



**2<sup>ND</sup> COORDINATION MEETING ON IMPLEMENTATION OF EAC STRATEGY TO  
COMBAT POACHING AND ILLEGAL TRADE AND TRAFFICKING OF WILDLIFE  
& WILDLIFE PRODUCTS**

**19<sup>TH</sup> – 20<sup>TH</sup> NOVEMBER, 2019  
NAIROBI, KENYA**

**REPORT OF THE MEETING**

**EAC SECRETARIAT  
P.O. BOX 1096  
ARUSHA, TANZANIA  
NOVEMBER, 2019**

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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

The 2<sup>nd</sup> Meeting Coordination on Implementation of EAC Strategy to Combat Poaching and Illegal Trade and Trafficking of Wildlife and Wildlife Products was held from 19<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> November, 2019 at the Park Inn Hotel by Radisson Blu, Westlands, Nairobi, Kenya. The overall objective of the meeting was to take stock on implementation of the Strategy, identify gaps and chart the way forward on implementation of the Strategy during the remaining Strategy period. The meeting was attended by delegates from Partner States except the Republic of Uganda, Development and Conservation Partners, and the EAC Secretariat. The Republic of Uganda conveyed her apology and gave consent for the meeting to proceed.

The list of participants is hereto attached as Annex I.

### **1.1 Constitution of the Bureau**

In accordance with the EAC Rules of Procedure of Meetings, the meeting was chaired by Mr. Telesphore Ngoga, Conservation Analyst, Rwanda Development Board, Republic of Rwanda while Mr. Wafuke Soita, Assistant Director, Research and Development, Ministry of East African Community Affairs (MEACA), Republic of Kenya, was Rapporteur..

### **1.2 Adoption of the Programme**

The Programme of the Meeting was adopted and is hereto attached as Annex II.

### **1.3 Welcome Remarks by IUCN**

Mr. Leo Niskanen from IUCN welcomed the delegates from the EAC Partner States, Development and Conservation Partners and the EAC Secretariat to the Meeting. He expressed apologies on behalf of Mr. Luther Anukur, Regional Director, who was not able to attend the meeting due to other commitments. He highlighted that wildlife crime is a serious threat to the region's security and despite some notable success that has been achieved in combating poaching of wildlife and wildlife products, the East African region is still recognized as a transit that connects the continent to the rest of the world. He noted that focus of the strategy should not only be on big mammals but also other endangered species that are affected by these illegal activities.

He informed the meeting that, as IUCN, they are glad to be a new Partner with the East African Community and USAID especially in the implementation of the CONNECT project with support from USAID to improve regional collaboration in implementation of the Strategy.

He thanked USAID and the EAC for the support and congratulated EAC Secretariat and Partner states for the development of the Strategy. He concluded by wishing the meeting successful deliberations.

#### **1.4 Remarks by USAID**

Mr. Brian Otiende from USAID/KENYA AND EAST AFRICA welcomed the delegates to Kenya and thanked the participants for attending the meeting. He commended the EAC and the IUCN for the excellent work that has been undertaken towards convening of the meeting. He noted the tireless efforts the EAC invested towards bringing this strategy to fruition given that the process began in 2009. Further, he expressed the need to continue coordination of regional interventions. He pointed out that there were several programmes that had been implemented in the past and it was now an opportune time to develop new activities towards the conservation and management of natural resources in East Africa.

He also informed the meeting that there are three major projects that had been developed and supported by USAID in the area of biodiversity management in the East African region, namely, Conservation and Management of Natural Capital, CONNECT and Economic Valuation of Wildlife Resources. He highlighted that all these projects are working in synergies to ensure the effective implementation of the Strategy. He wished the participants successful engagements and deliberations.

#### **1.5 Remarks by Republic of Rwanda**

Mr. Telesphore Ngoga from the Republic of Rwanda welcomed the EAC Secretariat, regional and international partners to the meeting. He noted that since 2017, the Strategy to combat poaching and illegal trade and trafficking of wildlife and wildlife products has been on the right track in its implementation. He stressed the need for Partner States to work together to harmonize policy and legal instruments in the region as well as to collaborate with other development partners to ensure effective implementation of the Strategy.

He noted the importance of working in a synergistic manner, learn from each other and share experiences. He wished the meeting fruitful deliberations.

#### **1.6 Remarks by the EAC Secretariat**

Mr. Jean Baptiste Havugimana, Director for Productive Sectors, gave remarks on behalf of the Deputy Sectoral General, Productive and Social Sectors, Hon. Christophe Bazivamo, who was not able to attend the meeting due to other engagements. He thanked USAID for supporting all the three projects that are being implemented in the region. This being the second meeting for the Secretariat, Partner States and Development/Conservation Partners, he emphasized the need to chart a way forward in working together and commit to the implementation of the resolutions of the first meeting held in March 2018.

