



CITES SC67 NATIONAL IVORY ACTION PLAN PROGRESS REPORT

Prepared for the 67th meeting of the CITES Standing Committee

Party: United Republic of Tanzania

Reporting period: October 2015– 30th December 2016

PART A: Synopsis of NIAP implementation

The United Republic of Tanzania has revised its NIAP to include a series of actions and milestones starting from October 2015 to 30th December 2016. The revised NIAP include seven categories and nineteen actions. Out of the nineteen actions, eight actions are rated as substantially achieved, eight on track for achievement, two pending completion of another action and one as not commenced.

NIAP substantially achieved actions include the amendment of the Wildlife Conservation Act. No. 5 of 2009, anti poaching patrols, acquisition of patrol equipment, staff training (capacity building), and ivory stockpile data base maintenance, demographic surveys, public awareness and community based conservation.

Actions which are on track for completion such as operationalization of the Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority (TAWA), recruitment of law enforcement staff, improvement of enforcement capacity at exit major points, cross border cooperation, national genetic map, update of the Tanzania Elephant Management Plan (TEMP) 2010-2015 and establishment of a Multi-Agency Task Team (MATT). MATT establishment which was not reported at SC65 is intended to fight environmental and wildlife crime in an effort to find a lasting and effective solution to the escalating cases of environmental and wildlife crime

Progress has been observed on preparation of CITES Implementation Regulations for Zanzibar and review for Tanzania Mainland since SC66. These actions have been rated as “pending for completion of another action” reasons being interdependence, harmonization and applicability of both regulations.

Tanzania has continued to intensify anti poaching patrols in all elephant strongholds as part of the implementation of NIAP coupled with intensification of community based conservation. Elephant poaching incidences have significantly decreased and elephant population is stabilizing at about 50,894 elephants as per 2015 elephant census.

With regard to the structure of NIAP, key revision has been made in action items, as per recommendations of the SC66 and reporting requirement guidelines circulated by the Secretariat. Out of the nineteen actions, seven actions were reviewed, two actions have been deleted, two new action introduced and eight actions remain unchanged. The delay on implementation of some of the actions is mostly caused by inadequate financial and human resources and legal procedures. The United Republic of Tanzania believes that implementation of NIAP depends on priorities set aside by the Government as per budget lines and its assessment of the NIAP reflects the same.

The United Republic of Tanzania will report at SC67 progress that will take place after 30th June 2016 specifically on CITES Regulations preparations which are expected to be completed between July and September 2016.

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

CATEGORY/PILLAR	PROGRESS RATING					
	Substantially achieved	On track	Limited progress	Pending completion of another action	Not commenced	Unclear
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 1.4 Preparation of CITES Implementation Regulations for Zanzibar	1.5 Enactment of the Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority Act.	
2. Law enforcement	2.1 anti poaching patrol in and outside protected areas. 2.2 Acquisition of Patrol Equipment 2.3 Staff training and capacity building	2.4 Recruitment of law enforcement staff 2.5 Enhancing law enforcement capacity at exit points 2.6 Establishment of Multiagency Task Team (MATT)				

CATEGORY/PILLAR	PROGRESS RATING					
	Substantially achieved	On track	Limited progress	Pending completion of another action	Not commenced	Unclear
3 Ivory stockpile data base Management	3.1 Stockpile registration and marking.					
4 Monitoring and Research	4.1 Demographic survey of major elephant population	4.2 Establishing a genetic map of elephant tusk countrywide 4.3 Updating the Tanzania Elephant Management Plan 2010-2015				
5 Cross-border cooperation		5.1 Conducting cross border cooperation meeting on combating illegal ivory trade.				
6 Public awareness and education	6.1 National awareness campaign					
7 Community based conservation	7.1 Wildlife management areas establishment	7.2 Review of the Wildlife Management Areas Regulations of 2012 to improve revenue sharing				

CATEGORY/PILLAR	PROGRESS RATING					
	Substantially achieved	On track	Limited progress	Pending completion of another action	Not commenced	Unclear
		scheme				

