



**SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY**

**SADC LAW ENFORCEMENT  
AND  
ANTI-POACHING STRATEGY**

**2015-2020**

**FIRST DRAFT**

**March 2015  
Gaborone**

## Acronyms

AED	African Elephant Database
AES	African Elephant Summit
AfESG	African Elephant Specialist Group
AfRSG	African Rhino Specialist Group
ARP	WWF-African Rhino Programme
ARREST	Africa's Regional Response to Endangered Species Trafficking
ASEAN-WEN	Association of South East Asian Nations Wildlife Enforcement Network
AWF	African Wildlife Foundation
BRREP	Black Rhino Range Expansion Project
CAMPFIRE	Communal Areas Management Programme for Indigenous Resources
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBNRM	Community-based Natural Resource Management
CDC	Conservation Development Centre
CEED	Centre of Excellence for Environmental Decisions, University of Queensland
CITES	Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CoP	Conference of Parties
CPI	Corruption Perceptions Index
ESA	Endangered Species Act
ETIS	Elephant Trade Information System
EU	European Union
FANR	Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources
FZS	Frankfurt Zoological Society
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environmental Fund
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GLTP	Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park
HAWEN	Horn of Africa Wildlife Enforcement Network
ICCF	International Conservation Caucus Foundation
ICCWC	International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime
IFAW	International Fund for Animal Welfare
IIED	International Institute for Environment and Development
INTERPOL	International Criminal Police Organisation
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
KAZA	Kavango-Zambezi TFCA
LATF	Lusaka Agreement Task Force
LEAP	SADC Law Enforcement and Anti-Poaching Strategy
LRT	Lowveld Rhino Trust
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MEFDD	Ministry of Forestry Economy and Sustainable Development (DRC)
MIKE	Monitoring the Illegal Killing of Elephants
NACSO	Namibia Association of CBNRM Organisations
NEPAD	New Partnership for African Development

NGO	Non-Government Organisation
PAEAS	Pan African Elephant Aerial Survey
RBM	Ranger Based Monitoring
RISDP	SADC Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan
RPRC	Regional Programme for Rhino Conservation
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SMART	Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool
SPO-NRM & Wildlife	Senior Programme Officer - Natural Resources and Wildlife
SULi	Sustainable Use and Livelihoods Specialist Group
TA	Technical Assistance
TBNRM	Transboundary Natural Resources Management
TFCA	Transfrontier Conservation Area
TRAFFIC	Wildlife Trade Monitoring Network
TWIX	Trade in Wildlife Exchange
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environmental Programme
USA	United States of America
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USF&WS	US Fish and Wildlife Services
WCPC	SADC Wildlife Crime Prevention and Coordination Unit
WCO	World Customs Organisation
WEN	Wildlife Enforcement Network
WENSA	Wildlife Enforcement Network for Southern Africa
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Acronyms .....	i
Executive Summary .....	iv
1 INTRODUCTION .....	1
1.1 Transboundary use and protection of natural resources in the SADC region	2
1.2 Wildlife Resources of SADC: A summary .....	3
1.2.1 Status, distribution and numbers of elephant .....	3
1.2.2 Status, distribution and numbers of black and white rhino.....	5
2 JUSTIFICATION FOR THE ANTI-POACHING STRATEGY .....	7
2.1 Overview of current levels of poaching in the SADC region .....	7
2.1.1 Trade Patterns in Ivory and Rhino Horn.....	9
2.1.2 Bushmeat Crisis.....	10
2.2 Responses to managing elephant populations and the poaching crisis .....	11
2.3 Current international responses .....	12
2.3.1 Africa .....	12
2.3.2 United Kingdom .....	12
2.3.3 United States .....	13
2.3.4 European Union .....	13
2.3.5 United Nations .....	14
2.4 Response from within Southern African Range States in SADC .....	14
3 POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR A SADC LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ANTI-POACHING STRATEGY.....	18
3.1 SADC Treaty .....	18
3.2 The SADC Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan .....	18
3.3 SADC FANR Business Plan.....	19
3.4 The SADC Biodiversity Strategy .....	19
3.4.1 SADC Biodiversity Action Plan .....	20
3.5 The SADC Protocol on Forestry.....	20
3.6 Millennium Development Goals .....	20
3.7 THE SADC Protocol on Wildlife Conservation and Law Enforcement.....	20
4 ASSESSMENT OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ANTI-POACHING CAPACITY .....	21
4.1 Current inter-governmental and inter-agency collaboration .....	21
4.2 Field operations .....	22
4.3 The Lusaka Agreement and Task Force.....	22
4.4 Wildlife Enforcement Network (WEN) .....	23

4.4.1	Wildlife Enforcement Network for Southern Africa (WENSA) .....	24
4.5	Role of CITES .....	25
4.6	Endangered Species Act .....	25
5	SADC LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ANTI-POACHING STRATEGY .....	27
5.1	Approach to preparing this strategic plan.....	27
5.2	Vision, Mission and Values .....	28
5.3	Purpose and Objectives of the SADC LEAP Strategy 2015-2020 .....	29
5.4	Strategic Programme Areas.....	29
5.4.1	Enhancement of legislation and judicial processes .....	29
5.4.2	Minimization of wildlife crime and illegal trade .....	30
5.4.3	Integration of people and nature .....	31
5.4.4	Sustainable trade and use of natural resources .....	32
5.4.5	Improvement and strengthening of field protection.....	32
5.5	Establishment of a SADC Wildlife Crime Prevention and Coordination Unit.....	34
5.5.1	Structure and staff Requirements .....	35
5.5.2	Roles and responsibilities .....	38
5.6	Implementation plan for the strategy.....	40
5.7	Monitoring and evaluation .....	40
5.7.1	Recommended tools for application.....	40
5.8	LOGICAL FRAMEWORK: OBJECTIVES, TARGETS, ACTIONS AND PROGRAMME LEVEL INDICATORS .....	44

### **List of Tables**

Table 1: African Elephant numbers: continental and regional totals (Source: “2013 Africa Analysis”-African Elephant Database 2012)

Table 2: African Elephant numbers in the SADC elephant range states 2013 (Source: “2013 Africa Analysis”-African Elephant Database 2012)

Table 3: Numbers of white and black rhinos in southern Africa as of 31 Dec 2012 by country and subspecies (Source AfRSG)

Table 4: Reported numbers of white and black rhinos poached in Africa from 2010 to 2014 (<http://www.stoprhinopoaching.com/statistics.aspx>)

Table 5: Legislation and Judicial Processes

Table 6: Wildlife Crime and Illegal Trade

Table 7: People and Nature

Table 8: Trade and Use

Table 9: Field Protection

### **List of Figures**

Figure 1: The national parks of southern Africa, December 2013 (Source: Peace Parks Foundation)

Figure 2: Location of eighteen TFCAs in SADC, May 2013 (Source: Peace Parks Foundation)

Figure 3: ETIS data showing trends in large-scale ivory seizures (>500 kg) 2009-2013

Figure 4: The institutional structure of FANR indicating the level of the SADC Wildlife Crime Prevention and Coordination Unit in relation to the SPO Natural Resources and Wildlife. These two Units will liaise closely to ensure that their respective mandates are implemented.

Figure 5: The institutional structure of the SADC Wildlife Crime Prevention and Coordination Unit in relation to the Task Forces established in each Member State. The Task Force Coordinator will liaise with the PO TFCA.

## Executive Summary

The SADC Region is facing the challenge of increased poaching of elephants, rhinos and other wildlife for illegal financial gain. In recent years, the trend for poaching has accelerated due to the high value of ivory and Rhino horn on the international black market, especially in south East Asia where markets provide a significant incentive for poaching. For example, a total 3,668 rhinos have been poached in South Africa since 2009. Worldwide, large-scale seizures of ivory, mostly originating in Africa had exceeded sustainable limits by 2013. Nevertheless, southern Africa still supports the largest remaining populations of elephants and rhinos in the world, challenging SADC Member States to collectively engage with both the region and the Asian consumer states to combat this unsustainable and illegal harvesting of wildlife.

Numerous international initiatives are being undertaken to combat the illegal killing and trade of wildlife as it has become a global issue beyond just a country or regional problem. These initiatives include international and inter-governmental meetings highlighting the crisis and garnering bi- and multi-lateral aid support, specific actions of UN bodies such as CITES, ODC-ICCWC, INTERPOL and IUCN as well as international NGOs such as TRAFFIC and WWF.

Against this background, a meeting of SADC Ministers responsible for Environment and Natural Resources held on 3 October 2013 in Maputo, Mozambique resolved to:

- (i) develop and adopt a comprehensive anti-poaching strategy;
- (ii) establish a co-ordination Unit, within the Secretariat, whose primary role will be to coordinate natural resources related law enforcement and monitoring illegal harvesting of the resources;
- (iii) invest in a robust education and communication program with a view to engage communities effectively to participate in national and cross- border efforts to fight poaching;
- (iv) strengthen the institutional capacity at national levels for efficient and effective enforcement; and
- (v) take advantage of existing opportunities through Transfrontier Conservation Areas, national action plans and relevant agreements to eliminate Illegal harvesting and unregulated exploitation of wildlife in SADC Member States.

The Ministers responsible for Environment and Natural Resources and the Ministerial Committee of the Organ on Politics, Defense and Security Cooperation further resolved that the SADC Secretariat must work in collaboration with Members States to develop the strategy in countering the serious poaching occurring in the region. To this end a SADC Regional Consultative Workshop was held in Johannesburg, in October 2014 to develop a SADC Anti-Poaching Strategy. SADC Member States presented synopses of the current law enforcement and anti-poaching situation in their respective countries, including details of institutional arrangements, opportunities, and success factors amongst wildlife and other enforcement agencies in dealing with poaching and wildlife crime. Participants identified the main components of the law enforcement and anti-poaching strategy

including a draft set of strategic options that informed the development of the Strategy.

The SADC Law Enforcement and Anti-Poaching Strategy (SADC LEAP) is embedded in the *Protocol on Wildlife Conservation and Law Enforcement*.

The Vision of the Strategy is the conservation and sustainable utilization of wildlife embraced as a competitive land use contributing to conservation of biological diversity, economic development and rural growth across the SADC Region.

Its Mission is to facilitate co-ordination and co-operation among Member States in the active protection and effective enforcement of laws relating to natural resources and wildlife conservation through sound policy guidance, the application of requisite knowledge and skills, and the best available technology for the benefit of the Region's peoples.

The Purpose of the Strategy is to provide a framework for country and regional cooperation, together with international engagement on natural resource management and wildlife-related law enforcement and anti-poaching issues; paying special attention to issues that transcend national boundaries and to encourage concerted action by SADC Member States in the protection, management, conservation and sustainable use of their wildlife and other natural resources.

The Strategic Programme Areas to be addressed are:

1. Enhancement of legislation and judicial processes,
2. Minimization of wildlife crime and illegal trade,
3. Integration of people and nature,
4. Sustainable trade and use of natural resources, and
5. Improvement and strengthening of field protection.

In addition, the Strategy includes the establishment of a SADC Wildlife Crime Prevention and Coordination Unit.

To this end all SADC Member States are actively encouraged to participate in the government-led application and use of the UNODC ICCWC Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit. Moreover, the Member States are encouraged to establish Task Forces at the national level to coordinate wildlife-related law enforcement and anti-poaching issues.

The Strategy serves as a guiding instrument that defines the roles and responsibilities of a Wildlife Crime Prevention and Coordination Unit (WCPC) in meeting a clear set of strategic objectives aimed at enforcing the law more effectively, minimizing wildlife crime and illegal trade, integrating people and nature into conservation and development processes, ensuring sustainable trade and use of natural resources, locally, nationally and regionally, and improving and strengthening field protection of wildlife resources.

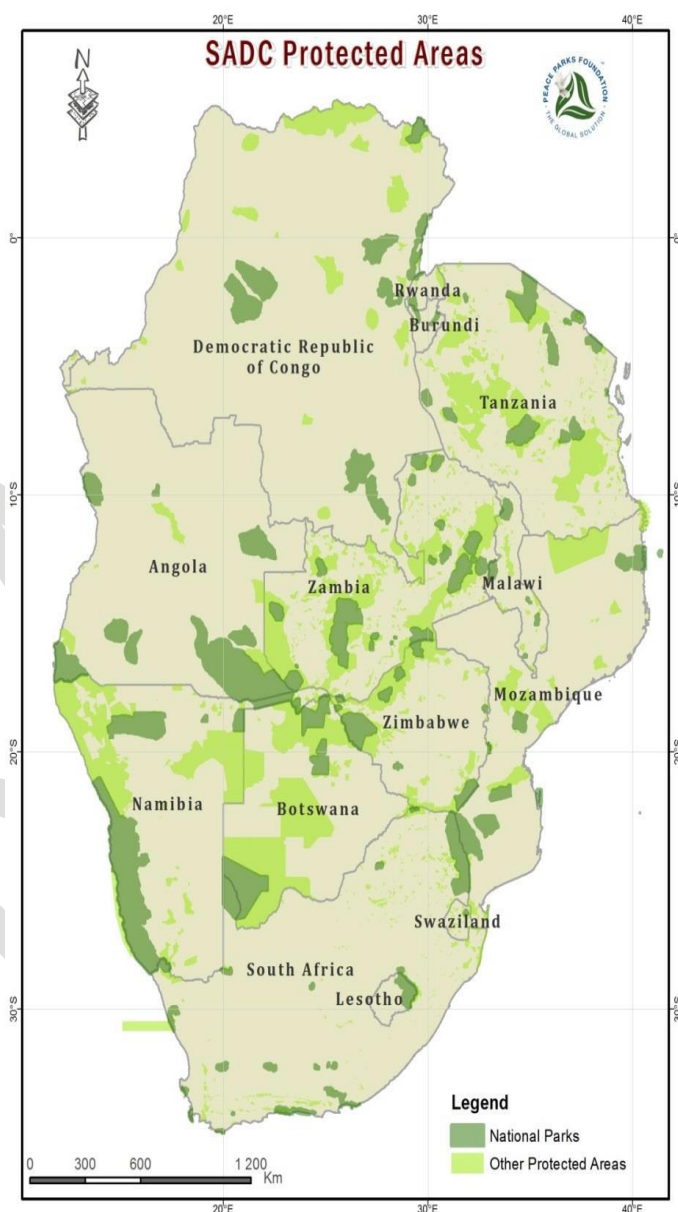


## 1 INTRODUCTION

The need for developing a SADC driven wildlife law enforcement and anti-poaching strategy comes from the growing global awareness of a wildlife crisis in Africa. At the forefront of the international debate are the unprecedented poaching levels of the African elephant and rhino. The crisis is not limited only to these charismatic species but also many others that are affected by increasing human population growth and associated habitat loss.

