



REPÚBLICA DE MOÇAMBIQUE

MINISTÉRIO DA TERRA E AMBIENTE (MTA)

MINISTRY OF LAND AND ENVIRONMENT



NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION FOR CONSERVATION AREAS (ANAC)

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



1. Introduction

Mozambique was included as one of the 8 countries identified as of Secondary concern by the CITES Standing Committee (CS71). Various evidences shows that the country is identified as a transit route for illegal trafficking of rhinoceros (*Rhinocerotidae spp.*) horns and elephant (*Loxodonta africana*) ivory, constituting a challenges that is negatively affecting these species populations as well as other wildlife resources particularly, those that have a very high market value of their products and derivatives.

During SC66 Mozambique was requested to develop a National Rhino Action Plan this is part of the obligations that secondary concern countries regarding the illegal ivory trade have to fulfill. Mozambique is among those countries of secondary concern.

Mozambique has developed the following NIRAP which was approved by the Minister of Land and Environment for the period 2020-2022 in compliance with recommendations made by the CITES Standing Committee (SC71).

Progress Report of the implementation of the NIRAP

The country has progressed several steps ahead with implementing the NIRAP, because, the capacity to deal with wildlife crimes and law enforcement activities against illegal trade of rhino, ivory and other wildlife products and derivatives has been strengthening in the country.

Activities performed under the implementation of NIRAP comprised the training of magistrates (judgers and public prosecutors), Criminal Investigation Police, ANAC staff, Rangers, Customs, Immigration staff, Environmental Protection Police and some members of local communities on subjects related to wildlife legislation including CITES and Crime Scene management. Activities also concentrated on assisting the Public Prosecutors with in-depth investigations of environmental crime related cases. Furthermore, joint patrols along suspected transport routes such as road, terrestrial borders, markets, and airports in Mozambique were instituted as well as the cooperation with other countries such as South Africa, Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Malawi and Zambia established. ANAC has recruited two lawyers who are working in partnership with national and international organization which work on conservation of biological resources; upgrading of infrastructures and provision of equipment for law enforcement including kits to ensure a sustainable management of rhino horns and ivory stockpiles (Ivory Kit) and other wildlife specimens

However, 2020 was of great challenges for the conservation sector in fighting against illegal exploitation of forest and wildlife resources in conservation areas as a result of the greater demand for these products, particular in the Asian market. As to control poaching and enhance the positive recovery of the elephant population in northern Mozambique, particular the Niassa Special Reserve, that was greatly affected by elephant poaching up to the beginning of 2018, the Government temporarily suspended the issuing of hunting quota and licenses for elephant and has deployed special defense forces, hence, the results has been zero (no) registration of elephant death due to ivory poaching activities for about two consecutive years as from mid-2018 in Gorongosa National Park and Niassa Special Reserve respectively. Regrettably it was reported in NSR one elephant carcass resulted from poaching in July 2021.

Generally, in terms of illegal activities regarding rhino and elephant poaching and trafficking of their products, according to the assessment of our internal reports covering the entire conservation areas network in Mozambique, there was a large reduction in terms of rhino poaching as compared with the situation in 2018, taking into consideration that there from 2018 to 2021 there were 10 rhino carcasses observed in the ground, namely: in 2018 – 5 animals, in 2019 – 4 animals, in 2020 – 1 animal and in 2021 – 0 animals. It must be underlined here that all 10 rhinos that were killed were not dehorned. The drop in lost rhinos is attributed to the routine dehorning that was started in 2020.

Other efforts in the Niassa Special Reserve including the implementation of the second phase of the Monitoring of Illegal Killing of Elephant (MIKE) Project, financed by the European Union with the amount of 610,000 Euros have also contributed to the sharp reduction in elephant poaching and the improvements in the law enforcement. Generally, this project aims to generate reliable and impartial data on the status and trends in the illegal killing of African and Asian elephant populations. Also Awareness and sensitization campaigns are ongoing through TV, radio broadcasting, fixed and mobile billboards, and co-branding (influencers, market leaders) and community debates about the illegal wildlife trade and the negative impacts to the socio-economic and environmental systems with topics such as, “illegal hunting steals from all of us”).

Furthermore, the following programs enabled important progress with the implementation of the NIRAP: Transboundary Natural Resources Use and Protection Program, SADC Facility

for Agriculture and Natural Resources (FANR), Tourism Development Programme, SADC Law Enforcement and Anti-Poaching (LEAP) strategy.

It should be mentioned that in the period 2021-2022 six crimes proceeded to trial and the judgement decided severe sentences (2 to 16 years prison) these poachers involved in poaching of elephant.

For the the implementation of NIRAP in Mozambique, ANAC worked in collaboration with cooperation partners, such as WWF, USAID-Biodiversity, VUKANOW, UNODC, SPEED+, Wildlife Conservation Society - Mozambique, US Forest Service, Supreme Court, AWF, Mozambique Wildlife Alliance, Peace Parks Foundation, Biofund, European Union, United Kingdom, Carr Foundation, Wild Aid, United States Fish and Wildlife Services, World Bank, Mozambique Wildlife Alliance (MWA), and relevant government institutions.

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Pillar	Action	Baselines (B) and indicators (I)	Milestones	Responsible national agency	Cost, funding availability and needs	Progress
Legislation and regulations	1. Conduct a review of wildlife crime cases (Law 5/2017) before court to identify measures to improve successful prosecution rate, taking stock from the Rapid Reference Manual for investigators and prosecutors on wildlife crime.	B: The 2019 prosecution rate I: At least a 10% rise in the wildlife crime prosecution rate.	M1: 02/2021 Request for assistance in conducting the review prepared M2: 04/2021 Pending the results of M1 relevant review team/specialists chosen. M3:06/2021 Draft Review completed. M4: 07/2021 Consultations with all relevant stakeholders on the review results completed. M5: 08/2021 Recommendations to address gaps and improve successful prosecution rate drafted including Standard Operating Procedures. M6: 12/2021 Recommendations to address gaps and improve successful prosecution rate agreed and being implemented.	ANAC/PGR	Indicative Costs: 60,000 US\$ Funding to be secured: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A request for assistance will be addressed to UNODC office in Mozambique Not applicable: <input type="checkbox"/>	In September 2021, was conducted a course on training for 27 trainers (20 men and 7 women) of judges on wildlife crime based on the manual for training and support for magistrates, the Law of Protection Conservation and Use of the Biological Diversity (Law 5/2017 of 12/2017), the Criminal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code. The training included theoretical-practical subject and field visits to Limpopo National Park.
	2. Analyse the immigration legislation	B:The Immigration Law no. 5/93 of 28th	M1: 12/2020	SENAMI /	Indicative Costs:	

