

EFFECTIVENESS AND LEGAL CHALLENGES FACING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LAWS WHICH PROHIBITS THE ILLEGAL WILDLIFE TRADE IN TANZANIA

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ABSTRACT

The Research paper strives to enlighten a deep examination and analysis of the effectiveness and challenges facing the law which prevents, combat, and curbs wildlife illegal trade and business in entire Tanzania. The authors have thrown light on the existing laws enacted in Tanzania including the regulating bodies like TANAPA, TAWA and not forgetting the Ministry of Tourism and Natural Resources, the Police force also the judiciary. The animals which are mainly targeted by the illegal wildlife trade are elephants, leopards, giraffes, rhinos, antelope, and bison as per the report by the World Wildlife Organisation. The government of Tanzania enacted and reviewed the laws including the Wildlife Conservation Act of 2009 which protect, preserves, and conserves wild animals in Tanzania. Another challenge that faces the implementation of the laws prohibiting and combating the illegal wildlife trade in Tanzania is the delay of cases even after the investigation has been completed. Most of the criminal cases especially the wildlife trade fall under the economic organised crimes which are prosecuted by the court as it is the court with jurisdiction. That in order to curb wildlife illegal trade the government has set down measures including merging wildlife offenses with economic organized crimes. The authors made a maiden attempt to deliberate under this research paper on the existing laws or enactments, policies that are amended from time to time, regulatory bodies, and institutions to combat the illegal poaching of wild animals. Thus, is a need for the government to come up with initiatives that will stop the illegal wildlife trade once and for all are the views of the authors with few recommendations at the end of this research paper.

Keywords: Legal Challenges- Legal Frame Work- Illegal Poaching- Wildlife- Trade in Tanzania

INTRODUCTION

This research paper makes a deep examination and analysis of the effectiveness and challenges facing the laws which prevent, combat, and curb wildlife illegal trade in Tanzania thus the study examined the laws, policies, regulations, and the role of the institutions which are established in order to conserve the wildlife and combat illegal wildlife trading in Tanzania, the said institutions inducing TANAPA, TAWA, Ministry of Tourism and Natural Resources, Police Force also the judiciary. Tanzania is one of the countries which is blessed and rich in natural resources including vast lands which are occupied by wild animals. The Tanzanian government has established different laws in dealing with wildlife species starting with the constitution of Tanzania which vests the President and ministers to shield the natural resources. Tanzania and the world at large have experienced illegal wildlife hunting and trade which is necessitated by the demand for wild animals' skins and other parts of their bodies. The animals which are mainly targeted by the illegal wildlife trade includes lions, elephants, leopard, giraffe, rhinos, antelope, and bison thus according to a report by the World Wildlife Organization.ⁱ The report provides that from the year 2000 to 2015 more than 50,000 elephants have been killed and their ivory was taken and sold as the result of ineffective of laws governing wildlife animals in Tanzania. To see this the government of Tanzania enacted and reviewed the laws including the Wildlife Conservation Act of 2009 which protect, preserves, and conserves wild animals in Tanzania. That in order to curb wildlife illegal trade the government has set down measures including merging wildlife offenses with economic organized crimes.

WILD LIFE CONSERVATION

This term has been defined by different scholars to mean the administrative and legal initiatives that are deployed and employed in order that certain identified and selected environmental species are protected against unlawful poaches by laying down some administrative and legal measures that make these initiatives effective and successful.ⁱⁱ Wildlife conservation, therefore,

comes as a need to make sure that certain identified species both FAUNA and FLORA are protected against their rapid disappearance from the earth.

Wildlife Illegal Trade

Wildlife illegal trade may be defined as an unlawful engagement in poaching for the purpose of making the unlawful sale of the wildlife species collected by the perpetrators without any lawful license of doing the same.ⁱⁱⁱ Illegal wildlife trade has been criminalized by both international and domestic laws for the purpose of making sure that unlawful trade in wildlife species is deterred in domestic states and by the international sphere and its instruments.^{iv} The wildlife illegal trade, therefore, involves unlawful entrance into the reserved areas for wildlife species and lives and poaching the particular wildlife species without any license for the purpose of trading in those wildlife species both FLORA and FAUNA. It is in most cases associated with black markets within and outside a particular jurisdiction and landmark judicial decisions of the court of Tanzania.