PART C: Detailed evaluation of actions

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and comments)
CATEGORY 1: Legislation		
1.1 Amendment of Wildlife Conservation Act. No. 5 of 2009	SUBSTANTIALLY ACHIEVED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Wildlife Conservation Act. No. 5 of 2009 as has been amended through the written law miscellaneous amendment Act No.2 of 2016 and approved by the Parliament in June 2016. The target was to have this legislation approved by 30 June 2016.
1.2 Operationalization of Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority(TAWA)	ON TRACK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority (TAWA) was established by Government Notice No. 135 (9th May 2014) and Government Notice No. 20 (23rd January 2015). TAWA will be fully operational on the 1st of July 2016
1.3 Enactment of the Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority Act.	NOT COMMENCED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No action
1.4 Review of the Wildlife Conservation (CITES Implementation)	PENDING COMPLETION OF ANOTHER ACTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On 4-5 April 2016, the United Republic of Tanzania participated in UNEP/CITES workshop on Strengthening National Legal Frameworks for the Effective Implementation of CITES and for Combating Illegal Trade in Wildlife. One of the outcome of the workshop was signing of the Legislative timetable commitment between the CITES Management Authority the United Republic

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and <i>comments</i>)
Regulations ,2005		<p><i>of Tanzania and the CITES Secretariat.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The review process is completed and the target is to have the Wildlife Conservation (CITES Implementation) Regulations, 2016 approved before SC67.</i> <i>The draft the Wildlife Conservation (CITES Implementation) Regulations, 2016 will be submitted to the Secretariat by 30 July 2016 for more inputs and comments.</i>
1.5 Preparation of CITES Implementation Regulations for Zanzibar	PENDING COMPLETION OF ANOTHER ACTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>On 24th May 2016, Zanzibar agreed on the proposed Legislative timetable commitment between the CITES Management Authority of the United Republic of Tanzania and the CITES Secretariat.</i> <i>The first technical meeting is scheduled to take place in Zanzibar by 30 July, 2016 to incorporate comments from the CITES Secretariat on the CITES Implementation Regulations, 2016.</i> <i>A technical workshop to discuss the CITES Implementation Regulations for Zanzibar is planned to take place in Zanzibar by 10th August 2016.</i>
CATEGORY 2: Law enforcement		
2.1 Conducting Anti poaching patrol in and outside protected areas.	SUBSTANTIALLY ACHIEVED	<p><i>The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania in collaboration with stakeholders and development partners have continued to intensify anti-poaching activities and fight illegal trafficking of wildlife and forest products as outlined hereunder:-</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Routine patrols in and outside protected areas were conducted leading to arrest of 1,843 suspects and seizure of 1,513.48 kg of ivory.</i> <i>The Ministry is planning to establish a National Wildlife Crime Unit which will be operating based on ecosystem Tasking and Coordinating Groups (TCGs) in elephant strongholds areas.</i> <i>Tanzania participated in Operation Usalama III which took place in June 2016. This operation was</i>

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		<p><i>Codenamed Usalama – which means ‘safety’ – the operation was led by the Eastern Africa Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization (EAPCCO) and the Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization (SARPCCO) with support from INTERPOL and involved some 1,500 officers from police, customs, immigration, wildlife agencies, counter terrorism units and mining authorities deployed throughout 22 countries. It was conducted to target transnational crimes including human, drug and arms trafficking, people smuggling, terrorism, car theft and environmental crime and resulted in nearly 4,500 arrests. In Tanzania, the operation led to the recovery of 678 pieces of ivory weighting 1,219 kg and arrested eight men and a woman.</i></p>
<p>2.2 Establishment of Multiagency Task Team (MATT)</p>	<p>ON TRACK</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>On 30th June 2015, Tanzania launched a Multi-Agency Task Team (MATT) to fight environmental and wildlife crime in an effort to find a lasting and effective solution to the escalating cases of environmental and wildlife crime. MATT is aimed at coordinating efforts and resources, the Task Team is led by the Ministry of Home Affairs(Police Force and Immigration)) and encompass Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism(Tanzania Forest Services and Wildlife Division/TAWA), Ministry of Agriculture Livestock Development and Fisheries, Ministry of Energy and Minerals and President’s Office. Also other institutions related to environmental crimes which are involved include National Environmental Management Council(NEMC), Deep Sea Fishing Authority, Tanzania Food and Drug Authority, Tanzania Revenue Authority, Tanzania Port Authority, Tanzania Airports Authority, Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions and Surface and Marine Transport Regulatory Authority;</i> • <i>On 22 March 2016, The Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism presented to Parliamentary Committee on Land Natural Resources and Tourism on Government efforts to combat wildlife crimes. This awareness creation programme involved use of Intelligence led operations and ecosystem based anti poaching patrols as stipulated in the National Strategy to Combat Poaching and Illegal Wildlife Trafficking in order to win political support in an effort to fight poaching;</i> • <i>In January 2016, National and Transnational Serious Crime Investigation Unit (NTSCIU) become operational arm of MATT. Several intelligence led operations were conducted leading to the arrest</i>