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	of Mozambique to ascertain if penalties for violation of the current immigration legislation are adequate to punish illegal activities related to wildlife crime.	<p>December</p> <p>I: Final report of the analysis submitted</p> <p>The Immigration Law no. 5/93 of 28th December is, if considered needed based on the findings of the analyses, reviewed and updated.</p>	<p>Request for assistance in conducting the analysis prepared</p> <p>M2: 02/2021</p> <p>Pending the results of M1 relevant review team/specialists chosen.</p> <p>M3: 06/2021</p> <p>First draft of analysis ready for discussion among relevant stakeholders.</p> <p>M4: 09/2021</p> <p>Final report of the analysis submitted.</p> <p>M5: 06/2022</p> <p>If considered needed and appropriate based on the findings of the analysis, the Immigration Law no. 5/93 of 28th December is reviewed and updated.</p>	ANAC	<p>50,000 US\$</p> <p>Funding to be secured: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>A request for assistance will be addressed to UNODC Office in Mozambique</p> <p>Not applicable: <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>The immigration legislation prevails the same. In collaboration with another institutions and force (Police) was strengthened to work together as to clarify cases involving wildlife crimes we raised.</p> <p>The immigration sector suggested to keep the immigration as is and instead establish mechanisms of collaboration.</p>
National level enforcement action and inter-agency collaboration	1. Consolidation of APCOC (Joint Unit (ANAC / PPRMNA for anti-poaching coordination) in the Greater Lebombo Conservancy, including: a) Establishment of	<p>B: APCOC established and operational</p> <p>I: a) APCOC-3 established b) APCOC Headquarters built and operational</p>	<p>M1: 12/2020</p> <p>Headquarters for APCOC 1 and 2 (Central and south GLC) built and equipment secured.</p> <p>M2: 12/2021</p> <p>APCOC-3 established</p>	ANAC / PPRMNA	<p>Indicative Costs:</p> <p>This is part of a more comprehensive project submitted to the UKAid Illegal Wildlife</p>	<p>Currently APCOC comprises of 12 forces designed Resources and Environmental protection Police (PREP) 50 Field Ranger which have a direct collaboration National Park through WhatsApp Platform, CMO meetings</p>

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on	APCOC-3 in the North of Gaza Province; and b) Establishment of APCOC Headquarters in Magude-Capitine; c) Finalization and implementation of the GLC Security Plan and the KNP, LNP, GLC Joint Security Plan	c) GLC Security Plan finalized and implemented.	M3: 12/2020 Funding to be secured for personnel of APCOC 2 Headquarters and procuring relevant equipment. M4: 06/2021 Finalization and implementation of the Evaluation of the GLC Security Plan and the KNP, LNP, GLC Joint Security Plan		Trade Challenge Fund Round 7.	At APCOC there were placed and modified to dormitories, two containers and one park home, installed a security system, placed a peripheral security fence (100x100m), investment included equipment (computers, printers, furniture, materials. This infrastructure is fundamental for communication with GLC and Kruger Park to tackle wildlife crime.
	2. Establishment of a Port Control Special Joint Unit at the Maputo Port and an Airport Control Special Joint Unit for Air-Cargo at the Maputo Airport as implementation of the UNODC/WCO Container Control Program and relevant training.	B: Theoretical and practical training carried out in 2019	M1: 08/2020 CITES Training Online Session carried out	DGA/ANAC /PRN/SERNIC	Costs: FUNDED BY UNODC/WCO	I: Port and Airport Control Special Joint Units fully operational M2: 09/2020 Physical Offices in Port and Airport refurbished and equipped M3: 10/2020 Port and Airport Control Special Joint Units fully operational There is one functional joint unit at Maputo International Airport composed of ANAC rangers with a Dog Unit, a Wildlife Environmental Protection Police, Transport and Control Police and Criminal Investigation Police. Trained 132 staff (Immigration, customs, Environmental Protection Police, Criminal Investigation Police, and Port and Airport Control Police) and disseminated 100 leaflets and 70 posters of products of biodiversity species, illegally trafficked through ports and airports of Mozambique particularly in the southern province of Mozambique, South of Mozambique. Conducted awareness campaigns to civil society and members on CITES regulation and last report of Trade in Illegal wildlife trade in Mozambique and SADC region at the Wildlife forum (FOFABRAVIA)

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	3. Intelligence-based prevention and action against trafficking in ivory and rhino horn in coordination with SERNIC	<p>B: Target of 50 Intelligence driven operations in 2019 (surpassed)</p> <p>I: No. of Intelligence driven operations/year carried out by newly established Investigation Units.</p>	<p>M1: 12/2020 Establishment of an investigation unit in Maputo and in Nacala to gather intelligence on international trafficking networks.</p> <p>M2: 3/2021 Investigation Units fully operational</p>	ANAC/SERNIC	<p>Implemented by WCS Mozambique</p> <p>From 06/2021:</p> <p>Indicative Costs: 100,000 US\$</p> <p>Funding to be secured: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Request for technical and financial support will be submitted to relevant partners and donors</p>	<p>There is collaboration between SERNIC and ANAC provinces, this collaborative work resulted in confiscation of 72kg of rhino horns corresponding to 50 units that were found in 2 packages of marine products.</p> <p>Through Intelligence and Investigation 165 arrests were undertaken against 165 poachers, of which 15 were arrested. Among those, 5 poachers were arrested in collaboration with private force concession. These operations included the identification of detained suspects which resulted in 5 convictions and confiscation of 7 high –calibre weapons with 22 magazines and 6 silencer, 7 axes and 3 vehicles.</p> <p>Through the Intelligence Unit it was possible to apprehend (4) fake rhino horns.</p>
	<p>4.Capacity Building</p> <p>a) Implementation of the ICCWC Indicator Framework (2 days moderated workshop)</p> <p>b) Capacity building on Scene of Crime Management for officials from ANAC/SERNIC.</p> <p>c) Capacity building for prosecutors (PGR) and investigators (ANAC and SERNIC)</p>	<p>B: Limited experience in wildlife crime counter techniques</p> <p>I: Well established capacity within national agencies responsible for addressing wildlife crime to respond to it.</p>	<p>a) M1: 06/2021 Workshop on the ICCWC Indicator Framework</p> <p>b) M2: 06/2021 Training activities and finalization of the ANAC Training guide for first responders’ officers</p> <p>c) M3: between 09/2020 and 08/2021 depending on COVID-19 restrictions on gathering: - Implementation of activities as may be required to address any recommendations or</p>	ANAC/PGR/PPRMNA/SERNIC/AT-DGA	<p>Costs:</p> <p>Implemented by UNODC Mozambique office with different partners</p>	<p>First responder Manual was elaborated and is being translated, currently awaiting for formal approval.</p> <p>, Conducted In September 2021, a course on training for judges on wildlife crime based on the manual for training and support for magistrates, the Law of Protection Conservation and Use of the Biological Diversity (Law 5/2017 of 11/2017), the Criminal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code. The training included theoretical-practical subjects and field visits to Limpopo National Park (Same as reported in progress report).</p> <p>b) Conducted five training sessions of a total of 92 officers from the Criminal Investigation Police (SERNIC), Environmental Protection, Prosecutors and Judges on Crime Management;</p>