He further emphasized the need to re-strategize and address the gaps, challenges and refocus priorities to ensure sustainable implementation of activities of the

strategy especially improving livelihoods of the people of East Africa. He reiterated the need to keep updating the Sectoral Council on Tourism and Wildlife Management on the implementation of the activities stipulated in the strategy. He also noted the need for Development/Conservation Partners to share information on the activities that they are supporting in the region so as to avoid duplication of efforts and help achieve economies of scale. In his conclusion, he wished the meeting fruitful deliberations.

## **2.0 OVERVIEW AND KEY OBJECTIVES OF THE MEETING**

In setting the stage for discussions, the Moderator highlighted the key objectives and expected outputs of the meeting as follows:

### **Key Objectives**

- Take stock of the activities that have so far been implemented in the Partner States and in the Region towards achieving the objectives of the EAC's Regional Strategy to Combat Poaching and Illegal Trade and Trafficking of Wildlife and Wildlife Products, particularly, since the last coordination meeting held in March 2018;
- Identify gaps and forge the way forward towards successful implementation of the Strategy in the remaining period; and
- Deliberate on how EAC and Partners could strengthen their collaboration with the view of improving wildlife conservation in the region.

### **Expected Outputs**

- Current status on the implementation of the Strategy is better understood;
- Initiatives, challenges, opportunities, lessons learnt and best practices in implementation of strategic actions are identified and discussed; and
- Partnerships and synergies for the implementation of the strategic priority activities are identified and strengthened;

## **3.0 PRESENTATION ON THE EAC STRATEGY TO COMBAT POACHING AND ILLEGAL WILDLIFE TRADE AND TRAFFICKING OF WILDLIFE AND WILDLIFE PRODUCTS**

Mr. Simon Kiarie, Principal Tourism Officer from the East African Community Secretariat, made a presentation on the EAC Strategy to Combat Poaching and Illegal Wildlife Trade and Trafficking of Wildlife and Wildlife Products. The main sections of the Strategy are background, rationale, situational analysis, strategic goal, strategic objectives, strategic actions and implementation framework. In his presentation, he noted that the Strategy revolves around the following strategic objectives:

- (a) Strengthen policy and legislation frameworks to improve their effectiveness;
- (b) Develop and enhance law enforcement capacity;
- (c) Strengthen regional and international collaboration;
- (d) Increase capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihoods;

- (e) Promote research and development; and
- (f) Promote education and public awareness about wildlife crime.

He informed the meeting that through the support of USAID, the process of developing a regional policy has commenced and it is expected to be concluded by 2020. Further, he observed that the Protocol on Tourism and Wildlife Management was submitted to the 38<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Council of Ministers for consideration.

### **3.1 Presentation by Partner States on the progress and implementation of the anti-poaching operations**

#### **3.1.1 Presentation by the Republic of Burundi**

The Republic of Burundi has undertaken the following activities under each objective:

##### **Strategic Objective 1: Strengthen policy and legislation framework to improve their effectiveness**

- There are laws in place in Burundi for wildlife management (forest and environment codes, law on creation and management protected areas, CITES law);

##### **Strategic Objective 2: Enhance Law Enforcement Capacity**

- Four protected areas managers and one manger were recruited to intervene in any case related to wildlife crime;
- Burundi sent abroad (Garoua) one staff member to be trained in wildlife management;
- One prosecution done for all identified criminals;
- Sensitization for magistrates on policies and laws enforcement (2 workshops held);
- Create conservation committees around some Protected Areas (Bururi Natural Reserve)

##### **Strategic Objective 4: Increase capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihoods**

- About 120 committees around some Protected Areas (Kibira and Ruvuvbu National Parks and Bururi Natural Reserve) are slowly working; and
- Promotion of income revenue activities for communities (Bururi Natural Reserve)

##### **Strategic Objective 6: Promote education and public awareness about wildlife crime**

- Sensitization of local communities on the ecological and socio-economic benefits of wildlife conservation (250 persons participated in 3 workshops);
- One conservation area of flora (25 ha) around Bujumbura was created (ex-situ conservation);
- Sensitization of decision makers on ecosystem services (50 persons); and
- Developed material of sensitization like posters (300), policy briefs (2) on Protected Areas conservation and specific pamphlets (dépliants) on chimpanzees protection (2).