This document serves to inform the Member States of SADC of the need for a collective strategic approach to wildlife conservation and protection in the region, and how best to coordinate this strategy amongst the different wildlife conservation actors, within and outside SADC. Key issues include: the increasing pressure on land where the most intact assemblages of Africa's wildlife are found; accommodating the fact that African people living in wildlife-rich areas need to receive tangible benefits from the sustainable use of this wildlife; and recognising that to tackle the international illegal trade requires the concerted actions of all Member States.

The Ministers responsible for Environment and Natural Resources and the Ministerial Committee of the Organ on Politics, Defense and Security Cooperation, understanding the complexity of the causes and the rationale of poaching, resolved that the SADC Secretariat must work in collaboration with the Members States to develop a comprehensive law enforcement and anti-poaching strategy to counteract the alarming poaching going on across the network of protected areas in the region (Figure 1).



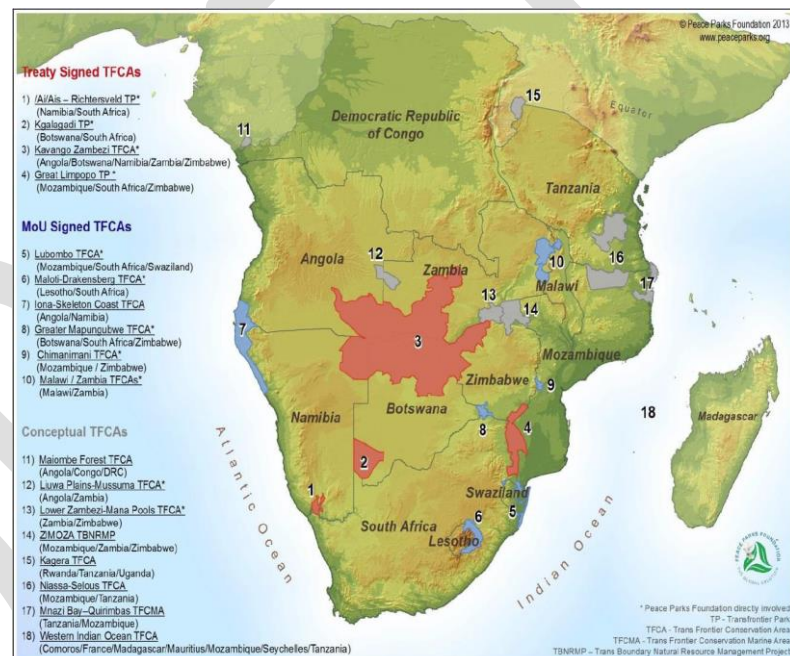
**Figure 1: The national parks of southern Africa, December 2013 (Source: Peace Parks Foundation)**

To achieve this it is essential to ensure that SADC has access to good quality and up-to-date information in order to inform the strategic options chosen and to monitor the outcomes. It is through this approach that SADC will be in a strong position to inform its members of what strategic institutional, policy and legal changes will be required to ensure the long term future of Africa's wildlife heritage.

The strategy will serve as a guiding instrument that clearly defines the roles and responsibilities of the relevant regional institutions and stakeholders including the SADC Secretariat, which will coordinate the law enforcement anti-poaching activities. This will be achieved through the establishment and commissioning of a *SADC Wildlife Crime Prevention Coordination Unit* whose primary role will be to coordinate the efforts of Member State Task Forces responsible for enforcement of natural resources related laws and monitoring of illegal harvesting of these resources.

### 1.1 Transboundary use and protection of natural resources in the SADC region

The Transfrontier Conservation Area (TFCA) concept made its debut in Africa with the first Peace Park in 1990. It is defined by the Southern African Development Community's (SADC) Protocol on Wildlife Conservation and Law Enforcement as: *'the area, or component of a large ecological region, that straddles the boundaries of two or more countries, encompassing one or more protected areas as well as multiple resources use areas'*.



**Figure 2: Location of eighteen TFCAs in SADC, May 2013  
(Source: Peace Parks Foundation)**

The platform of the TFCA initiative combines policies on wildlife conservation, community development and the promotion of culture and peace under one umbrella. It brings together a complex and diverse mosaic of land uses under a shared, joint management structure.

The SADC Member States have taken the lead in the formal designation, establishment, and political recognition of TFCAs in southern Africa. With strong political support, TFCAs are increasingly being embraced at all levels of society – local communities, governments, conservation and tourism organizations, bilateral

and multilateral aid agencies, the private sector and NGOs. As of 31 May 2013, SADC had 18 existing and potential TFCAs in various stages of development (Figure 2). The TFCAs range in size from the Kavango-Zambezi (KAZA) TFCA of > 500,000 km<sup>2</sup> (number 3 on the map) to the Chimanimani TFCA of 2,056 km<sup>2</sup> (number 9 on the map). Together they cover an area of c. 1,006,170 km<sup>2</sup>.

## 1.2 Wildlife Resources of SADC: A summary

While the overall trend in west and east Africa reflects a decline in wildlife numbers as a result of a combination of encroachment, illegal hunting and the reduction in availability of suitable habitat, the assembly of large mammal species in southern Africa is relatively stable. For example, the region supports between 250,000 to 300,000 elephants whilst lion, leopard, buffalo, kudu, zebra and other antelopes also occur in large numbers. Although rhino are present in relatively small numbers, the region still has a high proportion of the world's population of this species.

This is partly due to the expansion of protected areas but also a result of southern Africa subscribing to two long-term overarching conservation principles – ecosystem conservation and sustainable use of natural resources. Ecosystem-scale conservation is needed to protect and maintain ecological processes, such as migration and ecological succession. This requires the implementation of innovative community-based natural resource management (CBNRM) policies outside of protected areas, while the natural capital inherent in natural resources within functioning ecosystems in protected areas is crucial to the economic growth of communities and the private sector. The synergy between wildlife conservation and rural development is achieved by integrating sustainable use of natural resources with ecosystem conservation.

### 1.2.1 Status, distribution and numbers of elephant

The African Elephant (*Loxondonta africana*) occurs in at least 35 Range States in all four African regions (Table 10). Many savannah populations have suffered heavy poaching losses since 2009 but an up-to-date continental dataset is not yet available. The distribution of elephants varies considerably across the four regions, with small fragmented populations in West Africa, and large tracts of range remaining in southern Africa. Southern Africa has by far the largest known number of elephants in any region, holding just over 52% of the continent's DEFINITE plus PROBABLE elephants. Eastern Africa holds just over 28%, Central Africa 17% and West Africa 1.6%.

**Table 1: African Elephant numbers: continental and regional totals 2013 (Source 2013 Africa Analysis-African Elephant Database 2012)**

Region	Definite	Probable	Possible	Speculative	Range Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	% of Continental Range	% of Range Assessed
Central Africa	20,159	65,104	24,423	49,083	1,005,234	30	55
Eastern	130,921	12,966	16,700	7,566	873,318	26	57

Region	Definite	Probable	Possible	Speculative	Range Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	% of Continental Range	% of Range Assessed
Africa							
Southern Africa	254,937	12,486	13,051	49,317	1,312,302	39	47
West Africa	7,107	942	938	3,049	175,552	5	65
<b>Totals</b>	<b>422,955</b>	<b>82,027</b>	<b>44,859</b>	<b>109,015</b>	<b>3,366,405</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>53</b>

In the SADC Member States (Table 2), Botswana (154,271 DEFINITES plus PROBABLES) holds by far the largest population followed by Zimbabwe (51,141 DEFINITES plus PROBABLES, although this latter number needs to be revised upwards in the light of recent findings). Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa and Zambia also hold large elephant populations but data are scanty for Angola. Smaller populations persist in Swaziland and Malawi. While numbers seem to be increasing in Botswana, Namibia and South Africa, there appear to be large declines in some of the populations in Mozambique and Tanzania. Tanzania with a known elephant range of 387,538 km<sup>2</sup> supported an estimated 105,629 elephants (DEFINITES plus PROBABLES) according to the 2012 African Elephant Specialist Group (AfESG) African Elephant Database (AED). The vast majority of Eastern Africa's known elephants are in just two countries, Tanzania and Kenya.

**Table 2: African elephant numbers in the SADC elephant range states 2013 (Source 2013 Africa Analysis-African Elephant Database 2012)**

Country	Definite	Probable	Possible	Speculative	Known Range Area (km <sup>2</sup> )
Angola	818	801	851	60	406,003
Botswana	133,088	21,183	21,183	0	100,253
DRC	1,708	3,036	5,099	3,831	276,209
Lesotho	-	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi	865	218	218	1,043	7,539
Mauritius	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	17,753	3,340	3,383	2,297	342,727
Namibia	16,054	4,472	4,492	0	146,904
Seychelles	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	22,889	0	0	0	30,651
Swaziland	35	0	0	0	50
Tanzania	95,351	10,278	10,927	900	387,538
Zambia	14,961	2,975	3,111	542	201,246
Zimbabwe	47,366	3,775	3,775	45,375	76,930
<b>SADC</b>	<b>350,888</b>	<b>50,078</b>	<b>53,039</b>	<b>54,048</b>	<b>1,976,050</b>

The AfESG collates all available survey data and works to standardise and improve the precision of the aerial and ground count methodologies used. Survey costs are invariably high and are seldom financed by Governments without external

assistance. Thus securing funding for surveys is a perennial challenge, and so the recent announcement of a \$7m grant from the Paul G. Allen Foundation to the Botswana-based NGO Elephants Without Borders to implement a series of aerial surveys across the elephant's range in partnership with Governments and a number of other competent NGOs is an important contribution to the overall monitoring effort. Known as the Pan African Elephant Aerial Survey (PAEAS), this exercise covered savannah populations throughout much of eastern and southern Africa, as well as some savannah areas in central and West Africa during 2014.

Overall, the species is currently listed as Vulnerable on the IUCN Red List. An increasing number of populations are being reduced to critically low numbers as a result of a range of threats including large scale poaching and the illegal ivory trade. This is confirmed by data derived from two key CITES monitoring programmes namely, Monitoring the Illegal Killing of Elephants (MIKE) and the Elephant Trade Information System (ETIS). Other threats include habitat destruction, human-wildlife conflict and drought. All populations of African elephant have been listed on CITES Appendix I since 1989, except for four national populations that were transferred to Appendix II, namely Botswana, Namibia and Zimbabwe in 1997, and South Africa in 2001.

### 1.2.2 Status, distribution and numbers of black and white rhino

Two subspecies of white rhino are recognized: the Southern White Rhino (*Ceratotherium simum simum*) in southern Africa, and Northern White Rhino (*C. s. cottoni*), with currently only one confirmed population of four animals of the latter subspecies residing on a private Kenyan conservancy.

The Southern White Rhino is now the most numerous of the rhino taxa, with South Africa (~19,000) remaining the stronghold for this subspecies despite increased poaching. There are smaller reintroduced populations within the historical range of the species in Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe and Swaziland. Populations of Southern White Rhino have also been introduced outside of the known former range of the subspecies to Kenya, Uganda and to Zambia (Table 3).

The Black Rhino (*Diceros bicornis*) was the most numerous of the world's rhino species but relentless hunting of the species and clearances of land for settlement and agriculture reduced numbers and by 1960 only an estimated 100,000 remained. Between 1960 and 1995, large-scale poaching caused a dramatic 98% collapse in numbers.

Three recognized subspecies of Black Rhinoceros now remain, occupying different areas of eastern and southern Africa.

- The stronghold for *D. b. bicornis* is in Namibia and South Africa. Following translocations from Namibia and subsequent population growth, numbers of this subspecies are increasing in South Africa with its distribution covering more arid areas in the south west of the country, and expanding into the Eastern Cape.

- *D. b. michaeli* was distributed from southern Sudan, Ethiopia, and Somalia, through Kenya into northern-central Tanzania and Rwanda. Its current stronghold is Kenya with smaller numbers occurring in northern Tanzania.
- *D. b. minor* is believed to have occurred from southern Tanzania through Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Mozambique to the northern, north-western and north-eastern parts of South Africa. It also probably occurred in southern Democratic Republic of the Congo, northern Angola, eastern Botswana, Malawi, and Swaziland. Today, its stronghold is South Africa and to a lesser extent Zimbabwe, with smaller numbers remaining in southern Tanzania. It is probably now extinct in Angola and Mozambique. The subspecies has also been reintroduced to Botswana, Malawi, Swaziland and Zambia.

The latest available data on the status of all rhino species and sub-species extant in southern Africa today are given in Table 3.

**Table 3: Numbers of white and black rhinos in southern Africa as of 31 Dec 2012 by country and subspecies (Source AfRSG)**

Species	White Rhino <i>Ceratotherium simum</i>	Black Rhino <i>Diceros bicornis</i>			
Subspecies	<i>C.s.simum</i>	<i>D.b.bicornis</i>	<i>D.b.michaeli</i>	<i>D.b.minor</i>	
	Southern	South Western	Eastern	South Central	Total BR
Country					
Angola	-	1	-	-	1
Botswana	185			9	9
DRC	-	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	-	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi	-	-	-	26	26
Mauritius	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	1?	-	-	0?	0
Namibia	524	1,750	-	-	1,750
Seychelles		-	-	-	-
South Africa	18,933	208	68	1,792	2,068
Swaziland	84	-	-	18	18
Tanzania	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	10			27	27
Zimbabwe	284			424	424
<b>SADC</b>	<b>20,021</b>	<b>1,959</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>2,296</b>	<b>4,323</b>

As shown, the majority of Africa's (black and white) rhinos are conserved by just three SADC range states: South Africa, Namibia, and Zimbabwe. The White Rhino as a species is currently listed as Near Threatened on the IUCN Red List, but its status is under review because if current poaching trends continue unabated it could soon qualify for re-classification as either Vulnerable or Endangered. The Black Rhino is listed as Critically Endangered.