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	<p>d) Capacity building for Judges to raise the awareness and knowledge of wildlife and forest crimes.</p> <p>e) Implementation of measures to prevent corruption and support institutional strengthening of wildlife authorities.</p> <p>f) Raising stakeholder's awareness on the nature of transnational organized crime affecting wildlife and forest resources.</p>		<p>findings resulting from Indicator Framework implementation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support PGR in convening Wildlife prosecutors meeting-stocktaking on Rapid Reference Manual implementation - At least 3 Rapid Reference Manual training for prosecutors and investigators conducted. - Financial investigations conducted on selected cases allocated to ANAC enforcement. <p>d) M4: 12/2020</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Finalization and launch of Bench Book with Mozambique Supreme Court lead - Training for Judges on Bench Book (could be postponed to take place on 2021 depending on COVID-19 restrictions and the coordination with the Supreme Court). <p>e) M5: 12/2020 – 12/2021</p> <p>Implementation of</p>			<p>Elaborated a guiding manual on Crime Scene Management for SERNIC, Rangers, Prosecutors, Immigration Service and Environmental Police Protection.</p> <p>Elaborated a report and action plan (strategy) on corruption at the source of criminal action;</p>

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			corruption risk mitigation measures. f) Cross-cutting activity on all capacity building actions: Mainstreaming organized crime issues in capacity building activities			
	5. Strengthening the collaboration with National Police of Mozambique (PRM) in countering wildlife trafficking a) MINT and the PRM General Command to issue a statement to the PRM Provincial Commands about the legitimacy, function and need for coordination, communication and collaboration with the ANAC Enforcement Unit and inspectors of the National Agency for	B: PRM involvement in tackling wildlife trafficking needs to be strengthened I:PRM fully engaged in work to address wildlife trafficking and Joint Forces Units operational.	a) M1: 01/2021 Preparation of the Statement/Instructions of the MINT/PRM General Command M2: 02/2021 Statement/Instructions of MINT/PRM General Command delivered to PRM Provincial Commands b) M1: 02/2021 Meetings between ANAC/AQUA on the preparation of the legislative dossier	MINT/MTA/ANAC/PRM/AQUA	Indicative Costs: 300,000 US\$ Funding to be secured: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Request for technical and financial support will be submitted to relevant partners and donors Not applicable: <input type="checkbox"/>	a) There is a growing collaboration between the General Command of MINT in relation to the management of the biological resources in and outside the Protected Areas; b) Legislation on wildlife and sustainable use is being shared with relevant institutions to ensure that MINT. ANAC does participated in the implementation of the newly training of Environmental Protection Police as well as promote short training to the Environmental Protection Police. c) Through the Park Warden of Protected Areas of Mozambique, there have been regular meetings to share information on legislation and management processes in their respective jurisdictions; The same is done with communities

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	<p>Environmental Quality Control (AQUA).</p> <p>b) ANAC and AQUA to prepare a dossier of the applicable legislation as well as the laws that regulate the Protection, Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity to be handed over to the provincial PRM commands through PRM General Command.</p> <p>c) Meetings to be promoted at the level of the provincial and district PRM commands to disseminate knowledge on the applicable legislation, institutions and mandates on wildlife crime.</p> <p>d) The process of formation of Joint Forces Units (ANAC, PRM, AQUA) based in</p>		<p>M2: 03/2021 Legislative dossier handed over to PRM General Command for distribution</p> <p>c)</p> <p>M1: 07/2021 Meetings held at provincial and district level to disseminate the legislative dossier.</p> <p>d)</p> <p>M1: 01/2021 High level Meeting MINT/MTA/ANAC/PRM to initiate process to form Joint Forces Units (ANAC, PRM, AQUA)</p> <p>M2: 02/ 2021 Draft agreement shared between relevant institutions</p> <p>M3: 07/ 2021 Final agreement being for implemented</p>			<p>d) There is a joint force between ANAC working similarly as APCOC inside Protected Areas and when deemed necessary and District Police join the joint force;</p> <p>e)</p> <p>f) At least 20 officers (SERVIC and ANAC) investigation technics on wildlife trafficking</p>

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	the Conservation Areas to be initiated and implemented to act outside of these against environmental crime with the capacity for inter-provincial action, under the coordination and logistical support of ANAC.					
	6. Dehorning of Rhinos in GLC and LNP with the aim of discouraging their poaching.	<p>B: No. of Dehorned rhinos in 2019</p> <hr/> <p>I: Annual No. of dehorned rhinos. Annual No. of poaching attacks Annual No. of dehorned rhinos lost</p>	<p>M1: These is no date indicated because the number of dehorned rhinos is varying for year to year and cannot be disclosed for security reasons: the milestones for this action are equal to the number of dehorned rhinos conducted in the private concessions forming the GLC M2: 06/2021</p> <p>Preliminary analyses of dehorning impacts on poaching trends.</p>	ANAC/MOZ PARKS	<p>Indicative Costs: USD 10.000 per dehorned rhino Funding to be secured: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>Request for technical and financial support will be submitted to relevant partners and donors</p>	<p>With technical assistance and collaboration Mozambican Wildlife Alliance (MWA), 36 Rhinos were Dehorned (8 rhinos in 2019; 9 rhinos in 2020; 19 rhinos in 2021) and their trophies delivered to the MWA for registration and storage in the maximum-security warehouse in Maputo; In process elaboration the national black rhino conservation and management strategy; For these activities, funding was secured by MWA through the Rhino recovery fund.</p> <p>Since the beginning of Dehorning in November 2019 there has been no registration of rhino mortality due poaching in Mozambique. From 2018 to 2020, 10 of not dehorned rhinos were killed (10 rhinos in 2018; 4 rhinos in 2019; 1 rhino in 2020) 9 rhinos in 2021).</p>
	7. Rhinoceros monitoring at GLC	B: i) There are no rhinos tagged at present	M1: 10/2020 Installation of complete SigFox base station on	ANAC / MOZPARKS	Costs: USD 150.000 of which USD 73.000 were	Daily surveillance flights (every morning and sometimes in the afternoon) in Sabie Game Park and Karingani Game Reserve. The SigFox base station Network is not functioning a