### 3.1.2 Presentation by the Republic of Kenya

The Republic of Kenya has undertaken the following activities under each strategic objective:

#### **Strategic Objective 1: Policy and Legislation –**

- Reviewed the National Wildlife Policy;
- Mobilized resources for preparing the National Strategy to combat poaching;
- Established multi-agency committees at the port of Mombasa and JKIA;
- National Wildlife Strategy 2030 launched and being implemented;
- Amendments to Wildlife Act done and became effective January 2019; and
- Stiff and deterrent penalties included in amendments.

#### **Strategic Objective 2: Law enforcement capacity development**

- Trained Officers on basic Investigation and Prosecution Course;
- Trained officers on advance Scene of Crime Management;
- Trained officers as ToTs to Scene of Crime Management;
- Trained First Responders to Scenes of Crime;
- Developed 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition of the Rapid Response Guide;
- Strategic deployment of personnel;
- Extensive intelligence network across the country; and
- Acquired Crime scene equipment.

#### **Strategic Objective 3: Regional and International Collaboration**

- Kenya-Tanzania Concurrent Wildlife Security operations undertaken; and
- 28<sup>th</sup> Kenya-Tanzania Cross Border Wildlife Security meeting held in Tanzania in April, 2018

#### **Strategic Objective 4: Community Livelihood issues**

- Communities encouraged to establish conservancies and farms to complement KWS efforts in wildlife conservation; and
- Developed and commissioned conservancy management plans.

#### **Strategic Objective 5: Wildlife Crime Research**

- Personnel trained on analysis;
- Intelligence Analysis Unit strengthened with acquisition of software and hardware; and
- Sharing of intelligence between operational teams

#### **Strategic Objective 6: Education and Public Awareness**

- 9 conservation exhibitions done
- Participated in the celebrations of 5 international conservation days (Environment, wildlife, wetlands, elephants and world desertification days)
- Conducted 2 Wildlife conservation essay competition in 75 learning institutions;
- Conducted one stakeholders' workshop where 40 participants from 15 different conservation related institutions participated;
- Conducted 65 outreach programs and 115 in-house programs;
- Participated in 3 ASK shows;
- Trained 25 Education wardens/officers on wildlife conservation issues; and
- Carried out 3 media programs in renown TV stations.

### **3.1.3 Presentation by the Republic of Rwanda**

The Republic of Rwanda has undertaken the following activities under each objective

#### **Strategic Objective 1: Policy and Legislation**

- A draft wildlife and biodiversity law was finalised and is ready for Cabinet approval. It was informed by the existing Wildlife Acts in the region among others laws;
- Implementation Ministerial Orders also drafted

#### **Strategic Objective 2: Law enforcement capacity development**

- Training of LE staff in Patrol organisation, reporting, instruction and prosecution, unarmed combat, LE and ecological data collection in Protected Areas, First aid; environmental protection, intelligence and information gathering and management;
- Participated in a training of trainers (prosecutors and Law Enforcement staff) organized in Kigali by AWF and EAC;

#### **Strategic Objective 3: Regional and International Collaboration**

- Participated in the 18<sup>th</sup> CoP CITES;
- Participation in the GVTC meetings of the regional committee on Law Enforcement/ Implementation of the Zero Poaching Strategy in the GVL;
- Participation in EAC Sectoral Meetings;
- Participated in a training of trainers on the use of IMET in the COMIFAC area;
- Participated in meetings on the use of TWIX for information exchange on IWT (EAC & COMIFAC); and
- Participation in regional meetings to update the State of Protected Areas (EAC/SA & COMIFAC)

#### **Strategic Objective 4: Community Livelihood issues**

- Implementation of Tourism Revenue Sharing Policy: 10% total tourism revenues invested in community projects (1.6 M US\$);
- Implementation of the Policy on Compensation for damages caused by Wildlife;
- Rescue and rehabilitation of Grey Crowned Cranes from household captivity (200 rescued);
- Exploring possibility for digitization of the communication system in National Park (DAS/ SMART);
- Initiation of a National Committee to Combat Poaching and Illegal Wildlife Trade;

#### **Strategic Objective 6: Promote education and public awareness about wildlife crime**

- Organization of the annual Kwita Izina (Mountain Gorilla Naming) for wider public awareness;
- Public hearing of court ruling on poaching crimes;
- Organization of radio drama series educating the public; and
- Organization of different sport competitions accompanied by conservation messages (velo races, debates, tennis tournament, soccer etc.).