THE PROBLEM OF ILLEGAL WILDLIFE TRADE IN TANZANIA

Tanzania was known as the world's elephant killing field before 2014 but at the beginning of the year 2014, the government of Tanzania adopted mechanisms and measures which proved fruitful, and helpful appeared to reduce and halt the worst and endangered ivory poaching in its jurisdiction or country borders. The measures and mechanisms have seen government institutions arrest above the 2,300 arrests of animal poachers and wildlife traffickers in the period of five years.^v Criminal investigators provide that by the beginning of the year 2020 the government authorities have identified, penetrated, and busted more than 11 organized illegal wildlife trafficking syndicates and groups and successfully arrested the major 21 "kingpins" who are believed to be the high-level ring leaders and financiers or organizers of the wildlife illegal trade in Tanzania and those who profit most from the trade.^{vi}

The Tanzanian government appreciates the work done by the government authorities and the National Taskforce on Anti-Poaching (NTAP) which was established by the government and unites and joins the wildlife and different security sectors which were tasked with the duty to investigate, target, and neutralize criminal networks and as the result in less than a quarter a

period the report shows that there is a reduction on the number of animal poaching incidents which was reported by the National Parks in Tanzania during up to the end of 2019 and 2020 more than five years after the initiative has been taken by the government of Tanzania in eradicating wildlife illegal trade within its borders and the report provides that more than 2,377 arrests were made by the government authorities.^{vii}

According to the UNDOC report of 2020, it shows that elephants in the country have increased in their populations in Tanzania which is said to be from 43,000 in 2014 to reach a total of 60,000 in the year 2019. The report from the Ministry of Tourism and Natural Resources recently has provided and shows that the number of elephants population within the Serengeti National Park Ecosystem has risen to 7,061 in 2020 from a population of 6,087 in 2014.^{viii}

THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK GOVERNING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LAWS WHICH PROHIBIT AND PREVENT ILLEGAL WILDLIFE TRADE IN TANZANIA

The Constitution of Tanzania

The constitution of a country under the grund-norm theory is considered to be the most supreme law from which other laws and administrative decision-making get their validity. It is from this legal breath that the constitution in the first place of any legal discussion and analysis must have an important consideration. This is the same case in the United Republic of Tanzania where the state constitution under Article 64(5) states mandatory compliance to it by all other laws and state administrative decisions in order to make them valid. The constitutional base of wildlife conservation and management has its justification from Article 8 of the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania which among other things provides the effect that all natural resources to which wildlife belongs must be used in a way that is beneficial to all people of the United Republic of Tanzania and that, the concentration of natural resources wealth in a few must be avoided when it comes to the utilization and application of natural resources in the country. The legal base of limiting the trading in wildlife species is an attempt to make sure that wildlife species are used in a way benefiting the nation and its people.

The Wildlife National Policy, 1998

This is the state blue document on all matters pertaining to wildlife upkeep and supervision in the country. The document has four major parts laying down the historical background of wildlife management in the country in part one. Part two establishes Tanzania's wildlife resources and potentials while part three lays down the wide policy aspects and strategies established in the document as far as the protection and utilization of wildlife resources and potentials are concerned. Part four establishes various stakeholders and their roles in the maintenance and management of wildlife in the country. The Policy therefore identifies and establishes the resources and potential of wildlife something that sounds important in the legal framework regulating wildlife conservation and supervision in the country. It is also of significant use as it indicates the legality of various wildlife transactions and activities something that stands a primary stage in the criminalisation and justification of various wildlife trades.