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	using location devices.	<p>ii) There are no Mozambican biologists and veterinarians that are capacitated and trained at present</p> <p>I: a) Number of Rhinos tagged at the end of the project</p> <p>b) Annual Number of Mozambican biologists and veterinarians are capacitated and trained</p>	<p>Sabie Game Park for monitoring and research</p> <p>M2: 05/2021</p> <p>Rhino and predators tagging</p> <p>M3: 08/2021</p> <p>Mozambican biologists and veterinarians are capacitated and trained;</p>		<p>secured to cover Milestone 1 and part of Milestone 2</p> <p>Funding secured through:</p> <p>a) Dallas Safari Club Foundation (DCSF)</p> <p>b) BIOFUND/BCI Bank</p> <p>Funding for Milestone 3 needs to be secured (77,000 US\$).</p>	<p>no animal tag on SPG</p> <p>; 5 Vets being 1 from ANAC and other 4 from MWA, trained on rhino dehorning subject;</p>
International and regional enforcement collaboration	1. Continue the collaboration with South Africa on the Implementation of the MOU on Biodiversity between Mozambique and South Africa	<p>B: MZ/ZA Joint Management Committee (JMC) actions implemented</p>	<p>M1: 03/2021</p> <p>Final Draft of updated Joint Operations Protocol (JOP) and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) ready for discussion between relevant national (MZ/ZA) agencies</p> <p>M2: 06/2021</p>	ANAC/South Africa Gov./ Private Sector GLC/	<p>Costs: Implemented by several partners such as PPF, WCS, Khetha project (WWF), Resilient Waters, through a series of projects funded by several donors</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In process the designing of elephant M framework at the GLTFCA; • Monthly security meeting between Limpopo Park and Kruger are conducted; • Conducted four (4) Joint Park Management (JPMC); • Regular coordination and intelligence sharing between ANAC and Wildlife M Authority in South Africa (SANParks)
		<p>I: Approved, updated Joint Operations Protocol (JOP) and Standard Operating</p>	<p>Joint Operations Protocol (JOP) and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) approved by MZ</p>		<p>Not applicable: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	

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		Procedures (SOPs) in place and being implemented. Law enforcement personnel (Field and Section Rangers) in South Africa and Mozambique proficient in the updated procedures	and ZA. M3: 10/2021 Field training of law enforcement personnel in KNP, LNP and the GLC for implementation of the new JOP and associated SOPs			
	2. Continue the implementation of the MOU with VIETNAM	B: No records of requests for assistance on investigation of wildlife trafficking cases I: No.- of requests for assistance on investigation of wildlife trafficking cases received and processed.	M1: 06/2021 Establish a framework and roadmap on requests for assistance in wildlife trafficking cases. M2: 06/2021 Transnational wildlife cases are listed and information and intelligence shared by parties M3: 12/2021 Scaled up collaboration reviewed and further measures for increased interaction considered and implemented	ANAC	Costs: Implemented by WCS through projects funded by United States of America and United Kingdom Governments. Not applicable: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	In the scope of implementation of the MoU, 3 traffickers detained, being 2 in Vietnam and 1 in Mozambique; Mozambique and Vietnam continue regular exchange of information regarding poaching and intelligence. Conducted online training modules to strengthen Government for investigation into transnational wildlife trafficking between Mozambique and Viet Nam
	3. Continue the implementation of the	B: Existing Agreement between	M1: 12/2021 at least 2 meetings held at local	ANAC/ Governments	Indicative Costs:	Joint funding proposal between Mozambique and Tanzania the Niassa Selous Transboundary Landscape was submitted

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	MOU with Tanzania	<p>Mozambique and Tanzania</p> <p>I: No. of meetings held in 2021-2022 and joint or collaborative activities implemented as a result of this interaction.</p>	<p>level in 2021</p> <p>M2: At least one meeting held at National level in 2021</p> <p>M3: At least one cross border program implemented in 2021</p>	of Niassa and Cabo Delgado Provinces	<p>100,000 US\$</p> <p>Funding to be secured: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Request for technical and financial support will be submitted to relevant partners and donors jointly with the TZ Gov.</p>	<p>SADC Financial Facility, awaiting for response;</p> <p>At least four (4) collaboration meeting were held in of the Joint Funding Proposal as well as to discuss th develop a Strategic Integrated Development Plan (SI</p>
Outreach, public awareness and education	1. Develop and approve the Community Based Natural Resources Management (CBNRM) National Policy and Implementation Strategy	<p>B: There is no CBRNM Policy at the National Level.</p> <p>I: National CBRNM Policy and Implementation Strategy developed, approved and being implemented.</p>	<p>M1: 02/2021 Funding secured to develop a National CBRNM Policy and Implementation Strategy</p> <p>M2: 04/2021 First draft of the Policy and Implementation Strategy completed.</p> <p>M3: 05/2021 A series of participatory meetings are convened countrywide to discuss the CBRNM Policy and Implementation Strategy</p> <p>M4: 12/2021 CBRNM Policy and Implementation Strategy finalized and adopted by the Council of Ministers.</p>	ANAC/MTA	<p>Indicative Costs: 500,000 US\$</p> <p>Funding to be secured: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Request for technical and financial support will be submitted to relevant partners and donors.</p>	<p>ANAC is in process of developing a Community D Strategy in and around Protected Areas in Moza 2023-2032;</p>