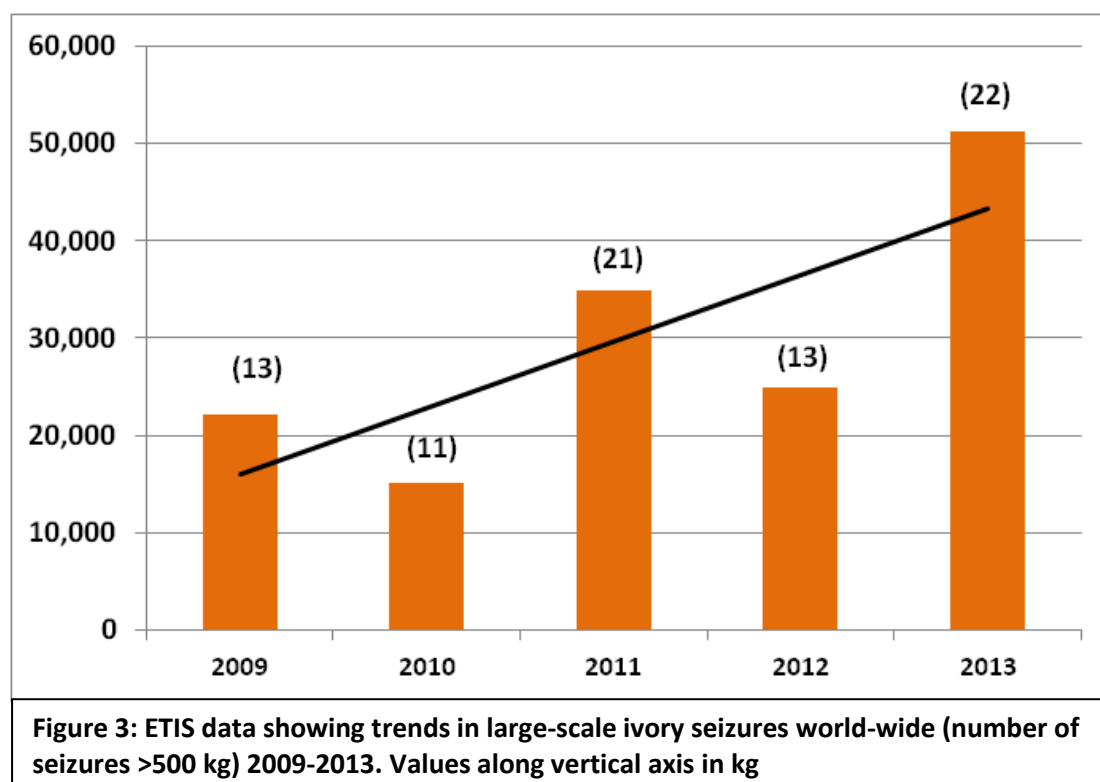
All African rhino species were listed on CITES Appendix I by 1977, and all international commercial trade in rhinos and their products was prohibited. However, following a continued increase in numbers, the South African population of Southern White Rhino was downlisted in 1994 to Appendix II, but only for trade in live animals to “approved and acceptable destinations” and for the (continued) export of hunting trophies. In 2004, Swaziland’s Southern White Rhino were also downlisted to CITES Appendix II, but only for live export and for limited export of hunting trophies according to specified annual quotas. Both South Africa and Namibia have secured hunting quotas for Black Rhino; however only Namibia has issued hunting permits including that for a single Black Rhino that was auctioned as a hunting trophy in Namibia in 2013.

## 2 JUSTIFICATION FOR THE ANTI-POACHING STRATEGY

### 2.1 Overview of current levels of poaching in the SADC region

Land use pressure, range and habitat loss, human elephant conflict, and illegal killing for both meat and ivory all pose threats to the long-term survival of elephant populations across Africa. However, by far the most acute threat facing African elephants arises from large scale poaching and the illegal ivory trade as confirmed by data derived from the CITES monitoring programme *Monitoring the Illegal Killing of Elephants* (MIKE) and Elephant Trade Information System (ETIS).

This was highlighted in a report prepared by the CITES Secretariat, IUCN / SSC African Elephant Specialist Group and TRAFFIC International in 2013. This report confirmed the resuscitation of poaching that started to increase again in the mid-2000s following an easing in the 1990s. The rate of increase jumped dramatically from 2009 to unsustainably high levels as indicated by the overall weight and number of large-scale ivory seizures (more than 500kg) in 2013 that exceeds any previous year in the ETIS data (Figure 3).



The MIKE analysis of PIKE (Proportion of Illegally Killed Elephants) values suggests that >12,000 elephants were illegally killed at the 42 monitored MIKE sites between 2009-2013 and that the estimated poaching rate of 7.4% in 2012 exceeds natural population growth rates (usually no more than 5%).

The AfrSG has provided updated rhino poaching numbers up to the end of June 2014 (Table 4). Poaching at a continental level continued to escalate with just over 1,100 being recorded poached in 2013 and 1,250 in 2014. South Africa, which conserves 82% of Africa's rhinos, experienced the most poaching in absolute terms since 2009.

**Table 4: Reported numbers of white and black rhinos poached in Africa from 2010 to 2014 (<http://www.stoprhinopoaching.com/statistics.aspx>)**

Country	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
Botswana	2	2				4
Kenya	22	25	29	59	23	158
Malawi	2	1	2	-	-	5
Mozambique	16	10	16	17	1 (min)	60
Namibia	2	1	6	10	5	24
South Africa	333	448	668	1,004	1215	3,668
Swaziland	2	1	-	-	-	3
Tanzania	1	2	2	-	-	5
Uganda	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	52	35	29	18	4	138
<b>Total</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>1,108</b>	<b>1,248</b>	<b>4,065</b>



### 2.1.1 Trade Patterns in Ivory and Rhino Horn

The ETIS data indicates that in the period from 2009 through 2013, at least 77 large-scale ivory seizures occurred (Fig. 3). Whether this constitutes an increase in actual illegal trade volumes or reflects improved law enforcement in particular countries remains to be determined. It is known however, that the upward surge in terms of the weight of ivory seized from 2009 through 2011 does represent increased illegal activity that is being driven by consignments in the large-scale weight class. Further, such seizures are indicative of the presence of organised crime in the illicit ivory trade, which often involves Asian-run, Africa-based sourcing of ivory.

According to TRAFFIC, the raw data on large-scale ivory seizures represent the salient evidence of ivory trade crime orchestrated by transnational criminal operatives. Because large-scale seizures of ivory typically generate media coverage and become known soon after they occur, tracking them serves as a crude early indicator of the illicit ivory trade as a whole. For this reason, the 2013 data are regarded with considerable alarm as they suggest that the illegal trade in ivory is continuing to increase. Furthermore the ETIS seizure data allows an analysis of the routes followed by illegal ivory when in transit between supply countries in Africa and consumer countries in SE Asia, and show how these keep changing in order to elude detection.

The MIKE programme has statistically evaluated relationships between PIKE levels and a wide range of ecological, biophysical and socio-economic factors at the site, national and global levels. Three factors consistently emerge as very strong predictors of poaching levels and trends.

Poverty at the site level: Infant mortality emerged in successive MIKE analyses as the strongest indicator linking high levels of poverty with high levels of elephant poaching. More recently the proportion of people living in extreme poverty (defined as people living with less than US\$ 1.25 per day) in and around MIKE sites was tested and found to be as strong a predictor of PIKE at the site level as the infant mortality rate.

Governance at the national level: At the national level, the strongest correlate of PIKE is governance, as measured by Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) or the World Bank's Worldwide Governance Indicators. High poaching levels are more prevalent in countries where governance is weaker, and vice versa. This is likely to be a causal relationship, with poor governance facilitating the illegal killing of elephants and movement of illegal ivory, be it through ineffective law enforcement or active aiding and abetting by unscrupulous officials.

Demand for illegal ivory at the global level: The illegal killing of elephants for ivory is driven and sustained by demand from consumers who are willing to pay for illegal ivory. ETIS analyses indicate that, in recent years, China has become the world's largest consumer of illegal ivory. This is corroborated by the fact that that temporal PIKE trends are strongly related to patterns in consumer spending in that country. This relationship does not hold for other traditional destination markets for ivory

(Europe, USA or Japan) or for countries known to be important transit points in the ivory trade chain (Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand or Viet Nam).

Currently the four SADC elephant range states with elephant populations on Appendix II of CITES (Zimbabwe, Botswana, South Africa and Namibia) may not apply to sell ivory until after 2017. This implies that they cannot submit a proposal to CITES until CoP 18 (in 2019) at the earliest. States with elephants on Appendix I (Tanzania, Zambia and Mozambique) may not apply to sell ivory. The earliest any Appendix 1 state may apply to downlist its elephant populations to Appendix II would be at the next CoP17 in South Africa (in 2016). No seized illegal ivory may ever be sold.

There is, however, a considerable divergence of opinion amongst professional conservationists as to whether or not totally banning the trade in ivory is in the elephants' best interests. This often heated debate has been raging since the CITES ban of 1989, and continues to this day. The related literature is extensive. Amongst the latest pro-trade inputs are arguments (which are largely driven from within southern Africa) based on claims that the massive increase in ivory poaching in Africa is not being driven by rising demand for carved ivory in China, but by speculative stockpiling of ivory in China, and that the current policies of stamping down on the illegal ivory trade are actually fuelling the main driving force behind poaching, creating a counter-productive positive feedback loop. On the anti-trade side (which by and large originate from outside of Africa and are driven by powerful foreign based NGOs), recent inputs based on advanced economic analyses of market and trader behaviour indicate that a properly controlled and supervised legal trade as a mechanism for balancing supply and demand can never be attained in a corrupt world.

Clearly there is no simple solution to the ivory trading dilemma as both camps are deeply entrenched in their opinions. This is fundamental to the position that SADC as a whole adopts: whether to trade and improve *in situ* protection, governance and poverty alleviation or whether to work towards stopping or at least minimising the demand by imposing far greater draconian and costly law enforcement programmes than those that are currently in place.

Ultimately the decision of the Conference of the Parties of CITES will determine this: SADC should therefore be in a position to put forward sound recommendations based on adequate consensus among its members and on scientifically informed opinion.

### **2.1.2 Bushmeat Crisis**

The single most important cause of wildlife declines in most of Africa is a result of the uncontrolled commercial bushmeat trade. Central and Western Africa are arguably the most affected with demand greatly outweighing the sustainable level of production of the forest ecosystems. In countries with high levels of urbanization (e.g. Dar es Salaam, Nairobi, Lusaka, Maputo), the demand for bushmeat is high as it is consumed as a "luxury" item in urban areas.

Developing regulated and sustainable systems to counter the demand for bushmeat in socio-economic environments with acute poverty levels is extremely complex and time consuming. This requires fundamental changes to existing legal frameworks and developing the capacity of local communities to manage wildlife. Some CBNRM programmes have embraced this (in Namibia for example) but in instances where communities occur in high densities (Mozambique, Tanzania) there is a fear that by the time the regulatory frameworks are in place and capacities of local communities for sustainable wildlife harvesting have been built, most of the wildlife will already have disappeared from areas outside of protected areas. Unfortunately under this scenario it will be necessary to maintain an active law enforcement regime in parallel with testing pilot schemes to develop models for the regulated participatory management of bushmeat harvesting in rural areas.

In Southern Africa the bushmeat problem, while still less acute than that found elsewhere in Africa, is rapidly growing and impacting on wildlife populations in and around protected areas. This can only undermine community wildlife management programmes and needs to be addressed.

## 2.2 Responses to managing elephant populations and the poaching crisis

Preceding the current wave of elephant and other poaching, a number of regional and national planning initiatives took place:

The African Elephant Action Plan was finalized and approved as a consensus document by all 35 African Elephant Range States at the 15th meeting of the Conference of the Parties in Doha, 2010. The document was facilitated by the AfESG and the CITES Secretariat in response to a Decision of the CITES Parties to develop such a plan and an African Elephant Fund with an indicative budget of US\$97 million to implement the eight priority objectives aimed at securing, and restoring where possible, sustainable elephant populations throughout their present and potential range in Africa. Unfortunately insufficient attention was paid to this plan and implementation of the eight priority objectives has still to take place.

At both SADC and national levels, action plans and strategies have been developed by 15 countries over the last ten years. The existing strategies relevant to SADC include:

- Southern Africa Regional Elephant Conservation and Management Strategy, 2005
- Botswana: National Policy and Strategy for the Conservation and Management of Elephant in Botswana, 2003
- Mozambique: Strategy and Action Plan for the Conservation and Management of Elephants in Mozambique 2010-2015
- Namibia: Species Management Plan: Elephants *Loxodonta africana*, 2007
- Namibia: National Policy on Human-Wildlife Conflict Management, 2009
- Zambia: National Policy and Action Plan on Elephant Management In Zambia, 2003

- Tanzania: National Strategy to Combat Poaching and Illegal Wildlife Trade (2010 - 2015)
- Zimbabwe (2014, in prep.)
- South Africa does not have a national strategy, but undertook a comprehensive assessment process in 2008.

## 2.3 Current international responses

### 2.3.1 Africa

The African Elephant Summit (AES) co-hosted by Botswana and IUCN took place in Gaborone in December 2013. It addressed a conviction that, given the magnitude of the problem, and the fact that illegal trade is increasingly entrenched in organized crime networks, the African elephant crisis required political commitments at the highest level of government to secure viable elephant populations across the continent and to halt the illegal ivory trade at all points along its value chain. The AES brought together senior representatives of African elephant range States, ivory transit states, and the States that are the major consumers of ivory to secure their commitment to take urgent measures designed to remove barriers to effective elephant protection and significantly reduce the amounts of illegal ivory in trade. The Summit adopted a set of 14 Urgent Measures required over a 12 month period from both supply and consumer states.

This was followed by a similar high-powered regional summit held in Arusha, Tanzania called by the International Conservation Caucus Foundation (ICCF) in November 2014. This meeting was attended by high-level delegates from the region and around the world and included Ministers and senior officials from Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda, South Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe, as well as development partner nations such as Belgium, China, the European Union, France, Germany, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and the United States to discuss issues of regional wildlife crime. Eight of the 11 countries that attended this meeting signed a declaration to combat illegal wildlife trafficking.

### 2.3.2 United Kingdom

The rapid escalation of illegal wildlife trafficking galvanised a number of high-level international meetings, such as the London Conference on the Illegal Wildlife Trade in February 2014. Emerging from this meeting was a declaration by the countries attending the meeting to stamp out illegal wildlife trade. These included actions to:

- Eradicate the market for illegal wildlife products,
- Ensuring effective legal frameworks and deterrents.
- Strengthening law enforcement
- Sustainable livelihoods and economic development

The meeting concluded that the way forward to successfully tackling the illegal wildlife trade and its impacts needed concerted political leadership, community engagement and international cooperation over a sustained period. To support

these efforts further research is needed into the scale of the environmental, political, social and economic implications of the trade, as well as an improved understanding of the illegal trade itself and the impact of measures taken to prevent and combat it.

### 2.3.3 United States

The Tanzania declaration is underpinned by the United States *National Strategy for Combating Wildlife Trafficking* released in February 2014 that established the guiding principles and strategic priorities for U.S. efforts to stem illegal trade in wildlife. This Plan follows the structure and objectives of the three Strategic Priorities identified in the Strategy:

- **Strengthen Enforcement** – Implementing this Strategic Priority entails improving efforts in the United States to stop illegal trade in wildlife and to enforce laws prohibiting and penalizing wildlife trafficking, including requiring forfeiture of the financial profits and instruments of that illegal activity. In addition to improving coordination and prioritizing wildlife trafficking across enforcement, regulatory, and intelligence agencies in the United States, this Strategic Priority also calls for improving global enforcement efforts by supporting partner countries to build enforcement capacity and to undertake multinational enforcement operations targeting illegal trade in wildlife.
- **Reduce Demand for Illegally Traded Wildlife** – As a Strategic Priority, reducing demand for illegally traded wildlife calls for raising public awareness of the harms done by wildlife trafficking through outreach in the United States and public diplomacy abroad. Efforts here will seek to enlist individual consumers in the US and other nations in this fight through education and outreach to reduce demand for these products, and change consumption patterns that drive wildlife trafficking.
- **Build International Cooperation, Commitment, and Public-Private Partnerships** – Implementing this Strategic Priority will use diplomacy to mobilize global support for, and encourage active participation of partners in, the fight against wildlife trafficking, commit to strengthening implementation of international agreements that protect wildlife, and build partnerships to develop and implement innovative and effective approaches to combating this crime.