The Wild Life Conservation Act, 2009

This is the Act that was enacted for the purpose of establishing a regulatory legal framework for all businesses involving the conservation of wildlife in Tanzania. It is the legal regulatory mechanism that is there to facilitate and implement the effective regulation of wildlife and its incidental species both FLORA and FAUNA in the country. The Act provides different administrative aspects of wildlife in the country including management and conservation of biodiversity and wildlife. It also lays down important rules and legal requirements surrounding trading in wildlife and biodiversity. The same legal document establishes different institutions responsible for wildlife management and administration including the Director of Wildlife as a national in charge of wildlife matters and the government advisor on all matters relating to the management of wildlife conservation. It is operative through various Rules catering to each important aspect of wildlife conservation and management including the following; The Wildlife Conservation Act (Wildlife Management Areas) Amendment Regulations, 2019, The Wildlife Conservation (Non-Consumptive Wildlife Utilization) Regulations, 2016, The Wildlife Conservation (Valuation of Trophies) Regulations, 2012, The Wildlife Conservation (Compounding of Offences Forms) Regulations, 2012, The Wildlife Conservation (Dangerous Animals Damage Consolutions) Regulations, 2011.

The National Parks Act, 1959

It is the law that was enacted for the purpose of identifying and protecting the national parks in the country. The Act, therefore, gives a mandate to the President of Tanzania to declare any part of the soil as a national park by proclaiming and publishing it in the Gazette. This is from section 3 of the Act. It is from this legal provision that Tanzania today hosts different national parks including Serengeti National Parks which was proclaimed under this law through G.N. No. 235 of 1968. Today there are more than twenty-two (22) national parks including Lake Manyara, Arusha, Ruaha, Mikumi, Gombe, Tarangire, Kilimanjaro, Katavi, Rubondo Island, Mahale Mountains, Katavi, Kilimanjaro, Saanane, Burigi Chato, Kitulo Udzungwa Mountain, and Mkomazi National Parks.^{ix} The Act also lays down legal regulatory creativities for the purpose of establishing effective conservation and protection of those national parks against unlawful practices that have an adverse impact on the lives and prosperity of FAUNA and FLORA species in the same conserved areas. These legal regulatory initiatives include imposing legal sanctions for contravention of this law and these are payment of fines and imprisonment. The offences that have been created and established are unlawful entry into the national park; Unlawful hunting and capturing within a national park and unlawful mining within a national park.

Arms and Ammunition Act, 2001

This is another important piece of legislation for all matters relating to the possession of firearms and their unlawful use in conservation areas. The same law also prohibits mining activities within national parks. The fact that unlawful hunting and poaching are the key drivers for wildlife illegal trade makes it important that the means by which unlawful hunting and poaching are conducted should be controlled and this would be extended to unlawful possession of firearms and arms ammunition in the country. The Act has made an offence for a person contravening it under section 34 where the contravention will be charged and prosecuted under the Economic and organized crimes cases. This causes the members of the public to be fearful of contravention as Economic and organized crimes have more legal complications and implications than other offences falling outside this criminal category. It is from this argument and discussion that the Act is also considered useful for prevention and combating the wildlife illegal trade in the country.

Economic and Organized Crimes Control Act, 1984

This is the law that was meant for dealing with economic crimes which include the perpetrators obtaining financial and professional profits illegally. The Act also is extended to organised crimes which are done in an organized way involving illicit businesses to which wildlife illegal trade may fall. It is from this understanding now that the instrument is considered relevant and useful to the control and prevention of wildlife illegal trade and practices.