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		<i>of 18 suspects, 5 of which were high level traffickers who were financing illicit trade in ivory;</i>
2.3 Recruitment of law enforcement staff	ON TRACK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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. It worth noting that, the newly established Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority (TAWA) is going to have its own scheme of service and recruitment process which is different from the Wildlife Division.</i>
2.4 Acquisition of Patrol Equipment	SUBSTANTIALLY ACHIEVED	<p><i>Between October 2015 and June 2016 the country has strengthened anti-poaching activities through acquisition of field equipment as outlined hereunder:-</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>On 19th January 2016, five (5)four wheel drive vehicle were acquired by the Wildlife Division to be used for for anti poaching operations.</i> • <i>On 15th February 2016 and 31st March 2016, the Federal Republic of Germany handed over two Husky aircrafts to Tanzania National Parks and Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority respectively. The Husky A-1C is an ideal plane for monitoring and anti-poaching surveys as it operates at low heights and slow speeds-similar to that of a helicopter and has proven long-term success rate for its use in finding poacher camps and recording GPS positions for follow-up actions by teams on the grounds.</i> <p><i>The Huskies will be used to monitor two of Tanzania's elephant hotspots, Selous Game Reserve and Serengeti National Park.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>On June 1st , 2016 World Wide Fund (WWF) Sweden donated 8 drones to Selous Game Reserve.</i> <p><i>Through the deployment of the drones, it would now be quite possible for game wardens not only to keep track of poachers from the sky, once they get into the reserve, but also to launch a rapid response against them.</i></p>

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2.5 Enhancing law enforcement capacity at major exit points	ON TRACK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Two new inspection posts have been introduced at Kasumulo (Malawi Border) and Tunduma (Zambia border) in addition to the Game post at Mtambaswala which is a border post with Mozambique.</i> • <i>16 Wildlife inspectors have been deployed at Julius Kambarage Nyerere International Airport (JNIA), Kilimanjaro International Airport (KIA) and Dar es Salaam Harbour making a total of 59 wildlife inspectors.</i> • <i>Sniffer Dog Unit has been introduced at JNIA and Dar es Salaam Harbour. The unit comprises of 6 well trained staff.</i> • <i>A training workshop for wildlife, immigration, ports and airport officials based at major exit points which was planned in 2015 will now be conducted by 30 December 2016 under remaining funds from the African Elephant Fund.</i>
2.6 Staff training and capacity building	SUBSTANTIALLY ACHIEVED	<p><i>Tanzania provided training to staff of the wildlife Division/TAWA and other institution aimed at capacity building and enhance anti poaching operations. For instance, from October ,2015 to June 2016 a total of 160 staff attended various courses as follows;</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>In November 2015, twenty five (25) staff participated in a Basic Intelligence and Investigation of Wildlife Course</i> • <i>In January, 2016, seven (7) staff participated in a “Use of Drones to Fight Poaching Course” ,six (6) Staff participated in a “Container Inspection and Control Course” and four (4) staff participated in a Basic Intelligence and Analysis Course”</i>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>In April 2016, fifty six (56) staff participated in a “Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool-SMART Course”</i> • <i>In May 2016, two (2) staff participated in a “Crime Scene Investigation Course”</i> • <i>In June 2016, nineteen (19) staff participated in a “Crime Scene Management, Interrogative and Intelligent Course”, fourteen(14) staff participated in a “Rapid Response Technique Course” and twenty eight (28 staff) participated in a “Advanced Training in the Use of Pistol and Hand to Hand Combat”.</i>
CATEGORY 3: Ivory stockpile data base Management		
3.1 Strengthen Ivory stockpiles data base by registering and marking basing on the source (natural death, poached & crop control)	SUBSTANTIALLY ACHIEVED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The Ivory database is continuously updated and maintained at the Wildlife Division, Tanzania National Parks(TANAPA) and Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority (NCAA)</i>
CATEGORY 4: Monitoring and Research		
4.1 Conducting demographic survey of major elephant population	SUBSTANTIALLY ACHIEVED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Sharp decline of elephant population has been noted in Ruaha- Rungwa ecosysytem between 2013 and 2014 census. The decline has led to recounting of elephant in Ruaha- Rungwa.</i> • <i>The elephant census verification exercise was conducted in the Ruaha-Rungwa Ecosystem during the dry season from 16th September to 13th November 2015. The main objective of the survey was to verify the unprecedented low estimate of elephant population estimated in 2014 compared to the previous estimate of 2013 and included an aerial census, the setting of camera traps and a</i>

