences on CITES implementation and the dynamic of wildlife crimes in the country and need to enhance collaboration and avoid corruption within different sectors. From 11 to 17 June, a total of 50 officers, including, 8 SERNIC official, 8 PPRNMA, 28 Ranger from ANAC and 6 Rangers from AQUA were trained in wildlife crime investigation and preventions From 25 to 27 July, thirty (30) prosecutors, judges and investigation police officers (SERNIC) participated in a workshop on preventing and investigating crimes linked to poaching and illegal wildlife trade; 11 SERNIC Officers conducted an awareness visit to the GLC and Limpopo National Park (LNP). The main objective of this visit was to raise awareness among officers about the challenges on biodiversity conservation. Additionally, the visit aimed to foster interaction and knowledge sharing with other sectors involved in investigation, such as rangers from game farms and conservation areas.
<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</p>	<p>I:PRM fully engaged in work to address wildlife trafficking and Joint Forces Units operational</p>	<p>Substantial achieved</p>	<p>a)</p> <p>M1- Statement was prepared by ANAC and shared with PRM (SERNIC, General Command) and Customs the relevant legal instruments that guide the functioning and the need for collaboration; Countrywide, there are Joint Operational Positions (roadblocks) conducted by teams composed by Rangers from AQUA, PPRNMA, Customs, Immigration; 8 joint coordination meeting were held between ANAC and PPRNMA, being, 1 2022 in Moamba, 1 in 2023 in Manhiça (Chinavane) and 6 in 2024 at APCOC headquarters and ANAC Offices, .</p> <p>There are also Joint Operation Unit composed by PPRNM and ANACs Rangers inside Protected and Conservation Areas, namely, Banhine, Zinave, Maputo, Limpopo, Niassa, APCOC, Bazaruto, Mágoè which jointly conduct regular patrols and operations</p>

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and <i>comments</i>)
<p>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>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>M2 – Legislation on wildlife and sustainable utilization of biological resources has been shared with relevant institutions that include MINT at different levels (District, Province and National). ANAC participated in the induction of newly training of Environmental Protection Police as well as regularly conducts short training to the existing Environmental Protection Police;</p> <p>b)</p> <p>M1-Regular meeting were held between ANAC and AQUA to prepare legislative dossier and coordinate Law Enforcement interventions which has resulted in joint operation countrywide</p> <p>M2 – Legislative dossier on biodiversity handed over to General Command and being dissemination;</p> <p>c)</p> <p>M1- Through the Protected Areas Management bodies of Mozambique, there have been regular continuous and engagement with different stakeholders and Lw Enforcement Agents 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 – High level meeting held and joint units composed by ANAC, AQUA and PRM functioning in strategic defined areas. M2 – The collaboration is based on statutory legal competences of each institution, hence, no agreement drafted. However, there is a Joint Operation Unit between ANAC and PPRNMA working similarly as APCOC inside and around Protected Areas and whenever deemed necessary, AQUA and District Police join the Joint Unit; there is a growing and substantial 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 – The collaboration is being done and enhanced based on strict observation of statutory legal competences of each institution.</p>

ACTION	EVALUATION		SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and <i>comments</i>)
<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>2.6. Dehorning of Rhinos in GLC and LNP with the aim of discouraging their poaching.</p>	<p>I: Annual No. of dehorned rhinos. Annual No. of poaching attacks Annual No. of dehorned rhinos lost</p>	<p>achieved</p>	<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), 48 Rhinos in the GLC were Dehorned (8 rhinos in 2019; 9 rhinos in 2020; 19 rhinos in 2021, and 45 rhinos from May 2022 to October 2024) and their trophies delivered to the CITES Unit for registration and storage in the maximum-security warehouse;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A National Black Rhino conservation and management strategy completed and in process of approval; <p>M2 - From 2018 to 2020, 10 not dehorned rhinos were killed (5 rhinos in 2018, 4 rhinos in 2019, and 1 rhino in 2020) and zero (0) rhinos in 2021. Since the beginning of Dehorning from November 2019 to July 2023, rhino mortality has not been registered due to poaching in Mozambique. However, 3 not dehorned rhinos were killed, 1 in August 2023 and 2 in September of 2024.</p> <p>Funding has been secured to continue the dehorning activity.</p> <p>*Funding has been secured to continue the dehorning activity. *29 rhinos (22 white / 7 black) were reintroduced in Zinave National Park</p>