### 2.3.4 European Union

The European Union (EU) has commissioned a six-volume report that describe how the EU can assist in building an inclusive strategic approach to the conservation of African wildlife that involves all political and organisational stakeholders working for the benefit of Africa, its wildlife heritage and its peoples. In developing its strategic approach, the EU recognizes the growing global awareness of a wildlife crisis in Africa that is not limited to a few iconic African wildlife species such as elephant and rhinos but a wide range of species in all biomes. The approach recognises the importance of maintaining the protected area network but also emphasizes that

African people living in wildlife-rich areas need to receive tangible benefits as a result of their efforts in the conservation of Africa's wildlife. Thirdly efforts to tackle the international illegal trade require concerted actions to stop the killing, stop the trafficking and stop the demand for wildlife and forest products. Fourthly good quality and up-to-date information is essential in order to inform the choice of strategic options and monitor outcomes. Lastly, all of the above will require a whole raft of institutional, policy and legal improvements or changes to occur in parallel.

Thus the EU strategic approach primarily targets the conservation of large functioning ecosystems or landscapes supporting key African wildlife populations. A secondary tactic is to make conservation funds available to agencies and projects protecting small important sites that cannot be contained in the large key landscapes identified. The indicative priority actions include:

- *In situ* support for key landscapes for conservation and important individual sites;
- Institution building - strengthening sectoral management and coordination for wildlife conservation at the national and regional level;
- Dismantling wildlife crime networks and curbing the demand through actions to strengthen policies and laws, actions to stop the killing, actions to stop the trafficking and actions to stop the demand;
- Tackling the issue of unsustainable wild animal protein use;
- Research and monitoring;
- Awareness raising and communication;
- Funding;

#### 2.3.5 United Nations

Finally, the United Nations too, as well as several international aid organizations held meetings to develop projects while high profile politicians and royalty have set up foundations to raise funds to combat illegal wildlife trafficking.

### 2.4 Response from within Southern African Range States in SADC

Within Africa several in-country and local SADC initiatives have taken place that address the common theme raised at these international meetings, and further follow up meetings are planned for the early part of 2015.

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

A review was undertaken of Mozambique's capacity to deal with the upsurge in ivory poaching. At the national level, Mozambique has established an Inter-ministerial Task Force in 2011 which includes various key Ministries (Police, Customs, Military, Environment, Tourism and Forestry). The key institution is the newly established parastatal Administration for Conservation Areas (ANAC) that is mandated to implement the new Conservation Law recently promulgated in Mozambique (Law of Conservation and Biodiversity, Lei n.º 16/2014 de 20 de Junho). Other key institutions are the Ministério Público that is responsible for prosecutions and training of prosecutors to deal with poaching particularly at the District level.

Current staffing levels in the field are approximately 6 times lower than recommended (50 km<sup>2</sup> per scout). Moreover the very low State budget allocations needed for effective law enforcement with the Parks and Reserves is a major challenge.

The key recommendations to emerge from the review were:

- Interventions in Law enforcement: To reinforce the capacities of the Law Enforcement Force in the Conservation Areas in terms of effectiveness, as well as in quality of training, provision of equipment and the appropriate technology.
- Awareness Interventions: Awareness at governmental and political levels that raise awareness with regard to the negative impacts of poaching on the country's image and international reputation, on economic development and with respect to national security by way of the presence of foreign and local illegal armed groups leading to the establishment of crime networks.
- Community - based Interventions: Using the recently promulgated Conservation Law to introduce of community -based initiatives and mechanisms for managing wildlife.

The KAZA TFCA hosted a Law Enforcement and Anti-Poaching Strategy Development Workshop in June 2014 for the five partner countries of Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Also in attendance were representatives from GIZ, USAID, FZS, PPF and TRAFFIC. This has been the first locally driven transnational initiative to tackle poaching and illegal wildlife crime. Some components of the developing strategy are currently being implemented such as wildlife crime investigations training.

Other specific initiatives include:

#### Mozambique: Joaquim Chissano Wildlife Preservation Initiative

The Joaquim Chissano Wildlife Preservation Initiative was launched in November 2013. The initiative is driven by rising concern over the high level of poaching of protected wildlife species, particularly rhino and elephant, for illegal trafficking of their trophies by international criminal syndicates. The initial focus of the initiative



will be on important Mozambique conservation areas, such as the Limpopo National Park and its adjacent areas, including the Kruger National Park, the Niassa Reserve, the Quirimbas National Park and the Maputo Special Reserve.

Mozambique – South Africa: Memorandum of Understanding in the field of biodiversity, conservation and management.

The South African Minister of Water and Environmental Affairs and the Mozambican Minister of Tourism signed a Memorandum of Understanding in the field of Biodiversity Conservation and Management on 17 April 2014. Mozambique is regarded as a priority country for South Africa within SADC and South Africa recognises the need for engaging with Mozambique on wildlife management, particularly with respect to addressing the rhino poaching within the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park (GLTP).

South Africa: Integrated Strategic Management of Rhinoceros in South Africa.

The South African Government will implement an integrated strategic management plan for rhinos in South Africa under the stewardship of the Minister of Environmental Affairs. Linked to this is the establishment in early 2015 of a high-level committee working to a Terms of Reference to investigate the feasibility of legalising the sale of rhino horn in South Africa.

Tanzania: Rhino Conservation Strategy

The current strategy is to translocate and reintroduce black rhinos that were originally from East Africa in order to increase genetic diversity. Translocations to Tanzania include: 10 animals from South Africa between 1997 and 2001; two black rhinos from the UK in 2007; three black rhinos from the Czech Republic in 2009 and in 2010, 32 black rhinos from South Africa.

Zambia: North Luangwa Conservation Project

The Public-Private Partnership (PPP) between the Zambian government and the Frankfurt Zoological Society (FZS) is conserving Zambia's last black rhino population and 21,000 km<sup>2</sup> of wilderness.

Zimbabwe: Rhino Policy: 2011-2016

The long-term vision is to increase Zimbabwe's black and white rhino populations to levels of at least 2 000 individuals of each species through meta-population management in suitable habitats throughout the country. While the overall rhino population is increasing in the south-east lowveld of the country, this is not the case for other areas, especially in the State-managed Parks and Wildlife Estate. While over 300 rhinos have been illegally killed since 2007, in recent years there have been fewer poaching incidents. Much of this success has been in the lowveld as a result of the efforts to translocate rhinos from high-risk areas to safer locations; treating



rhinos with snare and bullet wounds; assisting authorities with prosecuting poachers; and intensive tracking and monitoring of rhinos to confirm their ongoing wellbeing. Work in engaging rural communities more closely in rhino conservation is also underway.

Democratic Republic of Congo: Ministry of Forestry Economy and Sustainable Development (MEFDD)

A multidisciplinary team of MEFDD officials from across the country completed an inventory of the ivory held at its main stockpile in Brazzaville, and initiated a detailed review of ivory management across the country. The DRC will host an International Conference on Illegal Trade of Flora and Fauna in Africa in 2015 as a follow up to the London Conference.

Conservation NGOs:

International and local conservation NGOs have also engaged in addressing the poaching and wildlife crime crisis. TRAFFIC and WWF have developed a global Strategic Plan for a Wildlife Crime Programme and the Frankfurt Zoological Society (FZS) commissioned a study on “*What works, what doesn’t work*” in law enforcement in Africa that was undertaken by the Conservation Development Centre (CDC) in Kenya. A number of smaller in-country locally-driven NGO initiatives are underway in for example, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe. A consortium of NGOs, (IUCN’s SULI, IIED, TRAFFIC), academic institutions (University of Queensland’s CEED) and the Austrian and German governments (GIZ) recently hosted a Symposium “Beyond Enforcement: Communities, governance, incentives and sustainable use in combating wildlife crime”.

### 3 POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR A SADC LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ANTI-POACHING STRATEGY

#### 3.1 SADC Treaty

The Declaration and Treaty of SADC (1992) recognizes the dependence of SADC communities on agriculture and natural resources for their livelihoods. It identifies food security, sustainable utilisation of natural resources and effective protection of the environment as some of the key objectives of SADC in sustaining its development process. It emphasizes that the exploitation and utilisation of natural resources requires good management and conservation to ensure that development does not reduce or impair the diversity and richness of the region's natural resources base and the environment. The Treaty therefore recognizes wildlife as a key natural resource and a major component of the environment, which should be managed for the benefit of SADC communities.

#### 3.2 The SADC Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan

The SADC Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) was approved by the SADC Council of Ministers in August 2003 and launched in March 2004. The RISDP is a blue print for deeper regional integration and poverty reduction, providing strategic direction to SADC programmes, projects and activities. In fact, the ultimate objective of the RISDP is to deepen the integration agenda of SADC with a view to accelerating poverty eradication and the attainment of other economic and non-economic development goals.



Furthermore, it embraces the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD). At the SADC Council of Ministers meeting in Mauritius in 2004, it was recommended that the SADC and NEPAD Secretariats should work closely with the latter providing a pivotal role of translating NEPAD objectives into practical implementable programmes, projects and activities at the sub-regional level. Similarly, the conservation, management and use of natural resources are listed in the RISDP as a major component to Ensure Food Availability. In addition, SADC wildlife provides a significant amount of products, mostly in the form of bushmeat, to many people in the region.

### 3.3 SADC FANR Business Plan

To operationalize the RISDP, the SADC Secretariat developed 15-year business plans, for which one component, the Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources (FANR) Directorate has articulated short term (1 year), medium term (5 years) and long term (15 years) perspectives. Emerging activities are identified and incorporated in the FANR Business Plan during annual reviews. The FANR Business Plan focuses on six intervention areas aimed at achieving sustainable food security in the region. The business plan recognises contributions from the wildlife sector as regards food provision, tradable natural resource commodities and ecosystem services in the business plan.

### 3.4 The SADC Biodiversity Strategy

The purpose of the Regional Biodiversity Strategy is to provide a framework for regional cooperation in biodiversity issues that transcend national boundaries, stimulating the combined efforts and creating greater synergy amongst SADC Member States and their communities in addressing biodiversity conservation and its sustainable use. Consequently it contributes to the achievement of SADC's goals of social and economic development and poverty eradication as embedded in the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP); the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) Environmental Action Plan; and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). As such it provides a framework for cooperating with relevant international instruments, in particular the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) as well as the Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Law of the Sea, the Convention on Migratory Species, the UN Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) and the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands.

The location of the Member States in the central southern part of the African continent and Indian Ocean means that they are rich in biological resources, a number of which have global significance. Most biodiversity issues in SADC transcend national boundaries and several species of mammals, birds, butterflies and fish exhibit trans-boundary migration patterns. The Regional Biodiversity Strategy covers all fifteen SADC Member States who are also signatories to the CBD. However, it does not assume individual country responsibilities under the Convention, or indeed the other Conventions.

Over 50% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of SADC Member States comes from primary sectors of production such as agriculture, mining, forestry and wildlife. Furthermore, between 40% and 85% of their citizens live in rural areas where they depend on natural resources for survival. This underscores the overriding importance of biological resources in southern Africa. Although the region is endowed with natural resources, it is characterized by high levels of poverty that emanate from its inability to effectively transform this biological capital into goods and services for social and economic development and poverty eradication. Furthermore, SADC is facing serious environmental challenges and threats largely

arising from increasing human populations relative to resource availability; agricultural expansion coupled with declining land productivity; continued reliance on wood fuel; increasing land degradation; and climate change which are all contributing to the decline and loss of wildlife habitat.

#### **3.4.1 SADC Biodiversity Action Plan**

The SADC Technical Committee on Environment endorsed the new SADC Biodiversity Action Plan for approval by the SADC Ministers of Environment in May 2013 that facilitates achieving a more harmonized approach to biodiversity conservation in the SADC region. Through the implementation of the Action Plan, SADC seeks to ensure that the region's citizens enjoy a healthy environment and enhanced quality of life derived from effective conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in line with international and regional commitments, while respecting national spiritual and cultural values. The Action Plan outlines concrete activities within six strategic areas, namely: biodiversity governance, biodiversity based livelihoods, biodiversity for economic development, biodiversity management systems, biodiversity and climate change, and biodiversity and other development initiatives (such as energy and mining). These activities are aligned with the 10 year biodiversity strategic plan including the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, as well as national priorities and strategies of the member states.

#### **3.5 The SADC Protocol on Forestry**

The SADC Protocol on Forestry (2002) provides the over-arching policy framework for forestry collaboration amongst Member States. In the context of wildlife, the Protocol lays out a number of guiding principles on the protection, management and utilisation of all types of forests and trees which in turn benefits wildlife conservation. Legal harvest and trade in forest products serve to alleviate poverty and generate economic opportunities, a key component of community conservation. This further supports the achievement of effective environmental protection, safeguarding the interests of both present and future generations.

#### **3.6 Millennium Development Goals**

The Millennium Development Goals were adopted by the World Summit to reduce poverty and improve human wellbeing. They comprise of quantitative goals, time targets over a 25 years period (1990- 2015) and numerical indicators of poverty reduction, combating HIV and AIDS and improvements in health, education, gender equality and women empowerment, the environment and other aspects of human wellbeing (UNDP, 2004). Goal number 1 (Eradication of extreme poverty and hunger) and goal number 7 (Ensuring environmental sustainability) are the key goals addressed by the wildlife sector to which all SADC Member States commit themselves.

#### **3.7 THE SADC Protocol on Wildlife Conservation and Law Enforcement**

The genesis of the SADC Law Enforcement and Anti-Poaching Strategy (SADC LEAP) is embedded in the *Protocol on Wildlife Conservation and Law Enforcement* that was

signed by the 14 members in 1999. The specific objectives relevant to the SADC LEAP Strategy include:

- Facilitate the harmonisation of the legal instruments governing wildlife use and conservation;
- Promote the enforcement of wildlife laws within, between and among States Parties;
- Facilitate the exchange of information concerning wildlife management, utilisation and the enforcement of wildlife laws;
- Assist in the building of national and regional capacity for wildlife management, conservation and enforcement of wildlife laws;
- Promote the conservation of shared wildlife resources through the establishment of transfrontier conservation areas; and
- Facilitate community-based natural resources management practices for management of wildlife resources.

The institutional mechanisms to implement the Protocol are outlined in Article 5; the Wildlife Sector Coordinating Committee and the Technical Committee are the two key bodies with the former acting as the Secretariat responsible for implementing the Protocol at the regional level. The Technical Committee consists of the Directors of the various wildlife agencies who, in terms of the Protocol, are required to meet annually “... to co-ordinate development of policy guidelines for common regional approaches to the conservation and sustainable use of wildlife resources.” These committees report back to the Committee of Ministers who is responsible for adopting regional wildlife policies and development strategies, and taking into consideration and approving any recommendations to amend or adopt policies and strategies.