### **3.1.4 Presentation by the Republic of South Sudan**

The Republic of South Sudan has undertaken the following activities under each strategic objective:

**Strategic Objective 1: Policy and Legislation**

- Reviewed Wildlife Service Act, 2011
- Reviewed Wildlife Conservation & Protected Areas Bill, 2015

**Strategic Objective 2: Law Enforcement Capacity Development**

- Internal training of wildlife conservation forces in Boma and Badingilo National Parks with support from WCS;
- Training of wildlife officers to combat wildlife crimes in Juba in collaboration with WCS;
- Training of two officers on investigation of Wildlife Crimes in Kigali, Rwanda;
- Ivory trafficking by Lukiza Company in South Sudan for management & utilization of teak marketed in India was implicated in trafficking ivory (two containers packed with 1,000.75 kg were seized in Mombasa, Kenya); and
- Pangolin scales smuggling by Ugandan nationals who sought to use South Sudan as a conduit to obtain export permit from South Sudan

**Strategy Objective 3: Regional and International Collaboration**

- Transboundary Wildlife Conservation Agreement between South Sudan and Ethiopia (Boma NP & Gambella NP) on process.
- South Sudan and Uganda (Nimule NP & Otze Forest Reserve and Kidepo GR & Kidepo NP)

**Strategic Objective 4: Community Livelihood Issues**

- Formation of Association of Fishermen to improve the livelihood of communities in Badingilo and Nimule National Parks;
- Bee keeping activities in Southern NP & Boma NP; and
- Shea Nut Butter processing in Boma NP

**Strategic Objective 5: Wildlife Crime Research and Development**

- National Confiscated Ivory Inventory Records – Total Wt. of 69.09 Kg

**Strategic Objective 6: Education and Public awareness**

- Inclusion of wildlife conservation education in school curricula;
- Conservation awareness conducted through media (TV, radio & print), community meetings, etc; and
- Annual Wildlife day's celebration.

**3.1.5 Presentation by the United Republic of Tanzania**

The United Republic of Tanzania has undertaken the following activities under each objective:

**Strategic Objective I: Policy and Legislation**

- Amendment of Wildlife Conservation Act (WCA) No. 5,2009 and TANAPA Ordinance CAP 412 while amendment of Ngorongoro Ordinance (Act No. 43 of 1963) is ongoing;
- Preparation of the regulation which provide for Wildlife Authorities to contribute 3% of their revenue to Tanzania Wildlife Protection Fund (TWPF);
- August 2019, Zanzibar Regulation for Wild animal captive area was established (Legal notice no. 33); and
- Reviewed Jozani N. Park regulation and established new ones for Ngezi and Masingini Nature F. Reserves.



### **Strategic Objective 2: Law enforcement capacity development**

- Conducted intelligence led patrols, joint and concurrent patrols
- Facilitated National Task Force Antipoaching (NTAP) to continue tracking and destroying poaching syndicates;
- Preparation and endorsement of SOPs for NTAP and TCGs
- Operationalizing SOPs for Investigators and Prosecutors in Wildlife and Forest crimes
- Use of special units (10 Rapid Response Team (RRT), 4 Canine units and 13 aircrafts)
- April 2019, 508 Madagascar Radiated tortoises boxed in wooden crates confiscated on transit from Madagascar for Asian countries;
- April 2019, confiscated 47 tortoises in a bag while on transit to Egypt;
- May 2019, confiscated 211 Radiated tortoises wrapped with stockings; and
- Zanzibar seized 12 boxes - each of 20kg of Sandal wood in small pieces while on transit to China.

### **Strategic Objective 3: Regional and International Collaboration**

- Cross border meetings for management of trans-boundary ecosystems (e.g. Tsavo-Mkomazi and Serengeti-Masai Mara) combat of illegal trade of wildlife product held.
- Zanzibar collaborated with TRAFFIC and TAWA in designing and validation of CITES regulation (started Aug 2019 )
- USAID PROTECT supported Zanzibar on launch of CITES regulation on 5<sup>th</sup> Sep 2019. While launching finance by Michael Mantheakis Safari Ltd and PerPharm Group of Denmark granted financial support to Zanzibar Government staff to Geneva-COP 18, Switzerland (held on 27-28<sup>th</sup> August 2019) - CITES meeting.
- On 5<sup>th</sup> November 2019, Zanzibar Government launched CITES regulation technically supported by (WD-TZ) and Financed by TRAFFICK/USAID PROTECT;

### **Strategic Objective 4: Community Livelihood issues**

- Supported community-initiated project through outreach program and disbursement of 25% of revenue earned from Tourist Hunting
- Strengthened management of Human Wildlife Conflict (HWC)
- Ecotourism and revenue sharing scheme established for Nature Forest Reserves (Ngezi and Masingini)
- Eco-tourism and revenue sharing scheme with community sustained at Jozani National Park/ Biosphere reserve.
- Revenue collection and sharing scheme through **Tourist hunting of Ader's duiker** sustained at Mtende Community forest.