ACTION	EVALUATION		SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and <i>comments</i>)
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	Achieved	M1 – Complete SigFox base station installed and eventually replaced by Earth Ranger system in Sabie Game Park. The Earth Ranger is fully functioning and covering Mazintonto, Sabie Game Park and Mbhasi in GLC. M2 - 10 rhinos and 2 lions fitted with GPS tags M3- 5 Vets were trained on rhino dehorning subject
<i>PILLAR 3: International and regional enforcement collaboration</i>			
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. Law enforcement personnel (Field and Section Rangers) in South Africa and Mozambique proficient in the	On track	M1 – Operations are conducted based on JOP and SOP from each country through coordination. However, each country has developed SOPs which are applied during Joint or concurrent operations. To strengthen the collaboration, there are ongoing monthly security meetings between Limpopo National Park and Kruger, Joint Park Management Committees (JPMC) meeting held regularly (every 3 to 4 months) and coordination and intelligence information sharing meetings between ANAC and Wildlife Management Authority in South Africa (SANParks); Notwithstanding, from May 2022 to October 2024, 9 Law Enforcement information sharing meeting were held between ANAC and Kruger National Park; M2 – No JOP and SOP that have been jointly approved by MZ and ZA; M3 – No training was conducted because the activity depends on M1 and M2 above

ACTION	EVALUATION		SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and <i>comments</i>)
	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.	On track	<p>M1 – ANAC uses the MoU 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;</p> <p>M2 –There is an exchange of information on trafficking and illegal wildlife related activities; the ongoing collaboration is being maintained by the focal points from both countries through the Departments of Cooperation of the General Attorney’s offices;</p> <p>M3 – Still in the phase of consolidating the implementation of the MoU signed. So, no scale-up measures to increase collaboration are needed;</p>
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.	On track	<p>M1 – No meeting was held between Niassa Special Reserve and Tanzania counterparts on the ground;</p> <p>M2 – At least 4 virtual 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 and approved by SADC Financial Facility Project Steering Committee in 2021; In February 2023, a bilateral meeting between Tanzania and Mozambique was held in Maputo to discuss the implementation of the Niassa-Selous TFCA development;. From May 2022 to July 2023, 5 collaboration meetings were held, being 4 through Security Cluster and, 1 through Niassa- Selous TFCA coordination: In partnership with WWF Tanzania and Mozambique Offices, in 2024 consultation processes were conducted in both countries in the ambit of Development of the Master Integrated Plan (MIDP) for Niassa-Selous TFCA. Following the consultations done, a bilateral meeting was held in Dodoma, T between Mozambique and Tanzania for the consolidation of the draft MIDP and delineated the way forward until its approval. The MIDP is fundamental for the development Niassa-Selous TFCA, including the implementation of the institutional arrangements and respective thematic groups</p>
PILLAR 4: Outreach, public awareness and education			
4.1 Develop and approve the Community Based Natural Resources	I: National CBNRM Policy and Implementation	Achieved	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;

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and <i>comments</i>)	
Management (CBNRM) National Policy and Implementation Strategy	Strategy developed, approved and being implemented.		<p>M2 – Second draft of the community development strategy produced by the consultant</p> <p>M3 – Participatory multi-stakeholders’ consultation on draft National Community Development Strategy was conducted and concluded.</p> <p>M4 – National Community Development Strategy approved by Ministerial Order of the Minister of Land and Environment and being implemented Notwithstanding, based on the Law 5/2017 of 11 May and the Regulation of the same law (Decree 89/2017 of 29 December) and the Ministerial Order on National Community Development Strategy as part of community empowerment in natural resources management, 5 community conservation areas, namely, Nhamacuenguere, Bebedo, Nhampoca, Cheringoma in Sofala Province and Zumbo, in Tete Province, have been created.</p>
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.	Substantial achieved	<p>M1 - ANAC approved and is implementing a Communication Strategy to raise awareness of Civil Society, the rural community and other relevant stakeholders on the values and benefits of conservation;</p> <p>The implementation is being done through radio broadcasting, dramas, debates (in studio and in communities) in Portuguese and local languages (particular on the Southern region of the country) where twenty-four (24) radio dramas episodes to promote behaviour change regarding wildlife, particularly focusing in elephant and rhino, in the GLTFCA landscape were produced. Four (4) community radio stations (Mabalane, Moamba, Magude, and Chicualacula) and two (2) provincial radio stations (RM Maputo and Gaza) are broadcasting it. Up to June 2023, 5760 minutes of radio dramas have been broadcasted, 36 radio debates held, 70 conservation/environment officers have been invited to these radio debates, and more than 100 calls and 900 SMS’s from the public have been received during the radio programs, reflecting a strong interest and interaction from the audience.</p> <p>Moreover, ANAC produced radio novels in Portuguese, based on Conservation Act (5/2017 of 11 May which will be broadcasted through National Broadcasting Radio)</p> <p>During the public celebration of the Wildlife Day and Biodiversity Day, 6 community debates on wildlife were held to raise awareness among the communities of the GLTFCA districts about the perils of wildlife trafficking. During these debates, diverse conservation messages were conveyed through the use of theater, poetry, children's drawings,</p>