The act has gone through several amendments ever since its annunciation and establishment in 1984 and there have been several amendments for the purpose of making this law to be a true and practical reflection of the social economic atmosphere of the country that is subject to numerous changes existing and arising within the country.^x Most wildlife offences fall under these legal auspices as far as their investigation and prosecutions are concerned^{xi}. So wildlife crimes categorically fall under these legal auspices of the Act. Despite its categorical identification and listing of the offences the Act has its unique feature that is not present within other enactments. These features include an establishment of a court special for trying the offences outlined within the statute under virtues 63A of the Act that is extended by the relative rules that establish the special court for economic and organized crimes which fall into the Act.^{xii}

The Criminal Procedure Act, 1985

This is a procedural law on all criminal investigations and prosecutions in the country. The fact that wildlife illegal trade has been criminalized by both domestic and international law the prosecution of the relevant offences, therefore, is prosecuted and tried via the procedural requirements laid down in this statute. It covers the legal aspect of arresting the suspects, charging the accused of wildlife offences, pleadings, and conviction of the accusations and the accused persons. The same Act gives the prosecution powers to the Director of Public Prosecution (DPP) and the same power that is extended to wildlife cases. This would therefore entail that the Criminal Procedure Act remains another important legal document relating to the wildlife illegal trade in as far as the procedural requirements and machinery for the investigation and prosecution of cases are concerned.

The Ngorongoro Conservation Area Act

The Ngorongoro Conservation Area Act,^{xiii} was an Act passed to control entry into and residence within the Ngorongoro Crater Highlands Area, to brand provision for the conservation and development of natural properties therein, and for related matters. The Act under section 38 prohibits unlicensed hunting, living, and gathering thus illegal wildlife butchery and trading of animals are also prohibited by this Act. Also, the Act under section 37 mandates that law enforcement officers with the power to make an arrest to any person who is found illegally in the conservation area and may make that arrest with or without arrest.

THE INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK ON THE PREVENTION AND PROHIBITION OF WILDLIFE ILLEGAL TRADE IN TANZANIA

There are different institutions that are mandated with the duty to oversee the issues of wildlife conservation in Tanzania starting from administrative to government agencies. These institutions include the Ministry of Tourism and Natural Resources which is the main government agency established to oversee all matters regarding wildlife conservation in Tanzania. Second, the Tanzania Wild Life Authority (TAWA) is another important institution in charge of the initiatives surrounding sustainable wildlife conservation in Tanzania. It is established via the Wildlife Conservation Act^{xiv} as the institution supervising the management and control of all identified and subsequently reserved areas for wildlife conservation in the country entailing that the authority manages and supervises Games Reserves, Game Controlled areas, and Open places.

Third, the Tanzania National Parks Authority (TANAPA) is the government agency that was established by the parliamentary enactment^{xv}. It is the institution that is there to make sure that the reserved areas declared as national parks are safe and free from any damage. Fourth, is the NCAA, the Ngorongoro Conservation Area is a reserved area under the UNESCO world heritage, the area that is under TANAPA but it is not a national park in its nature and purpose of its reservation. It is the place where humankind shares a living place with wild animals including lion elephant, leopards, and wild beasts.

THE ROLE OF THE COURT IN ENFORCING THE LAWS ON THE PREVENTION OF ILLEGAL WILDLIFE TRADE

The court of law in Tanzania has been mandated with the duty to dispense justice in Tanzania and to interpret the laws.^{xvi} The court of law is another institution that can prosecute the persons suspected and offenders of the laws which are concerned with the wildlife illegal trade in Tanzania.

An example of a case in which the court of law of Tanzania has decided in accordance with the laws which prohibit illegal wildlife trading is the case of *Republic v. Salvius Francis Matembo and Two Others*,^{xvii} the brief of the case states that in 2015, three culprits named Salvius Francis Matembo, Manase Julius Philemon and Yang Feng Glan were found guilty of doing business of Africa's biggest ivory-smuggling rings in Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania. The latter, Yang Feng Glan, was a powerful businesswoman who was publicly mentioned to as the "Ivory Queen". The three persons were accused of doing illegal business with 860 elephant tusks, worth more than 5.4 billion Tanzanian shillings (around USD 2.5 million) between 2000 and 2014. In total, 11 witnesses swore against the trio. They were able to report that Yang Feng Glan, the head of the operations, received ivory tusks from the other two culprits and shipped them through the port of Dar Es Salaam to Asia. The witnesses were individuals that had been contracted by the perpetrators in the capacity of their respective professions, such as security guards, taxi drivers, waiters, or bankers. The perpetrators denied all accusations; however, the substantial evidence eventually led the judge to rule for a resounding 15 years of incarceration for each of the three culprits. Furthermore, the court ordered buildings used for illegal operations to be confiscated and a fine double the value of ivory smuggled.