## **4 ASSESSMENT OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ANTI-POACHING CAPACITY**

### **4.1 Current inter-governmental and inter-agency collaboration**

The response from the SADC Member States, and in particular the elephant and rhino range states to the wildlife trafficking crisis has largely been uncoordinated with each individual member preferring to tackle the issue in-country rather than cooperating as a network of states that all face a common problem. For example, even though SADC has a Southern Africa Regional Elephant Conservation and Management Strategy this has not been effectively implemented and is in urgent need of updating.

On numerous occasions at enforcement meetings and workshops, SADC Member States have expressed the need to collaborate and share information at different levels, especially across borders in pursuit of poachers and wildlife criminals but are still failing to engage effectively. Unstated though, is the confidence and trust needed both within and between countries enforcement agencies to achieve this collaboration and exchange of what is invariably sensitive information. Furthermore,

wildlife agencies tend to dominate these meetings numerically and financially as meetings are usually convened by, or through these agencies. Consequently there is insufficient presence and input from other enforcement agencies, namely police, customs, immigration and security agencies. Altogether neglected appears to be finance ministries and those dealing with economic crime. For example, seizures are often the result of cooperation between customs and wildlife agencies, or wildlife and security agencies.

Where there has been some success fighting wildlife trafficking, this has been achieved by using professional units that are not linked with conservation e.g. anti-drug units. Furthermore, using outside intelligence staff can be more effective than training and using internal wildlife agency intelligence personnel. NGOs can also play a key role in the management of informant networks, and in the gathering of intelligence, notwithstanding the sensitivities of such arrangements. If wildlife crimes are seen as security issues, this helps greatly in achieving results.

## **4.2 Field operations**

Nevertheless, so far as field based anti-poaching operations are concerned, there are an encouraging number of joint operations between the paramilitary wings of wildlife agencies, police and/or army. In some cases the latter may be the navy. An important element of regional networking should be to develop agreements to facilitate cross-border cooperation to pursue, arrest and extradite poachers and illegal traders. Ideally such measures should be mandated in formal regional Protocols. Such protocols can be linked to international organisations such as Interpol, World Customs Union (WCU) and others that can support and assist crime that is essentially now global in nature.

The SADC Secretariat and the consulting team received only two responses from SADC Member States to the questionnaire instruments designed to establish their capacity to deal with illegal wildlife crime (see 5.1 below). In the light of this, indirect data and information relevant to individual member states has been gathered and collated from various sources to understand the problems and challenges facing these countries. It would appear unlikely, however that elephant and rhino range states within SADC are currently meeting the generally accepted field levels of manpower requirements, i.e. 1 man per 25-50 km<sup>2</sup>, or have adequate budgets to meet recurrent annual wildlife law enforcement and anti-poaching costs reliably estimated at US\$200-400 per km<sup>2</sup>. Judicial processes remain weak, especially along the apprehension, arrest, prosecution, conviction and sentencing chain.

## **4.3 The Lusaka Agreement and Task Force**

The Lusaka Agreement on Co-operative Enforcement Operations Directed at Illegal Trade in Wild Fauna and Flora (The Lusaka Agreement) traces its origins to a meeting of wildlife law enforcement officers from eight Eastern and Southern African countries in Lusaka, Zambia in December 1992. This led to formal inter-governmental negotiations under the auspices of UNEP, with the final Agreement eventually coming into force in December 1996. Currently, there are seven Parties

to the Agreement: The Republics of Congo (Brazzaville), Kenya, Liberia, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and the Kingdom of Lesotho. The Republics of South Africa, Ethiopia, Mozambique and the Kingdom of Swaziland are signatories. Notable exceptions to this are Zimbabwe, Botswana and Namibia. The Agreement provides for a Governing Council, National Bureaux and a permanent Task Force to implement its objectives of reducing and ultimately eliminating illegal trade in wild fauna and flora in Africa.

The Lusaka Agreement Task Force (LATF) was established in June 1999 with headquarters in Nairobi, Kenya. It comprises seconded law enforcement officers from Party States and locally recruited support staff. Its mission is to work with the National Bureaux in order to:

- Facilitate cooperative activities in undertaking law enforcement operations
- Investigate violations of national wildlife laws
- Disseminate and exchange of information on illegal trade activities, and
- Build capacity for awareness promotion

Essentially these correspond to Wildlife Enforcement Network (WEN) functions, so the idea of a WEN for Africa is not new. However the LATF prototype has not been an unqualified success when the return on 15 years' substantial investment is assessed in relation to impact. It has been the subject of considerable criticism, and the almost random assemblage of countries involved does not fit well with any of the regional political groupings that have emerged since, and for which the formation of new WENs is now under active consideration (see below). Consequently the continued relevance of the LATF is uncertain, which is causing tension and distracting from the priority actions that need to be undertaken in Africa.

#### 4.4 Wildlife Enforcement Network (WEN)

The Wildlife Enforcement Network is a US Government-led initiative that aims to establish a series of regional WENs across the globe. The first of these was established in 2005, known as the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN-WEN). Further US-initiated networks were developed for Central Africa similar to those operational or under development in Central America, Europe, South and South-East Asia.

Another new African WEN is being promoted under a comprehensive programme entitled ARREST, standing for "*Africa's Regional Response to Endangered Species Trafficking*", based on a concept jointly developed by African Wildlife Foundation (AWF), the Freeland Foundation and International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW). These organisations have prepared with US assistance, a proposal that seeks funding for the recent initiative of eight African governments to create a new Horn of Africa Wildlife Enforcement Network (HAWEN). HAWEN member countries currently consist of Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, and Uganda.



The ARREST model is designed to be a holistic continent-wide program that increases capacity and communication channels between the Horn of Africa with other parts of Africa and the rest of the world. The ARREST partnership is already engaging other regions of Africa and expects these to benefit from the initial action in the Horn of Africa, which is intended to serve as a pilot that will inspire development of similar WENs such as that proposed for the Southern Africa (see below).

As presented in the ARREST proposal, these WENs will serve as facilities to build the enforcement capacities of member states - at the national level - for protection of key wildlife populations, wildlife crime investigation and evidence collection, the use of legal tools and prosecuting procedures, and identification of species targeted for illegal trade. As such their principal focus will be on the delivery of a variety of training courses including:

- Protected area operational and tactical enforcement conservation training (PROTECT)
- Detection of environmental crime training (DETECT)
- Legal training for prosecutors and the judiciary
- Species ID training
- Care for confiscated wildlife training

An important element of regional networking is to develop agreements to facilitate cross-border cooperation to pursue, arrest and extradite poachers and illegal traders. Ideally such measures should be mandated in formal regional Protocols.

#### **4.4.1 Wildlife Enforcement Network for Southern Africa (WENSA)**

The US Embassy in Botswana facilitated a *Southern Africa Regional Wildlife Trafficking Workshop* in Gaborone in October 2013. Officials of wildlife enforcement authorities from Angola, Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe resolved, but in principle only, to recommend the establishment of a network of national wildlife law enforcement agencies to be known as the Wildlife Enforcement Network for Southern Africa (WENSA). This meeting was followed up at a subsequent workshop in October 2014 when provisional terms of reference were developed to establish WENSA.

Subject to the agreement of the participating countries, the first step will be to form a Secretariat in order to raise awareness within government agencies in Southern Africa and appoint an “Interim Coordinator”. The objectives of WENSA are:

- Implement relevant SADC wildlife protocols and strategies, including the SADC anti-poaching strategy;
- Improve the extent and quality of information shared among government agencies and departments within countries and across borders in relation to criminal exploitation of wild flora and fauna;



- Strengthen the capacity and increase the effectiveness of relevant agencies through coordinated, multi-national training, and the development of collegial relationships between officials;
- Participate in and conduct joint operations and capacity building exercises among agencies within country and between countries;
- Facilitate collection, collation and analysis of information relevant to criminal exploitation of flora and fauna and disseminate this information to focal points in each country in a timely manner so that appropriate action may be taken to counteract illicit activities.

Membership of WENSA is open to all SADC Member States. Membership of the Network is open to officials from CITES Management Authorities, Customs, Immigration, Police, Prosecutors, Financial Intelligence Units, Defence, specialized governmental wildlife-law enforcement organizations, and other relevant national law enforcement agencies.

#### 4.5 Role of CITES

CITES regulates international trade in specimens of species of wild fauna and flora, i.e., export, re-export and import of live and dead animals and plants and of parts and derivatives thereof, based on a system of permits and certificates which can only be issued if certain conditions are met and that have to be presented before consignments of specimens are allowed to leave or enter a country. Each Party must designate one or more Management Authorities responsible for issuing these permits and certificates, subject to the advice from one or more Scientific Authorities designated for that purpose. The animal and plant species subject to different degrees of regulation are listed in three appendices:

- **Appendix I** includes species threatened with extinction, for which trade must be subject to particularly strict regulation, and only authorized in exceptional circumstances.
- **Appendix II** species are not necessarily now threatened with extinction but may become so unless trade is strictly regulated. Appendix II further contains so-called look-alike species, which are controlled because of their similarity in appearance to the other regulated species, thereby facilitating a more effective control thereof.
- **Appendix III** contains species that are subject to regulation within the jurisdiction of a Party and for which the cooperation of other Parties is needed to control the trade.

SADC Member States signatory to the Convention are obliged to implement the resolutions of the CITES CoP.

#### 4.6 Endangered Species Act

There are the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USF&WS) wildlife regulations under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) that may restrict the import of certain wildlife products irrespective of their classification under CITES. For example

leopard (*Panther pardus*), elephant, or bontebok (*Damaliscus pyargus*) is protected under the ESA and need an ESA import permit. Most endangered listed species cannot be imported at all with the exception of the South African bontebok.

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## 5 SADC LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ANTI-POACHING STRATEGY

### 5.1 Approach to preparing this strategic plan

To understand the magnitude of the poaching problem and the capacity of each of the SADC countries to combat the illegal trade, a *SADC Regional Consultative Workshop on the Development of a SADC Anti-Poaching Strategy* was held in Johannesburg from 21-22 October 2014. Representatives of most SADC Member States attended this meeting and were given the opportunity to present a synopsis of the current law enforcement and anti-poaching situation in their respective countries. The meeting also provided details of institutional arrangements, opportunities and success factors amongst SADC Member State wildlife agencies in dealing with poaching and wildlife crime. Participants identified the main components of the law enforcement and anti-poaching strategy including a draft set of strategic options that have very usefully informed the development of this SADC LEAP Strategy.

The facilitators also took advantage of the meeting to circulate a detailed questionnaire designed to establish:

1. Manpower resources for wildlife protection i.e. staff establishments.
2. Vehicle and equipment resources available for wildlife protection.
3. Allocation of financial resources for wildlife protection i.e. annual budgets.
4. Baseline LE&AP statistics for SADC elephant & rhino range states over the past 3 years 2012-2014.
5. Value of wildlife benefits (cash or kind) to community conservation areas over the over the past 3 years 2012-2014.

This questionnaire was translated into French and Portuguese and circulated by the SADC Secretariat to all SADC Member State Ministries representing the wildlife sector.

In addition, visits were made to five SADC countries (Namibia, Botswana, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Mozambique) to meet with Wildlife Directorates and other stakeholders to hold more in depth discussions regarding their problems and challenges. Advantage was also taken to meet or contact individual persons and organizations actively involved in law enforcement and anti-poaching operations.

The consultants participated in parallel meetings and workshops that discussed other initiatives such as the inaugural Southern Africa Regional Wildlife Trafficking Workshop held in Gaborone, October 22 – 23, 2014 attended by Angola, Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. These countries jointly agreed to establish a network of national wildlife law enforcement agencies to be known as the Wildlife Enforcement Network for Southern Africa (WENSA) and prepared Terms of Reference to take this forward.

The opportunity was taken to attend training workshops where new technologies were presented such as SMART. Information and approaches to law enforcement and anti-poaching strategies were also drawn from the KAZA TFCA LEAP Strategy Development Workshop held in Katima Mulilo in June 2014 referred to above.

Finally numerous news items that profiled the illegal wildlife trade across Africa were tracked on the internet to provide additional information.

## 5.2 Vision, Mission and Values

### **Vision:**

Conservation and sustainable utilization of wildlife embraced as a competitive land use contributing to conservation of biological diversity, economic development and rural growth across the SADC Region.

### **Mission:**

In the face of increasing global wildlife crime, the mission of SADC with respect to the Law Enforcement and Anti-Poaching Strategy (LEAP) is to facilitate co-ordination and co-operation among Member States in the active protection and effective enforcement of laws relating to natural resources and wildlife conservation through sound policy guidance, the application of requisite knowledge and skills, and the best available technology for the benefit of the Region's peoples.

### **Principles:**

In executing its mission, SADC will be guided by the following principles:

1. Ensure cooperation at national level among governmental authorities, NGOs, and private sector;
2. Cooperate as far as possible to develop common approaches to the conservation and sustainable use of wildlife; and
3. Collaborate to achieve the objectives of international agreements which are applicable to the conservation and sustainable use of wildlife and to which they are party.

These principles underpin the importance of SADC reinforcing its position in respect of sustainable wildlife use and regulated trade. Natural resource demand reduction initiatives could seriously jeopardise sound long-term conservation and development policy and practice in the region. Hence individual SADC Member States, while retaining their prerogative to make decisions regarding use and trade, should nevertheless act collectively in the wider best interests of the region.

### 5.3 Purpose and Objectives of the SADC LEAP Strategy 2015-2020

#### **Purpose:**

The purpose of the strategy is to provide a framework for country and regional cooperation, together with international engagement on natural resource management and wildlife-related law enforcement and anti-poaching issues; paying special attention to issues that transcend national boundaries and to encourage concerted action by SADC Member States in the protection, management, conservation and sustainable use of their wildlife and other natural resources.

To this end all SADC Member States are actively encouraged to participate in the government-led application and use of the UNODC ICCWC Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit. Moreover, the Member States are encouraged to establish Task Forces at the national level to coordinate wildlife-related law enforcement and anti-poaching issues.

#### **The major objectives are:**

1. To enhance legislation and judicial processes
2. To minimize wildlife crime and illegal trade
3. To integrate people and nature into conservation and development processes
4. To ensure sustained trade in, and use of natural resources
5. To improve and strengthen field level protection of wildlife resources

### 5.4 Strategic Programme Areas

#### *5.4.1 Enhancement of legislation and judicial processes*

##### 1.1 Legislation

Most countries have good legislation with poor implementation. Legislation needs to include mandatory minimum penalties for poaching. This removes the discretion of the courts to give light penalties. Effective magistrates and prosecutors, not the legislation, determine success.

Targeted actions should ensure the judiciary is knowledgeable of the seriousness of wildlife offences and the appropriate sentencing guidelines. Effective operationalization and implementation of relevant laws and regulations is crucial and appropriate penalties, prosecution and sentencing must be in place. Penalties prescribed should be appropriate and sufficient to deter re-offending. Wildlife legislation must adequately covers all key issues of wildlife crime and trafficking including the classification of key offences as serious crime. Wildlife crime enforcement needs to be harmonized with other legislation and international wildlife trafficking enforcement mechanisms should be domesticated.