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	2. Implement a well-targeted and evidence-based national communication campaign by engaging key audience groups and targeting the need to curb illegal trade in wildlife with emphasis on elephants and rhinos.	<p>B: Communication strategy developed with clear indicators and milestones</p>	<p>M1: 10/2020 Radio programs on the Law of Conservation in Mozambique. M2: 06/2021 500 people participated in the Program of visits to Parks and Reserves M3: 09/2021 45 Billboards mounted countrywide M4: 12/2021 Road Show in buffer zones</p>	ANAC	<p>Costs: Elaboration of the Strategy and Campaign “Poaching steals from all of us” 140.000 USD funded by USAID through WILDAID M1 to M4 Indicative Cost: 400,000 US\$ Funding to be secured <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Request for technical and financial support will be submitted to relevant partners and donors.</p>	<p>ANAC developed and approved Communication Strategy to raise awareness to civil society and the rural communities about values and benefits of conservation; The implementation is being done through radio broadcasts, dramas, debates (in studio and in the community) in Portuguese and local languages. In collaboration with primary school and community groups, ANAC established 63 environmental club which in turn is an environmental awareness program to a wide range of schools in respective area; A total of 78 girls benefited from scholarship as strategy to motivate education and respect to environment.;</p>
		<p>I: National communication strategy fully implemented.</p>				<p>Placed three (3) billboards in the Southern of Mozambique (namely: Maputo, Ressano Garcia boarder and Catequil National Park, Maputo National Park); There is a process of installation of other four (4) billboards in the current year 2022 in the Central and Northern part of Mozambique, namely: Sofala, Niassa and Nampula</p>
Reporting	1. Establish a formal Ivory and Rhino Horn Stockpile Management Programme, under the control of ANAC, with Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) that detail the administrative chain of custody and the	<p>B: Inventory and audit of national ivory and rhino horn stockpiles available.</p>	<p>M1: 02/2021 Draft of SOPs ready for discussion between relevant national agencies</p>	ANAC	<p>Costs: Covered under the EU PROMOVE Biodiversidade project</p>	<p>Between 2019 -2021 a total of 1220,5kg corresponding to white tasks and broken pieces and 56,09kg corresponding to rhino horns, were collected and deposited in secured warehouses situated in three different provinces, namely: Northern part of Mozambique (Niassa National Reserve), Central part of Mozambique (Gorongosa National Park), Southern part of Mozambique (Maputo);</p>
		<p>I: Ivory and rhino horn stockpile management system in place, No. of storage facilities improved and 100%</p>	<p>M2: 04/2021 SOPs approved, distributed and implemented</p>			<p>Launched a tender to build three regional warehouses</p>

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Pillar	Action	Baselines (B) and indicators (I)	Milestones	Responsible national agency	Cost, funding availability and needs	Progress
	physical chain of custody for the country's ivory and rhino horn to be effectively executed and sustained at national, provincial and local levels, including the strengthening of storage facilities.	.reporting to ETIS on ivory seizures	countrywide. M3: 07/2021 Training on the Ivory and Rhino Horn Stockpile Management System to relevant officers in selected Conservation Areas including MIKE/MIKES sites. M4: 08/2021 Stockpile Management Officer posted at ANAC HQ with approved Terms of References to a) maintain the Ivory and Rhino Horn stockpile and relevant Database and b) Functioning of the Ivory and Rhino Horn Stockpile Management System M5: 10/2021 Countrywide improvement of storage facilities as described in the ANAC report on Stockpile Management. M6: 10/2021 100 % reporting to ETIS on ivory seizures.			Central and South; All Ivory resulting of poaching and human wildlife or natural death have been recorded in a database and stored in warehouses accordingly. Shared information regarding the white tasks with Elephant Protection Initiative Foundation (IEP) conducting training of stockpile management system to 7 ANAC
2. Elephant		B: a) No current Elephant Management	a)	ANAC	Indicative Costs:	An updated draft was produced

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Pillar	Action	Baselines (B) and indicators (I)	Milestones	Responsible national agency	Cost, funding availability and needs	Progress
	<p>Management</p> <p>a) Finalisation of the National Elephant Management and Action Plan including Regional Plans</p> <p>b) Conduct aerial surveys of elephant and other wildlife at least every 3/4 years.</p>	<p>Plan in force</p> <p>b) The 2018 Elephant and other wildlife aerial survey</p> <hr/> <p>I:</p> <p>a) Updated Elephant Management Action Plan approved at Ministerial level and implemented nationally and regionally.</p> <p>b) Elephant and other wildlife aerial surveys carried out regularly</p>	<p>M1: 10/2020 Drafting team formed to revise and update the Action Plan and related Regional Plans.</p> <p>M2: 03/2021 Final draft of the Action Plan and related Regional Plans completed.</p> <p>M4: 06/2021 Action Plan and related Regional Plans finalized and approved at Ministerial level.</p> <p>b)</p> <p>M1: 03/2021 Preparation of the survey outline and request for funding for the designated survey areas</p> <p>M2: 8/2021 Funding Secured and tenders launched.</p> <p>M3: 07/2022 Surveys started.</p>		<p>Funding to be secured: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>a) 150,000 US\$</p> <p>b) 1,500,000 US\$</p> <p>Request for technical and financial support will be submitted to relevant partners and donors.</p>	<p>The aerial census conducted in 2018 is within the time frame and is still valid;</p>

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Abbreviations

ANAC – National Administration for Conservation Areas
APCOC - Anti-Poaching Coordination and Operations Centre
AQUA - National Agency for Environmental Quality Control
AT – Autoridade Tributaria - Direção Geral Alfândegas (Tax Authority- Directorate of Customs)
CITES - Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
GLC – Greater Lebombo Conservancy
GLTFCA - Great Limpopo Trans-frontier Conservation Area
KNP – Kruger National Park
LNP – Limpopo National Park
MINT - Ministry of Interior
MTA - Ministério da Terra e Ambiente-Ministry of Land and Environment (formerly MITADER)
MOZPARKS - MozParks Initiative
MWA - Mozambique wildlife alliance
NIRAP - National Rhino and Ivory Action Plan
PGR - Procuradoria General da Republica – Prosecutor General of the Republic
PPF -Peace Parks Foundation
PRM - Polícia da República de Moçambique (MZ Police)
PPRMNA - Polícia de Proteção dos Recursos Naturais e Meio Ambiente (Environmental Police)
SC –Standing Committee of CITES
SENAMI - Serviço Nacional de Migração (National Immigration Service)
SERNIC - Serviço Nacional de Investigação Criminal (National Criminal Investigation Service)
TFCA – Trans-frontier Conservation Areas
UNODC – United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
WCO- World Customs Organisation
WCS – Wildlife Conservation Society
ZA – South Africa

Consultations with relevant actors

Due to COVID-19 restrictions face to face meetings have been extremely limited. Several agencies participated in the development of this NIRAP and a joint meeting (face to face and remote) was held on 18 August 2020 between ANAC and the following agencies: AQUA, AT-DGA, PGR, PPRMNA, PRM, SENAMI and SERNIC. The meeting endorsed the Draft NIRAP and agreed that its implementation should start as soon as the CITES Secretariat would have assessed its adequacy. On 21 August 2020, the CITES Secretariat sent a number of comments and suggestions on the Draft NIRAP and informed ANAC that once these comments and suggestions have been addressed the Secretariat would be able to accept the NIRAP as ‘adequate’. This NIRAP addresses all the comments and suggestions received by the CITES Secretariat.