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and <i>comments</i>)
		<p>singing, dancing, and sports tournaments. Members of the communities, particularly young people and school-aged children, actively participated in these activities. To date, more than 5,286 individuals have been reached across the six districts (Magude, Moamba, Massingir, Mabalane, Mapai and Chicualacuala).</p> <p>Gorongosa National Park has Broadcasted 5 radio programs called "<i>Hora da Malta</i>" and has conducted 11 awareness sessions on human-wildlife coexistence;</p> <p>M2 - In collaboration with Primary Schools and community leadership, ANAC established 76 Environmental Clubs which in turn promote environmental awareness program to a wide range of community members in their respective areas; A total of 101 girls benefited from scholarship as a strategy to motivate education and respect to environment and to avoid early marriages and promote championships in the areas where these girls come from; the members of the Environmental Clubs and the girls beneficiaries of the scholarship visit regularly the Conservation Areas close to their respective villages; ANAC is implementing a program called "ANAC Safari" as massive environmental awareness campaign, through which 2791 people (students, community members, teachers and others) visited Parks and Reserves; there is a website (www.anac.org.mz), Facebook (@mozconservacao), Twitter @anacconservaco), 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 14.000 people; the campaign "Poaching Steals from all us" is still ongoing; and, there has been a training conducted for 60 journalists (3 Women) on wildlife crime reporting and the implementation of Conservation Act (5/2017 of 11 May);</p> <p>M3 - Placed three (3) billboards in the Southern of Mozambique namely: Maputo, Ressano Garcia boarder and close to toll gate of Catembe along Maputo National Park in; there is still a plan to place more billboards in other regions of the country.</p> <p>M4: 4 mobile cinema sessions were conducted in Gorongosa district by Gorongosa National Park Teams; a roadshow was conducted in Mangalane and Capitine in Magude District.</p>

PILLAR 5: Reporting

ACTION	EVALUATION		SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and <i>comments</i>)
<p>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.</p>	<p>I: Ivory and rhino horn stockpile management system in place, No. of storage facilities improved and 100% reporting to ETIS on ivory seizures</p>	<p>On track</p>	<p>M1 – SOP being established; M2 – Awaiting for the accomplishment of M1; M3 - Elephant Protection Initiative Foundation (IEP) conducted a training on stockpile management system to 7 of ANAC's staff in 2023; The same organisation conducted similar training in 2024, 20 people (ANAC, PPRNMA, Protected Areas' Rangers including from 3 MIKE CITES, and others), on stockpile management, M4 – There is an officer at ANAC who maintain Ivory and Rhino horns stock, and the database is being regular updated. All Ivory resulting from poaching and human-wildlife conflict and natural death have been recorded in the database and stored in warehouses; M5 – Southern and Northern regions warehouses facilities upgrade and currently in process of launching a tender to build a new warehouse in the southern region of the country; M6 – All ivory seizures reported to ETIS</p>
<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</p>	<p>I: a) Updated Elephant Management Action Plan approved at Ministerial level and implemented nationally and regionally.</p>	<p>Partial progress</p>	<p>a) M1 –Existing Terms of References to be updated by the designed team to update the Action Plan and Related Regional Plans; M2 - A discussion started to update the Elephant Management Action Plan and the process was interrupted when the first draft was produce. However, subject to availability of funds, there is a need to contract a new consultant to complete the work M4 – Activity depending on accomplishment of the M2; b) M1 Survey outlined to be updated based on 2018 survey – M2 - Funds have been secured to conduct countrywide elephant survey. In 2023, 5 localized surveys were conducted in Marromeu National Reserve in Limpopo, Zinave, Maputo and Banhine National Parks, respectively.</p>

ACTION	EVALUATION		SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and <i>comments</i>)
and other wildlife at least every 3/4 years.	b) Elephant and other wildlife aerial surveys carried out regularly		M3 – Survey to be conducted between October and November 2025.

Maputo, 5th November 2024