## 1.2 Wildlife prosecutions

Wildlife crime is often not considered 'serious crime' and police pursue other crimes more vigorously. Magistrates need to be well versed in the relevant legislation, and understand the effect of wildlife crime on the local and national economy. The monitoring and tracking of court cases can motivate judges and maintain momentum in court proceedings.

Targeted actions must ensure key enforcement agencies and prosecuting authorities collaborate effectively and efficiently. Specialist prosecutors should be knowledgeable of all relevant wildlife crime-related legislation and the appropriate prosecution of offenders with wildlife agency staff trained as specialist prosecutors. Clear procedures for arrest and charging of suspects, including responsibilities of different agencies must be established with systems in place for monitoring wildlife crime cases. Urban and rural public must be aware of the seriousness of wildlife crimes and associated penalties.

## 1.3 Wildlife crime investigations

There is a need to focus on crime scene interpretation for court proceedings as prosecutions often fail due to mishandling of crime scenes. Evidence handling has been the single most important factor in losing cases in some countries with corruption and/or ignorance being responsible.

Actions should ensure sufficient well-trained wildlife crime investigators are in place and able to handle wildlife crime scenes and cases appropriately and effectively. There must be systems and repositories in place for managing and preserving evidence as well as providing for wildlife forensic analysis. Systems and repositories for managing and storing confiscated wildlife products must also be included and access to a DNA database for wildlife products while not essential, is highly desirable.

### *5.4.2 Minimization of wildlife crime and illegal trade*

## 2.1 Intelligence

Good intelligence, well-analysed and informing operations is the single most effective tool for law enforcement but it requires substantial funding and capacity. Importantly, informant networks must be well managed and preferably separated from all other parts of the law enforcement team and management.

Actions must enable operations to respond to analyses of good intelligence and information by trained intelligence staff. Functional and properly managed informant networks must be in place, but kept separate from conservation enforcement units. Inter-agency collaboration and trust is essential for the sharing of intelligence information. Systems need to be developed for verifying or analysing intelligence information and informant reward mechanisms must ensure anonymity. Confidential mechanisms for the general public to report wildlife crime incidences

need to be developed and put in place

## 2.2 National and regional operations

Whilst good inter-agency collaboration is vital, generally collaboration within and between countries, especially between agencies of staff at ports, exit points and transit routes, is poor or weak. Seizures are often the result of cooperation between customs and wildlife agencies, or wildlife and security agencies. If wildlife crime issues are seen as security issues, this helps greatly in achieving results. Immigration authorities are also important.

Targeted actions must attain strong inter-agency collaboration and cross-border inter-agency collaboration in sharing intelligence and carrying out investigations is crucial. Specialised wildlife crime and trafficking staff must be posted in key agencies with sufficient staff at ports, exit points and transit routes with skills in detecting wildlife contraband. Innovative equipment and methods can aid customs and port officers to detect wildlife contraband. Data on wildlife crime arrests and prosecutions must be consolidated and analysed at the site-level. Further consolidation and analysis of nation-wide data on wildlife contraband trafficking, seizures and prosecutions should be undertaken and contributed to regional information sharing and databases.

### *5.4.3 Integration of people and nature*

## 3.1 CBNRM

Legal provisions, which are often lacking, are critical to enable direct community involvement in wildlife management. Nevertheless, good governance and leadership remains essential. This can be achieved through strong partnerships with support organisations. Community rangers can be trained and equipped to support enforcement related activities and paid for through other funding sources. Community owned and managed structures with associated wildlife related benefits are essential for long term engagement, support and continuity.

Actions must achieve an enabling policy and legislative environment for devolved natural resource management to be successfully and sustainably implemented. Natural resource stewardship that includes responsibility, accountability and good governance should be embedded in community institutions. Legal instruments empowering communities to manage wildlife and other natural resources must be put in place. Financial, in-kind benefits and ecosystem goods and services (PES) accruing to communities are essential.

## 3.2 TBNRM

Actions undertaken should include functioning TBNRM Community Forums to be established between adjacent TFCA partner countries. The profile and mandate of TBNRM Community Forums must be raised and strengthened for them to play an active role in the policy-resource protection-management nexus.

### 3.3 Community engagement

Regular communications and consultations between park managers and adjacent communities need to be undertaken. Credible community-based organizations or forums, e.g. Regional and Country based CBNRM Forums that protected area managers and others can engage with must be established and in place. The impacts of wildlife, especially HWC on community livelihoods should be mitigated and minimized as far as possible. Communities need to be involved in protected area, buffer zone and/or corridor management. Communities can be and want to be, engaged in site-level law enforcement activities, especially surveillance and information networks. Communities must be made aware and become knowledgeable of protected area boundaries, rules, and penalties for violations but with controlled access to and use of natural resources in a protected area where appropriate and/or needed.

#### *5.4.4 Sustainable trade and use of natural resources*

### 4.1 Trade

Regional and international trade in natural resource products must continue to be legitimized and accepted globally. Regional planning meetings to develop appropriate strategies will need to be convened in order to demonstrate linkages between poverty and wildlife crime, e.g. using CITES ETIS data and information. Advocacy demonstrating the conservation and development values of wildlife use such as nature-based tourism, hunting and cropping are crucial including their economic and financial benefits.

Targeted actions will need to include campaigns and awareness, lobbying and appropriate branding and marketing. Active engagement with CITES on trade-related issues must be maintained and continued with SADC support.

### 4.2 Use

Actions to be taken must address poverty, livelihoods and sustainable use issues through various forums. Regulated and well monitored safari hunting must be managed as a community-focused conservation tool, and sustained yield cropping of wildlife for pro-poor protein production recognized as a legitimate use where appropriate.

### 4.3 Benefits

Key actions include demonstrating the comparative economic advantages of wildlife as a land use and the financial benefits of wildlife that can accrue to those living with wildlife.

#### *5.4.5 Improvement and strengthening of field protection*

### 5.1 Ranger patrols



Good, motivated and committed ranger leadership requires tough recruitment and vetting process to identify committed individuals and build cohesion. The ranger's basic provisions of uniforms, housing, rations, equipment (at least as good if not better than that of poachers) and medical care must be ensured. Incentives linked to results can include non-financial motivators such as study tours to other sites, role expansion, ex-situ training and long-term career development prospects. Standard operating procedures on discipline, grievances, appeals, and legal protection from prosecution are essential. A clear understanding of performance objectives evaluated against clear objectives need to be contained in job descriptions.

Targets actions to be achieved should be directed towards motivated and skilled patrol leaders. These men must be confident and disciplined scouts/rangers who are well trained and operational and adequately equipped, rationed, mobile and with radio communications. A sufficient number of scouts/rangers must be in place in line with accepted norms, i.e. 1 man/50km<sup>2</sup> with adherence to clear, enforced Standard Operating Procedures and Codes of Conduct. Patrols require adequate arms and ammunition capable of matching that of poachers, and rangers must be skilled in local knowledge, map reading, GPS usage and data collection, including preserving evidence at the crime scene for wildlife forensic analysis.

## 5.2 Field site operations

Senior management needs the authority to discipline, and hire/fire staff without lengthy bureaucratic processes. Management teams are preferred in order to cover all aspects of site management and administration. Independent assessments of performance can help motivate senior managers at the site level. Whilst mobile patrols are often more effective, outposts can reduce travel time and logistics but need to be equipped so that staff based there can perform their duties. Outpost location is secondary to the leadership, motivation and capacity of staff that need to be rotated regularly to maintain performance. Whilst routine patrols remain essential, proactive assessment of poachers' tactics and movement patterns is needed to plan responses including adaptations to intelligence or extreme situations.

Targeted actions include training and placing skilled and motivated law enforcement team leaders or managers. Patrol strategies must be developed and adapted to the nature of the threat. Effective communications between patrols and base enabled with sufficient ranger outposts in place if needed. There must be good collaboration with other security agencies with innovative law enforcement strategies or tactics deployed. Ongoing support from a committed organizational partner may need to be secured.

## 5.3 Ranger Based Monitoring (RBM)

The importance of management oriented monitoring cannot be over-emphasised. In law enforcement anti-poaching patrols, measures of success can only be assessed

through good, simple but robust monitoring. Thus the collection of management-relevant monitoring data is crucial, as is management's understanding of the monitoring information provided. Well-trained, site-based data management staff, and user-friendly appropriate mechanisms for storing and analyzing information is very important.

Targets will include the competent collection by rangers of LEAP-relevant minimum data sets and information needed for monitoring with site level managers fully trained and understanding the need for, and use of the monitoring information collected. User-friendly and appropriate mechanisms and systems for storing and analysing such information collected needs to be in place. These can be paper- or digital-based systems depending on site specific requirements and capacity. Accurate and timely data entry into the system needs to be achieved allowing rapid information exchange between management and patrol leaders.

### **5.5 Establishment of a SADC Wildlife Crime Prevention and Coordination Unit**

Poaching is multi-layered and thus requires different skill sets to effectively control and minimize the illegal activities that, for ease of understanding, are broken down into five levels.

At the field level (commonly referred to as Level 1) the traditional approach is to use a Scout/Ranger force trained in paramilitary tactics to patrol protected areas. Individuals or groups of poachers apprehended are then prosecuted and convicted in terms of the governing wildlife laws and regulations.

Level 2 refers to incidents where poachers are not apprehended in the field, and the wildlife products are in most cases removed from the protected areas. The products are then hoarded, stored or concealed by local receivers and/or couriers before progressing to Level 3 where the products are transported by national/transnational couriers. In the case of high value products (ivory, rhino horn, leopard skins etc.), these need to be packed in suitable containers and exported (Level 4) all of which requires higher levels of organisation, financial backing and often protection by corrupt officials at various levels, including those at the receiving end i.e. importers, traders and consumers (Level 5).

Most SADC wildlife agencies are capable of dealing with Levels 1 and 2 with varying levels of success and efficiency but break down when they are required to deal with Levels 3 as they do not have the training or capacity to investigate and prosecute sophisticated wildlife criminal syndicates and secure deterrent convictions. Nor do they have the ability to deal with or address the driving forces behind Levels 4 and 5. Moreover, virtually all wildlife agencies are not able to address organised crime syndicate members that operate at Level 5 who are located in transit/consumer countries and beyond the reach of enforcement authorities in the supply countries.

It is generally agreed among strategists that identifying, apprehending and convicting those persons operating at the Level 3 and 4 are essential to disrupting illegal wildlife activities. In order to achieve this requires inter-agency intelligence-

led approaches that are both proactive and reactive, and which can penetrate the layers of secrecy and corruption that protect these people and facilitate their activities. These skills are not well developed by most SADC wildlife agencies. For this reason the SADC Secretariat wishes to establish a Wildlife Crime Prevention and Coordination Unit within the Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources (FANR) Directorate. Its purpose will be to coordinate the response of Member States to combat illegal trade in wildlife.

#### **5.5.1 Structure and staff Requirements**

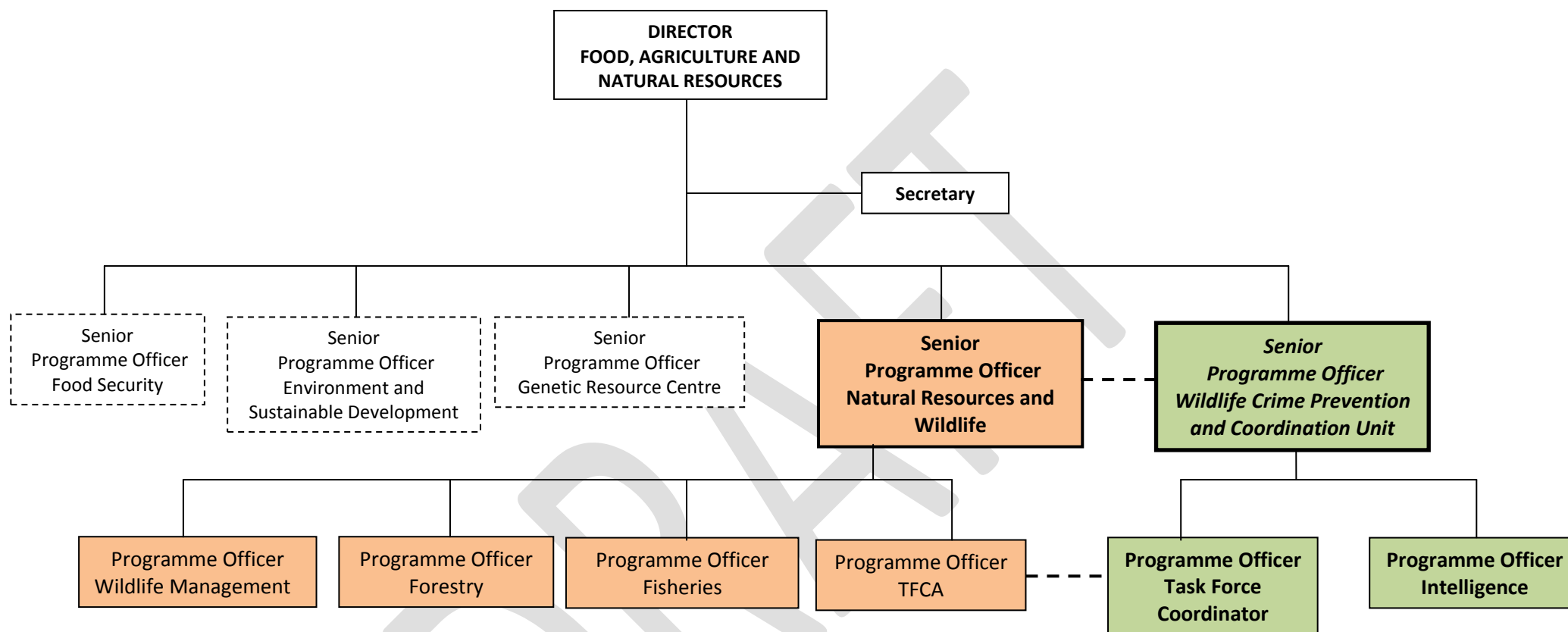
In terms of the SADC-LEAP, a Wildlife Crime Prevention and Coordination Unit (WCPC) will be established within FANR (see Figure 4). This Unit will be headed by a Senior Programme Officer (SPO-WCPC) who will sit alongside the SPO-NRM and Wildlife. Through the Director of FANR, the SPO – WCPC will have access to the Organ on Politics, Defense and Security Cooperation.

The SPO –WCPC will be supported by two Programme Officers: The PO-Task Force Coordination will be responsible for liaising with the respective chairpersons of National Wildlife Crime Task Forces in each Member State. This person will also liaise closely with the Programme Officer (TFCA); the PO-Intelligence will be responsible for liaising with security and other intelligence organizations at the country level (e.g. Interpol Bureaus) as well as wildlife trade and monitoring institutions such as CITES and TRAFFIC both at the national and international level.