### **Strategic Objective 5: Research and Development**

- Development of research topics related to wildlife crimes;
- Research hotspot elephant-poaching areas Selous – Mikumi ecosystem; and
- Research on importance of bush to house hold income as a function of distance from PA's;
- 10 staff trained in field survey using Drone (data collections, processing and analysis on forest and wildlife -by SUZA; and
- 5 senior staff attended a short course in Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART) system at CAVM- Mweka.

### **Strategic Objective 6: Education and Public Awareness**

- Conservation education through Malihai Clubs of Tanzania, Outreach programs
- Launching of **Tanzania Safari Channel** for promotion of tourism and Conservation awareness creation;
- Jan 2019, Zanzibar launched (Navy) and Economic reform army (JKU) for terrestrial and marine natural resources surveillance (special)

### **3.1.6 Plenary Discussions on Presentations by Partner States**

The meeting observed that illegal wildlife trade is dynamic hence there is need for measures to address emerging trends and make the Strategy a living document. For instance, during the time of the Strategy formulation, illegal wildlife trade revolved around large mammals such as elephants as opposed to the situation today whereby it involves porcupines, pangolins, ant colonies and Zebras. In this regard, the meeting proposed the need for timely and continuous research on wildlife crime. This also necessitates undertaking of a mid-term review of the Strategy in order update and take into account the new trends. Also arising from the panel discussions is the need to take advantage of the various tools that have been developed by the Development Partners in collaboration with some Partner States and adopt them for use by all Partner States. These include rapid response guides supported by UNEP and UNODC. In addition, the need for leveraging private sector support in combating poaching and illegal wildlife trade was underscored.

## **3.2 Presentations by Conservation Partners**

### **3.2.1 IUCN**

The Chief of Party gave an overview of the CONNECT project. The goal of the project is to use existing conservation initiatives, information, methodologies and best practices to inject new innovative thinking to strengthen wildlife conservation action and policy at regional level for the benefit of the EAC partner states.

The objective of the project is to:

- Enhance collaborative management of transboundary natural resources
- Increase awareness of the economic and intrinsic value of living wildlife
- Reduce poaching and illegal trafficking of wildlife and wildlife products.

**The project contribution to the EAC anti-pouching strategy is as follows**

#### **Strategic Objective 3: *Strengthen regional and international collaboration***

- Develop an East-African TWIX
- Establish a Prosecutors' Forum on Wildlife and Related Crimes
- Enhance existing initiatives on combatting wildlife crime at ports.

#### **Strategic Objective 4: *Increase capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihoods***

- Build capacity for stronger engagement of local communities in combatting Illegal wildlife trade

#### **Strategic Objective 5: *Promote research and development in the fight against wildlife crime***

- Patterns of use of threatened wildlife in East Africa study
- Enhance existing initiatives combatting wildlife crime at ports

- Increase political support for wildlife and natural ecosystems

**Strategic Objective 6: *Appreciation and understanding of conservation issues including benefits and challenges***

- Increase political support for wildlife and natural ecosystems
- Enhance role of women and youth in combating illegal wildlife trade
- Patterns of use of threatened wildlife in East Africa study

### 3.2.2 WWF

**Strategic Objective 1: Policy and Legislation –**

- Supported amendments of Wildlife Acts in Uganda and Kenya.
- Supported development of Rapid Reference guide for prosecutors in Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda.
- Africa Union wildlife strategy. – Corruption in Natural resource management.

**Strategic Objective 2: Law enforcement capacity development**

- Conducted ranger perception survey of 1780-armed rangers in Uganda, Tanzania and Kenya. Key findings include:
  - ✓ Average ranger works 80 hours a week, yet more than 77% report high levels of job satisfaction.
  - ✓ Welfare: Rangers are still reporting high levels of work related disease- 68% of rangers had malaria verses 12% for the rest of world; and
  - ✓ Training: 28% of rangers did not feel the basic training was adequate and 36% did not believe refresher training was adequate (on average 27% of participants have been trained).

**Strategic Objective 3: Regional and International Collaboration**

- Supported the GVTC to develop a regional anti-poaching strategy;
- Supported joint patrols in Mara/Serengeti and Greater Virunga;
- Supported interagency collaboration with Southern Tanzania and Mozambique (Ruvuma);
- Lesson learning exchange with Nepal; and
- Support to East African Rhino Management Group.

**Strategic Objective 4: Community Livelihood issues**

- SAFE system approach to tackling human wildlife conflict;
- Reformed poachers groups in Uganda and Rwanda; and
- Support to conservancies and WMAs in Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda.