NIRAP approval

This NIRAP is approved in accordance with the provisions of Step 2, paragraph a) 3. iii) of the *Guidelines to the National Ivory Action Plans Process*, contained in Annex 3 to Resolution Conf. 10.10 (Rev. CoP18) on *Trade in elephant specimens*, as adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, taking into consideration recommendation p) iii) A to C agreed by the CITES Standing Committee at SC70 (Summary Records page 33), and the findings in the ETIS report prepared for CITES CoP18.

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Maputo 4th March 2022.

Annex 1 - Background Information on the actions of the NIRAP of Mozambique 2020-2022

Pillar	Action	Background information
Legislation and regulations	1. Conduct a review of wildlife crime cases (Law 5/2017) before court to identify measures to improve successful prosecution rate, taking stock from the Rapid Reference Manual for investigators and prosecutors on wildlife crime.	<p>A Rapid Reference Manual was developed with the support of USAID and UNODC to assist prosecutors in the investigation and prosecutions of wildlife crimes, including step-by-step guidance for the prosecution of 90 wildlife-related crimes. Distribution of the manual, along with training to 70 enforcement officials, resulted in a 26 percent increase in the number of wildlife crimes being prosecuted in Niassa, Gorongosa, and Limpopo conservation areas.</p> <p>There is a clear improvement on the conviction rate and the sentences. In the period 2015-2020(after the entry into force of the 2014 law) more than 100 cases resulted in convictions. Overall in the country there were 541 cases in court with detention of 598 individuals of which 62% were convicted. Unfortunately, is still not possible to give more details of the convictions since this data is handled by the PGR and Courts. ANAC and PGR are working on a joint information system to allow for a better analysis of the prosecution and conviction rates.</p>
	2. Analyse the immigration legislation of Mozambique to ascertain if penalties for violation of the current immigration legislation are adequate to punish illegal activities related to wildlife crime.	According to the 2016 ICCWC/UNODC Mission report to Mozambique there could be some gaps in the immigration legislation of Mozambique. This action aims at verifying the existence of any gaps that could facilitate illegal activities related to wildlife especially in view of the recent legislative reforms in the area of wildlife conservation.
National level enforcement action and inter-agency collaboration	1. Consolidation of APCOC (Joint Unit (ANAC / PPRMNA for anti-poaching coordination) in the Greater Lebombo Conservancy, including: a) Establishment of APCOC-3 in the North of Gaza Province; and b) Establishment of APCOC 1 and 2 Headquarters in Magude-Capitine; c) Finalization and implementation of the GLC Security Plan and the KNP, LNP, GLC Joint Security Plan	<p>APCOC stands for Anti-Poaching Coordination and Operations Centre. It is a joint tactical unit, established in 2018, to counter poaching inside and outside the private concessions – (Hunting concessions & game farms) in the Greater Lebombo Conservancy (GLC), bordering Kruger National Park in South Africa, put in place by ANAC (National Administration of Conservation Areas and the environmental police (Policia de Protecção dos Recursos Naturais e Meio Ambiente –PPRMNA). It is divided in 3 Units (North, Central and South GLC) of which 2 are operational. The GLC is incorporated into the adjoining Great Limpopo Transfrontier Conservation Area (GLTFCA). The GLTFCA straddles the borders of Mozambique, South Africa and Zimbabwe and consolidates almost 100 000km² of some of the most established wildlife areas in southern Africa. The area is crucial for Rhino conservation in Mozambique and South Africa and hosts important populations of other species such as Lion, Leopard, Elephant, Cheetah and Wild Dog. APCOC coordinates the activities with the management and protection of private concessions and supports their anti-poaching teams in law enforcement. APCOC is formed by ANAC staff, it has a field coordinator and selected elements of the police and enforce the law under the supervision of the local commander of the PPRMNA and Provincial Inspector of the Police and Director of Protection and Law Enforcement of ANAC. APCOC at present is temporarily housed in the facilities of the hunting concessions of Sabie Game Park and Massintonto in the GLC. From January to June 2020 APCOC reduced incursion by 66%, having</p>

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<i>Pillar</i>	<i>Action</i>	<i>Background information</i>
		<p>registered 57 incursions, comparing with the same period of 2019 when a total of 110 incursions was registered. In the same period of 2020, APCOC arrested 11 suspects among poachers and elephant tusk traffickers, and seized 4 hunting rifles, 2 rhino horns, 1 vehicle and 1 motorbike.</p>
	<p>2. Establishment of a Port Control Special Joint Unit at the Maputo Port and an Airport Control Special Joint Unit for Air-Cargo at the Maputo Airport as implementation of the UNODC/WCO Container Control Program and relevant training.</p>	<p>The Government of Mozambique officially approved in 2019 the “Maputo Roadmap” of UNODC engagement in the country for the years to come. The Roadmap focuses on specific areas of policy development and technical assistance related to the priorities of the Government of Mozambique in strengthening its criminal justice system, which are in line with the priorities set by the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and the UN Sustainable Development Goals. The Government of Norway has provided significant resources for the implementation of the RoadMap.</p> <p>Part of the “Maputo Roadmap” is devoted to the fight against wildlife crime and the Container Control Programme (CCP) is a joint initiative delivered by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the World Customs Organization (WCO) with a mission to assist countries in enhancing border and trade supply chain security by establishing dedicated multi-agency Port Control Units aiming at strengthening detection and interdiction efforts to target trafficking of wildlife and forest products</p> <p>UNODC and WCO have been developing training sessions in 2019 in Mozambique aimed at the establishment of a Port Control Special Joint Unit at the Maputo Port and an Airport Control Special Joint Unit for Air-Cargo at the Maputo Airport. 21 officers for the Port of Maputo PCU and 15 officers for the airport ACCU were trained.</p>