Ideally the SADC Secretariat would provide the base, institutional home and political support for the Unit however it is equally feasible to place this Unit within one of the existing Member State's wildlife agencies. This decision rests with the Technical Committee.

##### **5.5.1.1 National Wildlife Crime Prevention Task Forces**

For this Unit to be effective it is essential that each Member State appoints a *National Wildlife Crime Prevention Task Force* comprising senior Police, Wildlife (including National TFCA Coordinators), Defence, Customs, Immigration, Security and Judiciary officials as required or needed. Country Wildlife Directors will act as Focal Points for Task Forces (Figure 5).



**Figure 4: The institutional structure of FANR indicating the level of the SADC Wildlife Crime Prevention and Coordination Unit in relation to the SPO Natural Resources and Wildlife. These two Units will liaise closely to ensure that their respective mandates are implemented.**

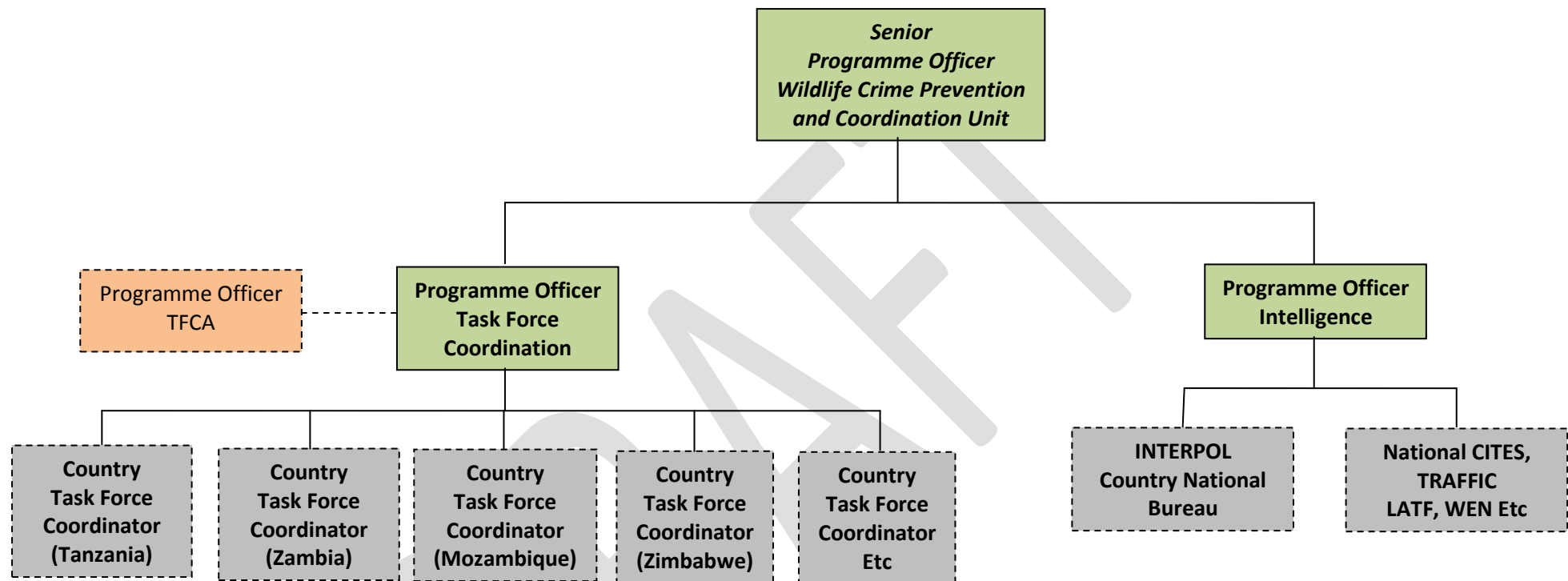


Figure 5: The institutional structure of the SADC Wildlife Crime Prevention and Coordination Unit in relation to the Task Forces established in each Member State. The Task Force Coordinator will liaise with the PO TFCU.

### 5.5.2 Roles and responsibilities

The SPO-NRM Wildlife will oversee the attainment of all 5 LEAP Objectives that help give effect to Articles 2 through to 10 of the Protocol. The SPO-WCPC is specifically responsible for dealing with Objectives 1 and 2 of the LEAP strategy, which address in particular, Articles 6 and 9 of the Protocol.

The PO-NRM Wildlife will be responsible for dealing with Objectives 3, 4 and 5 of the LEAP strategy, which address Articles 7 and 8 of the Protocol. Where and when appropriate in relation to cross-border wildlife crime within TFCAs, PO Task Force Coordination will liaise with and through PO TFCA.

#### 5.5.2.1 Role of the SADC Wildlife Crime Prevention Coordination Unit

The primary role of the SADC Wildlife Crime Prevention and Coordination Unit will be, across all Member States, to coordinate the enforcement of natural resources related laws, and detection and monitoring of the trafficking, trading and harvesting of illegal wildlife resources, especially at Levels 3, 4 and 5. This will include:

1. Liaison with National and International Law Enforcement agencies:
  - a. Liaison with Interpol, WCO, WENSA, TWIX, LATF;
  - b. Foster inter-agency cooperation (i.e. Country Task Forces e.g. Namibia Protection of Resources Units (PRU) and Namibia Central Intelligence Service (NCIS);
2. Information sharing:
  - a. Understanding better legal and illegal trade, and trade routes;
  - b. Awareness amongst judiciary of seriousness of national, regional and global wildlife crime;
  - c. Coordinate with CITES, including country management and scientific authorities.
3. Improving capacity of SADC Secretariat and Member States to respond to:
  - a. Existing legal frameworks, laws and regulations (prosecutions, sentencing, judicial awareness);
  - b. Ability, capacity and willingness to apply the law (institutional lapses, political interference, private sector involvement, corruption);
  - c. Resource allocations to law enforcement and anti-poaching (staff capacity, available manpower and equipment etc.);
  - d. Cross border and inter-agency collaboration.
4. Monitoring:
  - a. Establish database of Member State capacity (staff, operational budgets, equipment etc.);
  - b. Implementation of UNODC ICCWC Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit;
  - c. Regulation and enforcement;
  - d. Maintain databases on illegal activity, seizures, convictions, DNA analyses;

- e. Incorporating data from CITES MIKES SMART sites;
  - f. Liaison with the African Elephant Specialist Group, Rhino Specialist Group, TRAFFIC etc.
  - g. Establish regional database for collation of aerial survey results for SADC elephant range state countries drawing on the AfESG African Elephant Database.
5. Supporting public awareness:
- a. Communities, traditional leaders, finance ministers, politicians and "consumer country" embassies;
  - b. National CITES authorities;
  - c. Animal rights groups.
6. Liaison with national and regional CBNRM institutions and forums, e.g. CAMPFIRE in Zimbabwe, Namibian Association of CBNRM Support Organisations (NACSO) and the Regional CBNRM Forum and its constituent national forums.
7. Facilitating training:
- a. Law enforcement techniques, crime investigation, judicial systems, prosecution, transport of illegal products;
  - b. Identify new opportunities

#### **5.5.2.2 Roles of National Wildlife Crime Prevention Task Forces**

At the national level, each Wildlife Crime Prevention Task Force consisting of senior Police, Customs, Security and Judiciary as well as National TFCA Coordinators, will be chaired by the Director of the Wildlife agency and will operate under approved terms of reference that, among others, include:

1. Monitor the status and trends of illegal wildlife crime, paying particular attention to high value products e.g. ivory, rhino horn, leopard skins, pangolin etc.
2. Identification and monitoring of key players involved with high profile poaching of and trade in commercial products.
3. Develop intelligence information to monitor nature and type of hunting, who is conducting hunting operations (including intermediaries), identification of transport routes, means of transport etc.
4. Review of current practices used to combat illegal wildlife crime, including effectiveness of detection methods, arrests and monitoring of court proceedings.
5. Monitor and report on organisation and value chain of commercial poaching.
6. Analysis of the nature and impact of corruption.
7. Review the current status of the legal framework related to anti-poaching, including identification of areas where the legislative process can be improved.
8. Promote regional and cross-border cooperation to foster better political involvement, technical cooperation and facilitation of joint law enforcement actions.

9. Monitor the impact of poaching on national security, through the proliferation of weapons and the potential development of armed groups.
10. Identify opportunities to mobilize the international community, donors and civil society in anti-poaching activities.
11. Promote the establishment of Task Forces at the Provincial and District level where appropriate.

## 5.6 Implementation plan for the strategy

Implementation of this strategy will be at the level of individual countries, with SADC Secretariat playing a strong leadership, coordination, networking and convening role.

The capacity of SADC FANR is to be strengthened through the appointment of a Senior Programme Officer for WCPC who is either seconded from one of the Member States or recruited directly by the Secretariat. This person will be supported by two Programme Officers recruited from within the region: The Programme Officer – Task Force will liaise with and coordinate the activities of the National Wildlife Crime Prevention Task Forces while the Programme Officer – Intelligence will liaise with in-country police, customs and security institutions, CITES authorities and other regional initiatives (WEN, LATF etc.).

In the short term, the technical specialists may be recruited from outside SADC (Far East, EU, Americas) and preferably have strong links to international agencies such as INTERPOL, EUROPOL and WCO. For the Unit to be effective these specialist technicians will work closely with relevant National Wildlife Crime Prevention Task Forces in order that they receive on-the-job training.

The commissioning of the SADC Wildlife Crime Prevention and Coordination Unit will require SADC Secretariat through FANR to prepare a project motivation concept and proposal to be presented to donors for support in the interim. Under the proposal, the donor(s) would fund the salaries and expenses of the Programme Officers (TAs) and provide the necessary administrative and operational support, including computer hardware and software.

## 5.7 Monitoring and evaluation

The logical framework (Item 5.8) provides programme level indicators to monitor and evaluate the progress being made under each strategic objective. These will require results oriented monitoring and key performance indicators to achieve the objectives outlined in the log frame.

SADC Secretariat will need to lead the monitoring of these key indicators to ensure target outcomes are being achieved at country level where appropriate.

### 5.7.1 Recommended tools for application

UNODC ICCWC Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit:



As a key component of this strategy and its purpose, all SADC elephant and rhino range states should be actively encouraged to participate in the application and use of the UNODC ICCWC Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit. This is a government-led technical resource for Member States to undertake a national analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of preventive, law enforcement, and criminal justice responses to wildlife and forest crime. It is aimed at evidence-based programmes for technical assistance and capacity building. It has found application in South and Central America and SE Asia. Gabon in Africa is awaiting its final report and requests for the tool have been received from Angola, Botswana, Kenya, Madagascar and Tanzania.

#### EU Trade in Wildlife Information Exchange (TWIX):

EU-TWIX is an internet tool developed to facilitate information exchange and international cooperation between wildlife law enforcement officers in the European Union. It is used by some 802 enforcement officials across the 28 European Union countries and seven neighbouring European countries from 104 EU enforcement agencies including Customs, Police, Environmental inspection services, CITES Management Authorities, Veterinary and phyto-sanitary inspection services, Prosecutors' offices and judges, CITES Secretariat, the EC, EUROPOL, INTERPOL, UNODC and the WCO

The EU-TWIX system was established by the Belgian Federal Police, Customs and CITES Management Authority and TRAFFIC Europe in October 2005. It is managed at TRAFFIC Europe, on behalf of the four project partners.

The mailing list connects 802 officials from 35 countries via their work email address (communication in real time). It creates an international network of officials implementing the EUWT legislation at different levels (e.g. on the ground and at management levels). It is being increasingly used by European officials to exchange information quickly and efficiently and to seek help in their daily work and provides assistance with the practical application of the EU Wildlife Trade legislation.

Law enforcement officials can access the database securely by using personal codes. Currently there are over 40 000 seizure records from the 28 EU countries in the database dating back to the year 2000. There are numerous possibilities of combining search criteria and it also holds directories on European laboratories, rescue centres for seized specimens, wildlife experts and prices of specimens in the trade.

The database can be used to monitor current illegal trade patterns (e.g. species, countries, concealment methods most relevant in illegal trade) and assists determining enforcement priorities.

A SADC-TWIX would need a dedicated manager and active authorities and it would need a long-term financial commitment.

### CITES MIKE:

Elephant range states have endorsed MIKE and accordingly are obligated by CITES CoP resolutions to applying MIKE at the selected in-country sites. MIKE is currently migrating to MIKES which is an expanded monitoring programme to include other threatened species.

### Objectives of MIKE

1. To measure levels and trends in the illegal killing of elephants
2. To determine changes in these trends over time
3. To determine the factors causing such changes and to assess to what extent observed trends are related to CITES changes in listings or ivory trade resumptions
4. To build capacity in range states for long-term elephant management

More than 50 sites representative of elephant ranges are located across Africa where data is collected using the same protocols so that trends can be measured. MIKE has four sub regional steering committees in Africa, with a technical advisory group for both MIKE and ETIS.

Because of the difficulties of collecting information across all the sites, data collection methods have been modified over time. In some cases, e.g. Namibia has its own monitoring system, i.e. the event book system or MOMs and such data is incorporated into MIKE. However, standards for data transfer and exchange between systems are being developed. MIKE is promoting the use of more appropriate and cost-effective hardware solutions, facilitating and building analytical capacity at the site and national level to ensure inter-operability of database systems. Ranger based monitoring systems are based on a GPS system which enables rangers to collect standardized information so that reports can be generated.

### Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART)

SMART, a computer-based Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool is a recent response to these needs and is being introduced initially at MIKE in-country sites with possibilities of expansion elsewhere, depending on the enabling environment in which SMART is expected to be operational. Ranger and site manager trainings in the use and application of SMART have been undertaken recently for some SADC countries, e.g. Botswana, Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Data entry into SMART can make use of tablets such as CyberTracker and Trimble for raw data collection besides traditional data collection on paper-based forms.

### Aerial Survey

Standardised aerial surveys especially across SADC elephant range states, including TFCAs using CITES MIKE Approved Standards should be undertaken on a regular

basis, at least every two years wherever possible. As an absolute minimum these should be completed for MIKE sites.

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## 5.8 LOGICAL FRAMEWORK: OBJECTIVES, TARGETS, ACTIONS AND PROGRAMME LEVEL INDICATORS

There are 15 Articles (5 to 11) in the Protocol on Wildlife Conservation and Law Enforcement relevant to the strategic programmatic areas referred to in the Tables 7 - 11 below.