**Strategic Objective 6: Education and Public Awareness**

- Continued support to stakeholders in key landscapes in Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda; and
- Working with government education and Wildlife Department

### 3.2.3 TRAFFIC

**Strategic Objective 1: Policy and Legislation**

- National Stakeholders Forums on Wildlife and Forest Crimes for judiciary and in Tanzania and Uganda;
- Support to Zanzibar on CITES implementing legislation;

**Strategic Objective 2: Law enforcement capacity development**

- In February 2019, implemented an e-course on combatting wildlife crime for judicial officers in Tanzania;

- Workshops in Dar es Salaam and Mombasa on the role of the seaports in wildlife crime; and
- Support to forensics capacity in Tanzania.

**Activities planned for the next 12 months, not yet undertaken:**

- Judicial assistance training in southern Tanzania;
- Continuation of e-course until December 2020;
- Regional forum for prosecutors; and
- Training of law enforcement and transport sectors in Zanzibar.

**Strategic Objective 3: Regional and International Collaboration**

TWIX – Trade in Wildlife Information Exchange (introduction to EAC wildlife experts group and scoping missions in Uganda and Kenya of TWIX)

**Strategic Objective 4: Community Livelihood issues**

- In June to August 2018, conducted a scoping study to assess the viability of legal and sustainable wild plants trade to combat poaching in Tsavo, Kenya

**Summary of main challenges and lessons learned:**

- Multiple organizations and agencies working in the IWT space that may result in duplication of efforts thereby requiring collaboration; and
- Suspicions and/or competition resulting in a lack of willingness to share or release data and information.

**3.2.4 African Wildlife Foundation (AWF)**

**Strategic Objective 2: Develop and Enhance Law Enforcement Capacity**

**Key achievements**

- 1142 Kgs recovered
- 25 offenders arrested
- 21 cases concluded
- Kshs 400, 000 imposed
- 71% conviction
- 29% Acquittals
- 7 Regional Trainings
- Prosecutor Exchange Visits
- Began Talks on Establishment of Wildlife Crime Prosecutors Association.

**Support Sustainable and Alternative Livelihoods for Communities Adjacent to Wildlife Areas**

- Kenya - Elerai, Lumo, Ol Pajeta Livestock Management;
- Rwanda – Sabyinyo Lodge; and
- Tanzania – Wildlife Management Area (Manyara Ranch); Rungwe Avocado Project.

**Strategic Action 4.5 – Mitigate HWC in Order to Reduce the Cost of Living with Wildlife**

- Chili Pepper Project in Uganda; and
- Predator-proof houses in Tsavo Kenya.

**3.2.5 International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW)**

**Strategic Objective 2: Law enforcement capacity development**

**Detecting Illegal Species Through Prevention Training (DISRUPT):**

- Tanzania-Malawi Cross Border Wildlife Law Enforcement Training; July 2018, 41 Officers.
- Kenya-Uganda Cross Border Law Enforcement Training; 36 officers.
- Kenya-Tanzania Coastal Cross Border Training, March 2019.
- Bole International Airport Training, 28 officers trained in May 2019.
- Entebbe International Airport; October 2019; 30 officers.

**Training Community Wildlife Rangers:**

- A total of 50 rangers trained at KWS Law Enforcement Academy; enable them to deal with cross-border wildlife conservation issues.
- 3. Training Wildlife Crime Monitors:
- Eight wildlife crime monitors selected from around QENP were trained and mentored on how to detect, collect and report information on poaching
- The team has also been facilitated with 10 mobile phones to collect and report information.

**Training and sensitizing State Prosecutors and Judicial Officers in Uganda and DRC:**

- Training on the nature and extent of wildlife crimes in the two countries.
- JKIA Law Enforcement Training
- Training of Trainers (TOT) Ethiopia – LICIT(Legal Intelligence on Cheetah Illicit Trade).
- Joint training of law enforcement, Judiciary and Investigations Officers from Uganda and DRC.

**Strategic Objective 4: Community Livelihood issues**

**Infrastructural development:**

- In partnership with KWS opened up over 14Km of totally new roads into Kitenden Conservancy making the wildlife conservancy increasingly accessible and open for tourism investors.

**Water provision:**

- Drilling of borehole at Kitenden Conservancy to provide water for wildlife, Community Wildlife Rangers and visitors to Kitenden; and
- Set up a 24,000 Lt. water tank to store and distribute the water from the borehole.