Another important case is the case of *D.P.P v. Yohana Peter Ngoira and Another*,^{xviii} where in this case the Court of Appeal of Tanzania provides a deep examination of the relationship in prosecuting the offences in relation to Wildlife Conservation Act and the Economic Organized Crimes in Tanzania. The facts of the case state that, four individuals including the appellants were charged in the RM's Court of Manyara at Babati on a charge of illegal possession of a Government trophy conflicting to paragraph 14 (d) of the 1st Schedule to and sections 57 (1) and 60 (2) of the Economic and Organized Crimes Control Act read together with section 86 (1) and 2 (b) of the Wildlife Conservation Act, 2009. The four individuals were alleged to have,

on the 19th day of October 2014 at Ndedo village within Kiteto District in Manyara Region been found in illegal possession of eight (8) elephant tusks weighing 32.6 kilograms valued at Tshs. 29,925,170/- the properties of the Tanzania Government. The Court of Appeal held that *“It is in the light of the above considerations that we have come to the conclusion that the learned judge erred to hold that unlawful possession of government trophy contrary to section 86 (1) and (2) (b) of the Wildlife Conservation Act, No. 5 of 2009 was not an economic crime. In the circumstances, we allow the appeal by the Director of Public Prosecutions.”*

In another case of *Popart Emanuel v. the Republic*,^{xix} in this the facts where the appellant was found in the district of Songea to be in the custody of fourteen elephant tusks without a valid certificate following a hint provided by an informant that the appellant was going to conveyance the tusks. He was arrested and admitted to the charges. He was then tried and sentenced to 20 years imprisonment. The appellant appealed against the decision of the trial court to the high court which summarily rejected the appeal. Being distressed by that decision he appealed to the Court of appeal on the following grounds: (1) the police officers searched the motor vehicle without a search warrant and no receipt was issued and signed as mandated by section 38 (1) and (3) of the Criminal Procedure Act, 2002 and (2) the evidence of PW1, PW2, and PW4, who were police officers, should have not been relied upon as they came from one office. The Court of Appeal of Tanzania was of the view that *“The evidence in the record is clear that the appellant was caught red-handed loading the elephant tusks in the motor vehicle. Further, the appellant confessed in his cautioned statement which statement was not objected to when tendered in Court. The statement is so detailed that it leaves no doubt that the appellant was caught with the elephant tusks. And to crown it all, he said how he was arrested, which evidence tallied with the prosecution. No wonder on the basis of the evidence in the record, Manento, J summarily rejected the appeal. We are satisfied that the learned judge properly exercised those powers. The appeal has not been merited. And as the value of the trophy exceeds Tshs. 5000/- the sentence imposed is the minimum scheduled by the law.”*

THE CHALLENGES FACING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK IN COMBATING AND PROHIBITION OF WILDLIFE ILLEGAL TRADE IN TANZANIA

Delay and a backlog of Criminal Cases in Tanzania

Another challenge that faces the implementation of the laws prohibiting and combating the illegal wildlife trade in Tanzania is the delay of cases even after the investigation has been completed. Most of the criminal cases especially the wildlife trade fall under the economic organized crimes which are prosecuted by the court as it is the court with jurisdiction. Thus, under the law, all cases that fall under the EOCCA must be tried by the High Court unless the consent of the DPP has been given to the lower courts to try the same. Thus, the process of committal is a must for all economic organised crime cases which at large consumes time and resources hence this system should be abolished in order to have a strong and swift system that will cover the issues of illegal wildlife trade.