**Table 5: Legislation and Judicial Processes**

Programme Strategy	Five Year Target	Key Actions	Programme Level Indicators	Article of Protocol Covered
1. Legislation and judicial processes enhanced				
1.1 Legislation	<p>1.1.1 Judiciary knowledgeable of the seriousness of wildlife offences and the appropriate sentencing guidelines</p> <p>1.1.2 Effective operationalisation and implementation of relevant laws and regulations</p> <p>1.1.3 Effective penalties, prosecution and sentencing in place</p> <p>1.1.4 Penalties prescribed are appropriate and sufficient to deter re-offending</p> <p>1.1.5 Wildlife legislation adequately covers all key issues of wildlife crime and trafficking</p> <p>1.1.6 Classification of key offences as a serious crime</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Awareness and training for judges and magistrates</li> <li>- Promote participation and feedback between judiciary and wildlife enforcement units, notwithstanding independence of the judiciary</li> <li>- Legislation to include mandatory minimum penalties for poaching</li> <li>- Update &amp;/or amend/enact domestic law regulating the wildlife sector, including wildlife crime and trafficking</li> <li>- Match sentence to severity of crime</li> <li>- Harmonize wildlife regulations with those of customs, immigration and criminal and civil law, including fraud</li> <li>- CITES instruments embedded in domestic legislation</li> <li>- Accession to other international conventions, i.e. UNCTOC, UNCC, CBD,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Adoption and implementation of the <i>Legislation Tools</i> recommendations of the ICCWC by SADC Member States</li> <li>- CITES Management &amp; Scientific Authorities in place</li> <li>- Awareness, understanding and/or accession to UN Conventions against Transnational Organised Crime (UNCTOC) and Corruption (UNCC), Biological Diversity (CBD) and Protection</li> </ul>	<i>Article 6</i>

Programme Strategy	Five Year Target	Key Actions	Programme Level Indicators	Article of Protocol Covered
	<p>1.1.7 Harmonization of wildlife crime enforcement needs with other legislation</p> <p>1.1.8 Domestication of international wildlife trafficking enforcement mechanisms</p>	CCPWCNH	of World Cultural and Natural Heritage (CCPWCNH)	
1.2 Wildlife prosecutions	<p>1.2.1 Key enforcement agencies and prosecuting authorities collaborating effectively and efficiently</p> <p>1.2.2 Specialist prosecutors knowledgeable of relevant wildlife crime-related legislation and the appropriate prosecution of offenders</p> <p>1.2.3 Wildlife agency staff trained as specialist prosecutors</p> <p>1.2.4 Clear procedures for arrest and charging of suspects, including responsibilities of different agencies established</p> <p>1.2.7 Systems in place for monitoring wildlife crime cases</p> <p>1.2.8 Urban and rural public aware of the seriousness of wildlife crimes and associated penalties</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establish close working relationship between enforcement units and prosecution authorities</li> <li>- Train and place specialized wildlife prosecutors in wildlife agencies</li> <li>- Establish standards for case reporting and evidential requirements</li> <li>- Develop monitoring and tracking systems for wildlife crime cases</li> <li>- Develop effective communication tools</li> </ul>	Country reports to SADC LEAP WCPC Unit	<i>Articles 6, 7, 8 &amp; 10</i>
1.3 Wildlife crime investigations	1.3.1 Sufficient well-trained wildlife crime investigators in place	- Recruit and train competent wildlife crime investigators to meet need in enforcement agencies, e.g. police, wildlife agencies,	Numbers of investigators per country	<i>Articles 9, 10</i>

Programme Strategy	Five Year Target	Key Actions	Programme Level Indicators	Article of Protocol Covered
	<p>1.3.2 Handling of wildlife crime scenes and cases appropriate and effective</p> <p>1.3.3 Systems and repositories in place for managing and preserving evidence</p> <p>1.3.4 Access to wildlife forensic analysis in place and available</p> <p>1.3.5 Systems and repositories for managing and storing confiscated wildlife products in place and available</p> <p>1.3.6 Access to a DNA database for wildlife products in place and available</p>	<p>customs</p> <p>- Develop systems, protocols and establish repositories</p> <p>- Develop regional laboratories and/or facilities centrally located</p> <p>- Develop systems, protocols and establish repositories</p> <p>- Create and store database in central location with SADC country approvals</p>	<p>Reports from SADC LEAP WCPC Unit</p> <p>Country reports to SADC LEAP WCPC Unit</p> <p>Reports from SADC LEAP WCPC Unit</p>	

**Table 6: Wildlife Crime and Illegal Trade**

Programme Strategy	Five Year Target	Key Actions	Programme Level Indicators	Article of Protocol Covered
2. Wildlife crime and illegal trade				
2.1 Intelligence	<p>2.1.1 LE&amp;AP operations responding to analyses of good intelligence and information by effective and well trained intelligence staff</p> <p>2.1.2 Functional well managed good informant</p>	<p>- Recruit, hire, outsource and/or train intelligence staff and/or specialists</p> <p>- Build and establish on a “need to know”</p>		<i>Article 9, 10</i>

Programme Strategy	Five Year Target	Key Actions	Programme Level Indicators	Article of Protocol Covered
	<p>networks in place, but separate from conservation LE&amp;AP units</p> <p>2.1.3 Inter-agency collaboration and trust established in sharing of intelligence information</p> <p>2.1.4 Systems developed for verifying or analysing intelligence information</p> <p>2.1.5 Informant reward mechanisms ensuring anonymity are established and in place</p> <p>2.1.6 Confidential mechanisms for the general public to report wildlife crime incidences are developed and in place</p>	<p>basis for which there is no prescribed action &amp;/or set of activities; needs to be built on trust and confidence</p> <p>- Procure appropriate software</p> <p>- Build and establish database</p> <p>- Build and establish on a “need to know” basis for which there is no prescribed action &amp;/or set of activities; needs to be built on trust and confidence</p>	<p>Increase in apprehensions, arrests and convictions of 'middle-men' and higher level traders and traffickers against baseline</p>	
2.2 National and regional operations	<p>2.2.1 Good inter-agency collaboration</p> <p>2.2.2 Cross-border inter-agency collaboration in sharing intelligence and carrying out investigations</p> <p>2.2.3 Specialised wildlife crime and trafficking staff in key agencies</p> <p>4. Sufficient staff at ports, exit points and transit routes with specialist skills in detecting</p>	<p>- Encourage and support within-country inter-agency collaboration</p> <p>- Encourage, strengthen and support cross-border inter-agency collaboration</p>	<p>Increase in</p>	<i>Article 9, 10</i>

Programme Strategy	Five Year Target	Key Actions	Programme Level Indicators	Article of Protocol Covered
	<p>wildlife contraband</p> <p>5. Innovative equipment and methods to aid customs and port officers to detect wildlife contraband</p> <p>6. Consolidation and analysis of site-level data on wildlife crime arrests and prosecutions</p> <p>7. Consolidation and analysis of nation-wide data on wildlife contraband trafficking, seizures and prosecutions</p> <p>8. Contribute to regional information sharing and databases</p>	<p>- Facilitate linkages, dialogue and collaboration between ORGAN, Interpol, Interpol NCBs, TRAFFIC and in country agencies, e.g. Customs as well as LFTA, WENSA as appropriate</p>	<p>apprehensions, arrests and convictions of 'middle-men' and higher level traders and traffickers against baseline</p>	

**Table 7: People and Nature**

Programme Strategy	Five Year Target	Key Actions	Programme Level Indicators	Article of Protocol Covered
3. People and Nature				
3.1 CBNRM	<p>3.1.1 Enabling policy and legislative environment for devolved NRM developed and implemented</p> <p>3.3.2 NR Stewardship (responsibility, accountability &amp; governance) embedded in</p>	<p>- Undertake country reviews of wildlife-related policy and legal instruments</p> <p>- Amend, reform, draw up statutes &amp; regulations as required and appropriate</p> <p>- Enable direct community involvement in</p>	<p>Regional policy time-lines indicating progress by country</p> <p>Reports from SADC</p>	<i>Article 6, 7</i>



Programme Strategy	Five Year Target	Key Actions	Programme Level Indicators	Article of Protocol Covered
	community institutions 3.3.3 Legal instruments in place empowering communities to manage wildlife and other natural resources 3.3.4 Financial, in-kind benefits & ecosystem goods and services (PES) accruing to communities	wildlife management - Provide policy guidelines and legal instruments (regulations) ensuring accrual of wildlife benefits directly to legal community institutions (e.g. Trusts) - Ensure mechanisms in place for direct benefits to site adjacent communities - Develop and establish collaborative co-management frameworks between wildlife agency & community conservation entities	LEAP WCPC Unit	
3.2 TBNRM	3.2.1 Functioning TBNRM Community Forums established between adjacent TFCA partner countries 3.2.2 The profile and mandate of TBNRM Community Forums raised and strengthened 3.2.3 Community-based TBNRM Forums play an active role in the policy-science-resource management nexus	- Extend CBNRM policy and regulatory frameworks across borders, i.e. greater harmonisation - Develop and establish collaborative co-management frameworks across borders and between resource management regimes, e.g. wildlife agency & community conservation entity	TBNRM policy frameworks established and in place Collaborative co-management regimes functioning	<i>Articles 6, 7 &amp; 8</i>
3.3 Community engagement	3.3.1 Regular communications and consultations with park-adjacent communities being undertaken 3.3.2 Credible community-based organizations or forums that protected area managers can engage with in place, e.g. Regional and Country based CBNRM Forums 3.3.3 The impacts of wildlife, especially HWC on community livelihoods is mitigated and minimized as far as possible 3.3.4 Communities are involved in protected area or buffer zone management, especially in	- Train community rangers and CBNRM Coordinators  - Strengthen existing Regional CBNRM Forum and associated Country Forums - Establish new Country CBNRM Forums where not in place  - Ensure compatible &/or harmonised HWC policies developed and in place - Facilitate exchanges, information sharing	Critical mass of rangers and coordinators in place  Regional CBNRM Forums Reports  Regional CBNRM & TBNRM Forums Reports	<i>Articles 6, 7, 8 &amp; 10</i>

Programme Strategy	Five Year Target	Key Actions	Programme Level Indicators	Article of Protocol Covered
	PES arrangements, e.g. buffer zone maintenance 3.3.5 Communities are engaged in site-level law enforcement activities, especially surveillance and information networks 3.3.6 Communities are aware and knowledgeable of protected area boundaries, rules, and penalties for violations 3.3.7 Controlled access to and use of natural resources in a protected area undertaken where appropriate &/or needed.	and lessons learned in HWC mitigation techniques, LE&AP, PA regulations and general wildlife management techniques, e.g. fire management	Aerial survey results	

**Table 8: Trade and Use**

Programme Strategy	Five Year Target	Key Actions	Programme Level Indicators	Article of Protocol Covered
4. Trade and Use Sustained				
4.1 Trade	4.1.1 Campaigns and awareness, lobbying and marketing undertaken 4.1.2 Active engagement with CITES on trade-related issues maintained and continued with SADC support	- Convene regional planning meetings to develop appropriate strategies	Regional and international trade in NR products legitimized and accepted globally	<i>Articles 7 &amp; 8</i>
4.2 Use	4.2.1 Poverty, livelihoods and sustainable use issues addressed through various forums 4.2.2 Regulated safari hunting managed as a community-focused conservation tool	- Demonstrate linkages between poverty and wildlife crime, e.g. using CITES ETIS data and information - Advocate and demonstrate conservation &	\$/ha earned under wildlife use	<i>Articles 7, 8 &amp; 10</i>

Programme Strategy	Five Year Target	Key Actions	Programme Level Indicators	Article of Protocol Covered
	4.2.3 Sustained yield cropping of wildlife for pro-poor protein production recognised	development (economic) values of wildlife use such as hunting and cropping	Kg game meat legally produced annually	
4.3 Benefits	4.3.1 Comparative economic advantages of wildlife as a land use demonstrated 4.3.2 Financial benefits of wildlife as a land use accrue to those living with wildlife	- Advocate and demonstrate conservation & development (economic & financial) values of wildlife use such as nature-based tourism, hunting and cropping	Ha under wildlife use; \$/ha earned under wildlife use; Aerial survey results	<i>Articles 7, 8 7 10</i>

**Table 9: Field Protection**

Programme Strategy	Five Year Target	Key Actions	Programme Level Indicators	Article of Protocol Covered
5. Field Protection				
5.1 Ranger patrols	5.1.1 Motivated and skilled patrol leaders trained and operational 5.1.2 Motivated, confident and disciplined scouts/rangers trained and operational 5.1.3 Scouts/rangers adequately equipped, rationed ,mobile and with radio communications 5.1.4 Sufficient number of scouts/rangers in place in line with accepted norms, i.e. 1 man/50km <sup>2</sup> 5.1.5 Clear, enforced SOPs and Code of Conduct 5.1.6 Adequate arms and ammunition provided for scouts/rangers 5.1.7 Scouts/rangers skilled in local knowledge, map reading, GPS	- Identify, select and train patrol leaders  - Support procurement services  - Provide guidance on norms and standards for field level LE&AP  - Facilitate selection of trainers and training courses	Increase in apprehensions, arrests and convictions of poachers	<i>Articles 9 &amp; 10</i>

<b>Programme Strategy</b>	<b>Five Year Target</b>	<b>Key Actions</b>	<b>Programme Level Indicators</b>	<b>Article of Protocol Covered</b>
5.2 Field site operations	5.2.1 Skilled and motivated law enforcement team leaders or managers trained and in place 5.2.2 Patrol strategies developed and adapted to the nature of the threat 5.2.3 Ongoing support from a committed organizational partner secured 5.2.4 Effective communications between patrols and base enabled 5.2.5 Sufficient, well located ranger outposts in place 5.2.6 Good collaboration with other security agencies achieved 5.2.7 Innovative law enforcement strategies or tactics deployed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identify, select and train site level managers</li> <li>- Use Joint Operations Command (JOC) structures</li> <li>- Support infrastructural, procurement and training services</li> <li>- Use Joint Operations Command (JOC) &amp;/or Task Force structures</li> </ul>	Increase in apprehensions, arrests and convictions of poachers  Aerial survey results, especially carcass ratios	<i>Articles 9 &amp; 10</i>
5.3 Ranger based Monitoring (RBM)	5.3.1 LEAP-relevant minimum data set for needed monitoring information competently ranger-collected 5.3.2 Site level managers understand the monitoring information provided 5.3.3 Well-trained, site-based data management and analysis staff in place 5.3.4 A user-friendly and appropriate mechanism for storing and analysing information collected in place 5.3.5 Accurate and timely data entry into the system achieved 5.3.6 Rapid information exchange between management and patrol leaders taking place 5.3.7 Appropriate content and format of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support implementation of SMART (Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool) at CITES MIKES sites</li> <li>- Expand sites once skills and experience achieved</li> <li>- Ensure “enabling environment” provided, e.g. functional computer hardware and software; GPS and related tools</li> <li>- Effective radio /cell phone communications systems in place</li> <li>- As indicated by SMART, MOMS (Management Oriented Monitoring System)</li> </ul>	Increase in apprehensions, arrests and convictions of poachers based on sound RBM data collection, analysis and reporting	<i>Articles 9 &amp; 10</i>

<b>Programme Strategy</b>	<b>Five Year Target</b>	<b>Key Actions</b>	<b>Programme Level Indicators</b>	<b>Article of Protocol Covered</b>
	monitoring information for management and operations collected	or such similar monitoring tools		