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		<p><i>questionnaire survey among selected stakeholders.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Tanzania has completed a recount of the Ruaha-Rungwa ecosystem population survey which estimated the population at more than 15,000 elephants (more than the 2014 estimate) which demonstrated only a slight decline compared to the 2013 survey. The 2013 perceived decline was probably due to emigration and not to poaching.</i> • <i>Several populations adjacent on the Ruaha-Rungwa ecosystem have shown an increase according to our field reports. This survey sums the elephant population in Tanzania at more than 50,000 but informed field guesses reckon that the total Tanzanian population to be about 60,000 as several major populations are recovering and several surveys (Ruaha-Rungwa, Malagarasi-Muyovozi and Burigi-Biharamulo) suffered methodological issues</i> • <i>Substituting the 2014 results with those of 2015 for Ruaha-Rungwa the estimate of countrywide elephant population size is 50,894 ($\pm 5,430$ SE);</i> • <i>The target was to have Ruaha- Rungwa elephant survey report completed before 30 June 2016</i> • <i>The Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism is planning to conduct an aerial census in the Tarangire -Manyara ecosystems in September 2016.</i>
4.2 Establishing a genetic map of elephant tusk countrywide	ON TRACK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Experts from TAWIRI and Sokoine University of Agriculture will be engaged in preparing genetic map depending on availability of fund. One of the priority will be to collect samples from large-scale ivory seizures (i.e. a seizure of 500kg or more) and provide these to relevant forensic laboratories in support of enforcement and prosecutions as per Resolution Conf. 10.10 (Rev.CoP16).</i>
4.3 Updating the Tanzania Elephant Management Plan 2010-	ON TRACK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The Tanzania Elephant Management Plan 2010-2015 has expiring in October 2015. Tanzania is currently updating the plan for next five years (TEMP2015-2020).</i>

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2015		
CATEGORY 5: Cross-border cooperation		
5.1 Conducting cross border cooperation meeting on combating illegal ivory trade.	ON TRACK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>One Cross border meetings between the United Republic of Tanzania and Kenya was conducted in Nov. 2015 to share experience and intelligence information on combating wildlife crimes and particularly the illicit trade in ivory..</i> • <i>Effort is underway to prepare action plan for implementation of “Agreement on the Coordinated Conservation and Management of the Niassa-Selous Ecosystem” between the United Republic of Tanzania and the Republic of Mozambique.</i> • <i>It is envisaged to convene 3 cross-borders meetings with Kenya, Zambia and Mozambique by 30 December 2016.</i>
CATEGORY 6: Public awareness		
5.1 conducting countrywide conservation education and awareness raising campaign	SUBSTANTIALLY ACHIEVED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>On 3rd March 2016, Tanzania celebrated the World Wildlife Day by disseminating conservation education in television programme and public address.</i> • <i>In June-July, Wildlife Division participated in Dar es Salaam International Trade Fair Festival to disseminate wildlife conservation education each year. Plan is underway to participate in Nane Nane Festival in August;</i> • <i>From October 2016, eighteen (18) radio and programme on conservation education has been broadcasted;</i> • <i>In September 2016, National Elephant Day will be Celebrated to create awareness on illicit trade in ivory;</i>

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and <i>comments</i>)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>By 30 December 2016, twelve radio programme on conservation education will be broadcasted;</i>
<i>CATEGORY 5: Community based conservation</i>		
5.1 Establishing Wildlife Management Areas(WMAs) to maintain elephant range and protection on village land including, migratory, dispersals and corridor areas.	SUBSTANTIALLY ACHIEVED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>One (1) new WMAs (JUHIWANGUMWA) has been gazette vide Government Notice (GN) NO. 204;</i> • <i>One (1) WMA (WAGA) has been issued resources user right which enables the WMAs to enter into agreement with investors in the tourism sector.</i> • <i>The Authorized Association Consortium (AAC) organized a WMA Investors Forum on 15th March 2016 to discuss community conservation issues and benefit sharing.</i> • <i>In financial year 2015/2016 a total of 1,160,945.50 USD has been disbursed to WMAs to support anti poaching and communities development projects</i> • <i>The target is have at least one WMA established each financial year.</i>
5.2 Review of the wildlife management area (WMAs) regulation to introduce new revenue sharing scheme	ON TRACK	<i>The review process has been delayed to accommodate issues emanating from the Authorized Association Consortium (AAC) Investors Forum on 15th March2016 and institutional rearrangement between the Wildlife Division(WD) and the Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority-TAWA</i>