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Pillar	Action	Background information
	<p>3. <i>Intelligence-based prevention and action against trafficking in wildlife with emphasis on ivory and rhino horn in coordination with SERNIC.</i></p>	<p><i>In 2019, ANAC developed Counter trafficking intelligence driven operations. At national level 62 intelligence driven operations were carried out most against ivory and pangolin and Rhino horn. Of those 60 operations resulted in different wildlife specimen seizures. In 2019 Intelligence driven operations in the Rhino area (Maputo and Gaza provinces) resulted in 10 arrests, seizure of 16 weapons of high caliber (.375 and .458) 2 rhino horns and 120 kg of Ivory. Eight (8) traffickers were sentenced to 12-16 years in prison. In the first semester of 2020 there were 20 arrests (5 sentenced 15 to go to court) 15 high caliber rifles seized (.375), 4 rhino horns 2 tusks and 2 vehicles.</i></p> <p><i>ANAC is establishing with the support of WCS through funding from INL and GIZ a investigation unit in Maputo (4 personnel with 2 investigators) and in Nacala (2 with 1 investigator) to gather intelligence on international trafficking networks</i></p>
	<p>4. <i>Capacity Building</i></p> <p>a) <i>Implementation of the ICCWC Indicator Framework (2 days moderated workshop)</i></p> <p>b) <i>Capacity building on Scene of Crime Management for officials from ANAC/SERNIC.</i></p> <p>c) <i>Capacity building for prosecutors (PGR) and investigators (ANAC and SERNIC)</i></p> <p>d) <i>Capacity building for Judges to raise the awareness and knowledge of wildlife and forest crimes.</i></p> <p>e) <i>Implementation of measures to prevent corruption and support institutional strengthening of wildlife authorities.</i></p> <p>f) <i>Raising stakeholder's awareness on the nature of transnational organized crime affecting wildlife and forest resources.</i></p>	<p><i>Implemented by UNODC Office in Mozambique.</i></p> <p><i>See Action 2 under Pillar - National level enforcement action and inter-agency collaboration on the UNODC work in Mozambique</i></p>
	<p>5. <i>Strengthening the collaboration with National Police of Mozambique in countering wildlife trafficking</i></p>	<p><i>This action is aimed at strengthening the collaboration of PRM with ANAC and AQUA at the national local and district level.</i></p>

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<i>Pillar</i>	<i>Action</i>	<i>Background information</i>
	<p>a) MINT and the PRM General Command to issue a statement/instruction to the PRM Provincial Commands about the legitimacy, function and need for coordination, communication and collaboration with the ANAC Enforcement Unit and inspectors of the National Agency for Environmental Quality Control (AQUA).</p> <p>b) ANAC and AQUA to prepare a dossier of the applicable legislation as well as the laws that regulate the Protection, Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity to be handed over to the provincial PRM commands through PRM General Command.</p> <p>c) Meetings to be promoted at the level of the provincial and district PRM commands to disseminate knowledge on the applicable legislation, institutions and mandates on wildlife crime.</p> <p>d) The process of formation of Joint Forces Units (ANAC, PRM, AQUA) based in the Conservation Areas to be initiated and implemented to act outside of these against environmental crime with the capacity for inter-provincial action, under the coordination and logistical support of ANAC.</p>	
	<p>6. Dehorning of Rhinos in GLC and LNP with the aim of discouraging</p>	<p>Dehorning of rhinos present in Sabie Game Park, Greater Lebombo Conservancy (GLC), under a strict protocol approved by ANAC has been carried out in 2019. A data base is kept separately</p>

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<i>Pillar</i>	<i>Action</i>	<i>Background information</i>
	<i>their poaching.</i>	<p><i>for the harvested horns.</i></p> <p><i>The activities related to the dehorning of rhinos are the following:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>1. Rhino location and identification in the GLC area;</i> <i>2. Preparation and positioning of the field team, veterinary team and helicopter.</i> <i>3. Anesthetize the selected rhinos.</i> <i>4. Check the rhino's well-being and cut safely the horns.</i> <i>5. Double-check the rhino's well-being after the operation.</i> <i>6. Constant and long-term tracking and monitoring of rhinos.</i> <p><i>The rhinos targeted by this action are in constant motion and tend to migrate frequently between Kruger National Park and the GLC. This factor can delay and impose more costs to the dehorning of rhinos, since it is difficult to predict when the rhinos will be in the GLC, and to have time to place the specialized veterinary team and the helicopter before the rhinos migrate again.</i></p> <p><i>The dehorning operations were carried out with the presence of the community leaders.</i></p> <p><i>Number of dehorned rhinos is not disclosed for security reasons but is significant. The action is continuing in 2020 and in subsequent years pending the availability of funds.</i></p> <p><i>The range of rhinos to be dehorned varies from 5 to 15 annually.</i></p>
	<i>7. Rhinoceros monitoring at GLC using location devices.</i>	<p><i>In recent years, thanks to the large numbers of Rhino in the South Kruger National Park and the crossing of individuals into the Greater Lebombo Conservancy, numbers have been growing in this area. While these game farms are privately owned and managed especially through safari hunting, the Rhino is a transboundary resource and its protection in Mozambique's responsibility the moment it crosses. A better knowledge of its movements, preferences and behavior will help its better management and protection. By monitoring Rhino movements and the environment preferences, it is expected that the resulting knowledge and creation of domestic capacity will then create the conditions for the better management and range expansion of the Rhino in Mozambique. Eventually, this could represent the beginning of the range expansion of the rhino population in Mozambique (to Banhine and Zinave NP and Maputo SR). This in turn could also be the stepping stone to monitor other vulnerable or endangered species in the area (Lion, Wild Dog, Cheetah, etc.) to increase their knowledge and potentially to increase their range.</i></p> <p><i>Numbers of Rhinos in Sabie Game Park and in the GLC are not disclosed for security reasons.</i></p> <p><i>At the end of the Project, trained Mozambicans are able to monitor and study behavior and ecological preferences of the Rhino population in the Greater Lebombo Conservancy (that spill over from South of Kruger NP) and are equipped with the right tools to support ANAC to</i></p>