The Absence of the unified and specific Piece of Legislation which Governs Issues of Prosecuting and Sentencing Illegal Wildlife Traders

The legal regime governing the prohibition, prosecuting, and sentencing of illegal wildlife traders or offenders in Tanzania is not specific and does not depend on one piece of legislation but on different pieces of legislation for its implementation. Most of the offences which are related to illegal wildlife trading are associated and connected with organised crimes and thus made it difficult to prosecute them. In order to prosecute the offences under the Wildlife Conservation Act, then one has to apply the Economic Organized Crimes Control Act and the Penal Code in some scenarios and also the Criminal Procedure Act which poses difficulty in the implementation unlike if there was a single piece of legislation which is quasi substantive and procedural taking an example of Botswana with their Wildlife Conservation and National Parks Act which set forth both the crimes and the procedures for their prosecution. Thus, it is understood that if Tanzania wants to reduce the challenges facing the implementation of the laws which prohibit the illegal wildlife trade in Tanzania then they have to enact the law which is both substantive and procedural which will set out the offences, procedures, and sentencing.

Provision of Lesser Punishments to perpetrators of Illegal Wildlife Trade

One of the legal challenges facing the implementation of the laws in prohibiting the illegal wildlife trade in Tanzania is the presence or provision of lesser punishments when people are caught with government trophies. Under the provision of section 112 of the Wildlife Conservation Act, it provides on the issue of fines as the punishment for offences under the ambit of wildlife which at large challenges the efforts on fighting illegal wildlife trade in Tanzania. The amendment has to be done in order to incorporate harsh punishment including the death penalty and life imprisonment to all the perpetrators of the illegal hunting and illegal wildlife trade. Taking the example of Kenya which introduced the amendments under the WCMA including the high recognition of the duties, roles, and responsibilities of the Kenyan community and also private conservancies groups which are used in the management and regulation of wildlife and higher stringent low penalties for illegal wildlife offences including a fine of KES 20 million which equates to USD 206,028 also the law proposed and provide the punishment of life imprisonment for the acts of killing the threatened and/or endangered species.^{xx}

Lack of Skills and Knowledge to the Prosecutors in Prosecuting Illegal Wildlife Traders or Offenders

Most of the prosecutors under the National Prosecution Services which is under the office of the DPP, are not acquainted with the procedures and prosecution of the offences which are related to wildlife and thus made it easy for the offenders to be acquitted of the offences by the court. The competence of the prosecutors in dealing with the cases involving illegal wildlife trade was of the view that it is marginally impossible for the advocates to deal with the wildlife cases unless they are given knowledge on the same. The provision of proper education and seminars should be given to prosecutors on how to prosecute illegal wildlife cases in order to have an effective implementation of the laws which prevent the illegal wildlife trade.

Poor or Lack of Witness Protection by the Government Agencies

There is zero or minimal protection for the witnesses, especially on issues that involve illegal wildlife trading. It is difficult to prosecute cases that involve illegal wildlife trade due to a lack of witnesses and thus it ends up most of the offenders are left free. Lack of witness protection has resulted in many witnesses' fear to come forward and provide their testimonies on what

they saw in fear for their security and life. But if the wildlife conservation acts and national parks laws provided for clear protection of witnesses then the majority of the witnesses could come forward and present their testimonies.

Poor Tools and Techniques used in Collecting and Restoring of Evidence

Most of the conservation areas and national parks are found in remote areas which have poor network systems. Again, the institutions which are responsible for the enforcement of the laws which prohibit illegal wildlife trade do possess poor tools. Sometimes it is difficult to restore the evidence which is found on the scene of the crimes. Unlike South Africa which has set down and uses developed and sophisticated tools to protect their wild animals including the use of forensic investigation and restoration of shreds of evidence Tanzania still uses poor methods of tracking the offenders of illegal wildlife trades. According to the WWF report of 2020 Tanzania is among the African countries, with poor technology and tools which are used to prohibit illegal wildlife trade and called for the government to wake up and help the agency which is responsible for curbing the illegal wildlife trade.