**Scholarship program:**

- Sponsored 60 OGR students to various level of education; 19 Bachelor degree, 28 diplomas and 13 O-level;
- 23 gainfully employed and are already supporting close to 60 dependents; and
- IFAW has taken another lot of 60 students.

**Employment:**

- Employment to the IFAW scholarship graduates;
- Paying salaries of all OGR Community rangers;

**Addressing Human-Wildlife Conflict:**

- Purchased specialized Rapid Response vehicle to address all cases of HWC around ANP – this includes fueling;
- Deployment and monitoring of Satellite collars for Lions to ensure that the Lions do not wander to areas of human / livestock habitation;
- Supported regular HWC meetings.

### **Strategic Objective 5: Wildlife Crime Research**

#### **Research & Monitoring of Wildlife Killings:**

- Retaliatory killings of lions;
- Elephant spearing; and
- Bush meat hunting – giraffes & other species.

#### **Elephant movement research:**

- Elephant movement research with School of field studies and KWS; to generate a detailed research paper/report on the collared elephants to date.
- Elephant movement maps are being used to define Amboseli – Tsavo – Kilimanjaro Ecosystem as well as marking the critical areas / corridors that require urgent protection.

#### **Lion collaring program:**

- Procured 6 Satellite Lion Collars for deployment in Nairobi National Park in partnership with KWS.
- These replace some of the previous 18 collars deployed last time whose batteries died.

#### **Main challenges:**

1. Human-Wildlife Conflict.
2. Wildlife crime; poaching, illegal trade.
3. Limited Budget/Funding.

### **3.2.6 CITES MIKE/UNODC**

#### **Strategic Objective 2: Develop and Enhance Law Enforcement Capacity**

- Training planned for around 150 TWNP staff (and community members) at Manyani and follow on in-situ specialized trainings;
- Overnighting equipment and basic personal kit to be provided, patrol vehicles and for investigations/intelligence officers;
- Patrol staff accommodation and officer houses, water supply and storage for outposts; and
- Boat, training and operational support on cross-border lake; meetings between wardens.

### **3.2.7 Environmental Incentives**

#### **Key Project Objective**

Perform an analytical study and policy advocacy on the economic valuation of natural capital in East Africa. The Environment Incentives contribution to EAC Strategy is as follows;

#### **Strategic Objective 5: Wildlife Crime Research**

The project will undertake inventory and valuation of wildlife resources to better manage and demonstrate economic value for wildlife. This will result to;

- Increased access to analysis & evidence on value of natural capital; and
- Increased awareness by decision makers and public on value of natural capital in the context of a changing climate

### **3.2.8 Frankfurt-Zoological Society**

Key achievements for 2018/2019 were:

- i. Five mobile LE units were put in place
- ii. De –snaring teams X2
- iii. A dedicated rhino tracking unit
- iv. Motor bike unit for Livestock LEX2
- v. Annual rhino tagging operations
- vi. LoRa system

### 3.2.9 Vi – Agroforestry

- Lake Victoria Basin is the main focus for SEMA project that is being implemented by Vi- Agroforestry and funded by EU;
- It is implemented across the borders between Kenya and Tanzania, specifically between Serengeti and Mara;
- The project is essentially on empowering local communities through sustainable alternative livelihoods; and
- Project activities include tree planting, consolation, sustainable agriculture, and organizing workshops to share best practices

### 3.2.10 Plenary Discussions on Presentations by Conservation Partners

The meeting observed that there is need to fast-track the development of a monitoring tool on the implementation of the Strategy. This could be informed by existing framework under EAC and AU. It was also noted that some Partner States such as Rwanda, Burundi and South Sudan needs support in various aspects such as capacity building and research. This could be through agencies such as UNEP, UNDP and GEF projects. The need to involve private sector as well as academia in the implementation of the Strategy was emphasized.

## 4.0 IDENTIFICATION OF PRIORITY ACTIONS AND TIMELINES FOR IMPLEMENTATION

The meeting undertook a gap analysis in the implementation of the strategy, which gave an indication on the activities that are lagging behind both at the regional and Partner States levels. The analysis informed the priority activities that should be focused on in the next one year. Tabulated below are the priorities and timelines within which they should be addressed.