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Pillar	Action	Background information
		<i>analyze and expand the range of the Rhino population, in the vicinities of the Greater Lebombo Conservancy (GLC) or even the whole southern part of Mozambique (Zinave, Banhine, Maputo Special Reserve).</i>
International and regional enforcement collaboration	<p>1. Continue the collaboration with South Africa on the Implementation of the MOU on Biodiversity between Mozambique and South Africa</p> <p>a) Revise the procedural and legislative framework for joint operations between South Africa and Mozambique</p> <p>b) Field training of law enforcement personnel in KNP, LNP and the GLC for implementation of the new Protocol and associated SOPs.</p>	<p>The long-standing collaboration and coordination of anti-poaching efforts between South Africa and Mozambique continues to yield success, with regular vehicle and foot patrols, and tracked poacher incursions from Mozambique to Kruger National Park (South Africa).</p> <p>A clear indication of this strengthened collaboration is the trust built between the private concessionaires and security representatives from the GLC and KNP and ongoing information sharing that is leading to successful apprehensions and prevention of wildlife crime.</p> <p>The action aims also at improving the decline in incursions of rhino poaching from Mozambique to South Africa. Between 2018 and 2019, this area had 53 percent decline in incursions of rhino poachers, and lost 47 percent less rhinos.</p> <p>Operation meetings held at least once every 2 months between Limpopo National Park/ APCOC, GLC and Kruger National Park.</p>
	2. Continue the implementation of the MOU with VIETNAM	<p>In 2017 Mozambique and Vietnam signed a Memorandum of Understanding to promote cooperation between the Parties in the field of wildlife trade, management, conservation, protection, and law enforcement, in compliance with CITES, and other relevant legislation and Conventions on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.</p> <p>In 2018, the countries signed a Mutual Legal Assistance for investigation processes entailing variety of crimes including wildlife related crimes</p> <p>Recognizing the similarity of the subjects pertaining the MOU and MLA the countries assumed the need to operationalize those legal instruments. In 2019 the parties agreed to establish a proactive platform for implementation of the agreements by scheduling the first bilateral official meeting involving the following institutions: Attorney General, Wildlife Authorities, Custom and Police Department. A bilateral meeting headed to establish the communication mechanisms and liaison officials and identification of pending cases was first schedule to take place in November 2019 then postponed to earlier 2020 and again cancelled due to outbreak of Covid-19.</p>
	3. Continue the implementation of the MOU with Tanzania	<p>The implementation of the 2015 Agreement on the Coordinated Conservation and Management of the Selous-Niassa Ecosystem between Mozambique and the United Republic of Tanzania is progressing on an ad-hoc basis with excellent contacts and actions between the two countries</p>
Outreach, public awareness and education	1. Develop and approve the Community Based Natural Resources Management (CBNRM) National Policy and Implementation Strategy	<p>At the national level, there is a strong need to develop a complete national institutional framework on CBNRM based also on existing laws and regulations that lays out, inter alia, governance compliance criteria, with emphasis on substantially increased revenue retention by communities at the national level and capacity building systems to support communities in land</p>

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Pillar	Action	Background information
		<i>delimitation, governance, economic development and NRM, with associated performance and NRM monitoring.</i>
	<i>2. Implement a well-targeted and evidence-based national communication campaign by engaging key audience groups and targeting the need to curb illegal trade in wildlife with emphasis on elephants and rhinos.</i>	<p><i>Mozambique’s National Administration for Conservation Area (ANAC), launched in March 2020 the 2020-2024 wildlife conservation communication strategy to raise awareness for the economic benefits that wildlife and nature tourism brings.</i></p> <p><i>Among the actions foreseen in the communication strategy the 5 main ones are the following:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>-Campaign “Poaching steals from all of us” ;</i> <i>-Production and placement of Billboards;</i> <i>-Program of visits to Protected areas;</i> <i>-Success stories of Rangers and Road Show in buffer zones;</i> <i>-Radio programs on the Conservation Law of Mozambique.</i>
Reporting	<i>1. Establish a formal Ivory and Rhino Horn Stockpile Management Programme, under the control of ANAC, with Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) that detail the administrative chain of custody and the physical chain of custody for the country’s ivory and rhino horn to be effectively executed and sustained at national, provincial and local levels, including the strengthening of storage facilities.</i>	<p><i>Following one of the priorities identified in the previous NIRAP and at the request of the National Administration of Conservation Areas (ANAC), the USAID SPEED+ program commissioned a detailed ivory and rhino horn stockpile audit and management report that was carried out in 2018. The stockpile audit provides ANAC with data on its stockpiles and details the present state of affairs on ivory and rhino horn inventory management, enabling the institution to take an evidence-based approach to securing its high-value wildlife products.</i></p> <p><i>Among the key findings identified by the report it is worth mentioning the lack of standard operating procedures (SOPs) for the handling, inventory accounting, management, and movement of ivory and rhino horn that contributes to Mozambique’s struggle to combat the illegal trade of these wildlife products and the need to further secure its stockpiles from further theft and leakage</i></p>
	<p><i>2. Elephant Management</i></p> <p><i>a) Finalisation of the National Elephant Management and Action Plan including Regional Plans</i></p> <p><i>b) Conduct aerial surveys of elephant and other wildlife at least every 3/4 years.</i></p>	<p><i>In 2016, two workshops were held in Maputo to prepare a National Elephant Action Plan. Following those workshops and due to several constraints ANAC was not able to finalize the management action plan which is in need of major updates including the drafting of regional plans and the establishment of a proper implementation framework.</i></p> <p><i>The 2018 Aerial survey reported that while the overall estimate of 9114 ± 33.8% is not greatly different from the 2014 estimate of 10 438 (Grossmann et al. 2014), it includes areas that were not covered by that survey. Comparison of identical survey areas show a highly significant decline in live animals, and a very highly significant increase in the numbers of carcasses. However, the 2014 survey has used a different methodology and the 2018 survey returned to pre-2014 methodology.</i></p>

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<i>Pillar</i>	<i>Action</i>	<i>Background information</i>
		<p><i>Importantly the report of the 2018 survey recommended that to economize on the amount of work required within a narrow time window to cover the entire country, consideration could be given to surveying different regions in different years. This is feasible because little, if any, movement of elephants between regions takes place. It would also have the advantage of making surveys routine, rather than large efforts undertaken at long intervals. This would improve population trend analyses and provide more timeous information for management interventions.</i></p> <p><i>Moreover, a monitoring system through GPS collars is in place that serves several management objectives including the study of range and the prevention of Human-elephant conflict. At present 107 elephants are monitored in 6 areas mostly Parks and Reserves (Banhine National Park (1), Maputo province (8), Maputo Special Reserve (6), Limpopo National Park (16), Gorongosa National Park (24), Gilé National Park (3), Niassa Special Reserve (49).</i></p>