CONCLUSION

Despite having a legal regime as well as a legal framework that prohibits and prevents the illegal wildlife trade in Tanzania including the laws, policies, regulations, rules, and institutions but still the implementation of the laws which curb the illegal wildlife trade is faced with some challenges which pose threat to the welfare and wellbeing of the endangered species in Tanzania including elephants, lions, tiger, rhinos and other Flora and Fauna. Thus, it is the need of the government to come up with initiatives that will stop the illegal wildlife trade once and for all.

RECOMMENDATION

The following are the suggestions and recommendations which are needed to be implemented for the smooth implementation of the laws which prohibit illegal wildlife trade in Tanzania. *First*, the government should enact and tighten the enforcing legislation in Tanzania in order

to prohibit, ban, stop, or limit the wildlife illegal trade of a particular species and find another effective law that will be used to enforce and implementation of the wildlife illegal trade. *Second*, the government should enact and amend the law and input harsh and stricter punishment including the death penalty and life imprisonment for all the perpetrators of the wildlife illegal trade in Tanzania as the laws now sometimes impose lighter sentences and punishments. *Third*, the government should ensure it enhances collaborations and organisational cooperation among the stakeholders in the conservation sector which includes the civic society, local communities, private sector, government sector, and a broader UN system with the aim of stopping the hunting, trafficking, trading and killing and the demand for wildlife products. *Fourth*, the government should make sure it strengthens its institutional both legal and regulatory machinery systems which are responsible for combating corruption, embezzlement, and bribery, and then addresses the wildlife crimes effectively and make sure there is active monitoring and administration as well as management of the lawful trade and business.

ENDNOTES

ⁱ<https://www.worldwildlife.org/threats/illegal-wildlife-trade> (Accessed on 14th September 2022)

ⁱⁱ MORETO, WILLIAM., (2018) *Wildlife Crime: Politics, People, and Prevention*, Journal of Global Environmental Politics Vol. 18:4. pp. 111-124.

ⁱⁱⁱ *Ibid.*

^{iv} MULQUEENY K.K., (2014) *Symposium on Combating Wildlife Crime: Securing Enforcement, Ensuring Justice, and Upholding the Rule of Law*, Cataloging-In-Publication Data, ADB Asia, p. 49.

^v<https://news.mongabay.com/2021/06/poaching-declines-in-tanzania-following-prosecution-of-ivory-trafficking-ringleaders/> (Accessed on 5th September 2022).

^{vi} *Ibid.*

^{vii} UNDOC (2020) *World Wildlife Crime Report: Trafficking IN PROTECTED SPECIES*, United Nations Publication, Sales No. E.20.XI.8. pp. 75

^{viii} *Ibid.*

^{ix}<https://www.tanzaniaparks.go.tz> (Accessed on 20th September 2022).

^x These amendments including Act No 12 of 1987; Act No 13 of 1988, Act No 10 of 1989. Act No 27 of 1991, Act No 3 of 1992, Act No 9 of 1995, Act No 17 of 1996, Act No 31 of 1997, Act No 27 2008, Act No 3 of 209, Act No 3 of 2011 and Act No 6 of 2012.

^{xi} For example, section 34 of the Arms and Ammunition Act Op.cit states the offences within that Act to be investigated and prosecuted subject to the Economic and Organized Crimes Control Act Op.cit

^{xii} Regulation 4 of the Economic and Organized Crimes Control Act Regulations (GN No 267 of 2016)

^{xiii} Cap. 284 R.E 2019.

^{xiv} Op.cit.

^{xv}Op cit, Tanzania National Parks Authority Act.

^{xvi} Article 107 of the Constitution of Tanzania, 1977.

^{xvii} *R. v. Salvius Francis Matembo et al*, Economic Crime Case No. 21 of 2014, The Resident Magistrate Court at Kisutu, Dar Es Salaam.

^{xviii} Criminal Appeal No. 331 of 2015, CAT at Arusha.

^{xix} Civil Appeal No. 200 of 2010, CAT at Iringa.

^{xx} *Ibid.*