Table 1 Key Priority actions

Gap	Priority Action	
	By Who	By When
Model Regional Policy on Wildlife Management	EAC - Provides leadership, coordinates and guides process  Partner States - Conduct national level consultations	June 2020
Enact new legislations where necessary	Partner States – enact new legislation as required. Reach out to EAC and UN Environment to obtain	(beyond scope of EAC)

	support as required.  EAC and Strategic Partners to provide support to partner states to develop new legislation.	
Establish a regional centre of excellence (or a regional forum) for wildlife crime prosecutors, incorporating forensics research, and a regional centre of excellence for conservation education and public awareness.	Sectoral Council to consider suggestions from this meeting to establish a regional centre of excellence (or a regional forum), incorporating forensics research, for wildlife crime prosecutors and a regional centre of excellence for conservation education and public awareness.  EAC to coordinate identification of relevant institutions based on pre-determined criteria and make the suggestions to the Sectoral Council.	March 2021
Operationalize wildlife crime intelligence systems	EAC and Conservation Partners - reach out to UNODC, INTERPOL and L ATF and obtain guidance to operationalize these.	June 2020
EAC to join as observers CITES, CMS and L ATF	EAC – initiate application process for EAC to join as observers CITES, CMS and L ATF.  EAC and Partner States to engage with missions abroad for support and to promote awareness on wildlife crimes.	September 2020  December 2020
Capacity needs assessment	Partner States	December 2020
Develop protocols for information sharing	EAC – develop a draft for the regional level	June 2020
Conduct valuation of wildlife	Environmental Incentives (except South Sudan and Burundi due to donor constraints – requires separate fundraising)	2021
Allocate more funds in regional and national budgets to fight wildlife crime	EAC- to advocate to EALA and Partner States once Environmental Incentives releases its studies.  WWF and UNDP has funding and resources to support this advocacy.	2021  December 2020
Engage development partners during EAC Tourism and Wildlife Week.	EAC – to develop concept note and share with Conservation Partners to jointly fundraise.	Concept note - January 2020  Events by September 2020
Develop innovative fundraising mechanism	EAC and Conservation Partners to map potential donors, develop concept notes and engage the private sector.	June 2020



**The detailed analysis of the status of implementation and gaps is here to attached as annex III**

#### **4.1.1 Observations**

- a) There is need to think about updating the strategy, taking into account dynamic nature of wildlife crime, different species targeted; refocus and reprioritize – linked to planned mid-term review of the strategy?
- b) Regional activities, new and existing, implemented in the region should be embedded in and aligned with the Strategy
- c) MoUs on activities to be implemented in relation to the regional strategy or the national strategies are encouraged but should be fast tracked and practical guidelines are needed to guide partners on this issue. However, having a collective MoU between conservation Partners and secretariat /partner should be explored.
- d) There should be more focus on how to involve the private sector and academia more effectively in the implementation of the Strategy
- e) Efforts should be made to secure resources for countries in EAC that have received comparatively less support
- f) Following from the previous point, some tools and guidelines (e.g. e-courses.) could be relatively easily be scaled out to cover all countries in the EAC region provided funding and capacities are found
- g) There is a need to produce and update a matrix of who is doing what, within what timeframes, and where under each of the Strategic Objective of the strategy as a tool for monitoring implementation, avoiding duplication, identifying gaps and prioritizing actions
- h) Capacity building should not just focus on training but also on how to retain capacity within the Partner States institutions
- i) In line with the directive of the 9<sup>th</sup> meeting, of the sectoral council for tourism and wildlife management there is need to urgently develop a monitoring system based on outcome indicators. The existing frameworks under AU and RDOAG program could inform this.
- j) There is need to come up with thematic working groups to support EAC Secretariat in implementation of the strategy and other regions instrument on wildlife conservation
- k) To assist in actualizing IV and V, a small team comprising EAC secretariat, Partner States, CONNECT partners, AWF, RCMRD was proposed.
- l) There is need for EAC to draw from the best practices in other regional economic communities like SADC in implementation of the strategy to combat illegal wildlife trade

## Recommendations

Arising from the deliberations of the meeting, gap analysis and the above observations, the following recommendations were made;

- a) The Secretariat and partners states in collaboration with conservation partners should implement the priority actions highlighted in Table 1;
- b) The secretariat to urgently develop a monitoring system based on outcome indicators;
- c) The EAC to establish thematic working groups to assist in implementation of the strategy and other regional instrument on wildlife conservation;
- d) The Secretariat and Partner States should involve the private sector and the academia in the implementation of the strategy;
- e) The secretariat and Partner States to make effort to secure resources for Partner states that have comparatively received less support;
- f) Scale out some of the existing tools and guidelines at National Level such as e-courses to cover the EAC region;
- g) Develop a matrix that maps out conservation actors in the region with respective activities and interventions time frame;
- h) The Secretariat and Partner States to build the capacity and make efforts to retain the capacity.

## 5.0 ADOPTION OF THE MEETING REPORT AND WAY FORWARD

There being no other business, the meeting ended at 1800 hrs.

Signed by the Heads of Delegation, on this 20<sup>th</sup> day of November , 2019.



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