

# IGAD REGIONAL STRATEGY

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT



PEACE, PROSPERITY AND  
REGIONAL INTEGRATION



PROJECT FUNDED BY  
THE EUROPEAN UNION



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July 2017



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## FOREWORD



The IGAD region is endowed with different biodiversity resources including rare endemic wildlife species, unique habitat, and ecosystems, tangible and intangible heritage. It is documented that the region has more than 1 500 known species of mammals, 1 400 known breeding bird species and more than 3 200 species of higher plants. The IGAD coastal area has more than 50 genera of Scleractinian coral in its marine environment.

These resources present huge opportunities for tourism, medicine, food and feed security, building the basis for economic and social development of the region. In fact, in some countries of the region, they contribute substantially to ensuring employment and increased Gross Domestic Production (GDP). These resources move from one place to the other in search of water, pasture or feed. Their habitats are the different ecosystems which cut across political boundaries. Wildlife resources, particularly the fauna, are therefore mobile and need joint and collective efforts to ensure its conservation.

Despite its endowment with huge wildlife resources, the region is faced with a lot of challenges. Some of these unique species are under threat due to high population growth, poaching and related illegal wildlife trade, human wildlife conflicts, habitat loss and degradation, climate change, industrialization, poor land use practices, increasing levels of pollution among others. Illegal trade in some species, such as Cheetah, is posing a great challenge to the existence of these species. Consequently, IGAD, under its Biodiversity Management Programme, has formulated a Regional Wildlife Management Strategy, which was approved by the Ministers in charge wildlife in the region, to enhance the cooperation to curb the aforementioned challenges. IGAD has also integrated the Horn of Africa Wildlife Law Enforcement Network, known as HAWEN, as its Specialized Network, to strengthen the anti-wildlife trafficking efforts of its member states.

I am convinced that the IGAD Wildlife Management Strategy and the IGAD HAWEN, supported by other IGAD policies, protocols and strategies, such as the IGAD Environment Policy, the IGAD Biodiversity Policy and Protocol, will enhance the efforts of the different actors at local, national, regional and global levels in conservation and sustainable management of wildlife resources in the region.

**Amb. (Eng.) Mahboub Maalim**

Executive Secretary

# ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

<b>ARREST</b>	Asia Regional Response to Endangered Species Trafficking
<b>AU</b>	African Union
<b>BMP</b>	IGAD Biodiversity Management Programme in the Horn of Africa
<b>CBNRM</b>	Community Based Natural Resource Management
<b>CBO</b>	Community Based Organisation
<b>CITES</b>	The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
<b>EIA</b>	Environmental Impact Assessment
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>HAWEN</b>	Horn of Africa Wildlife Enforcement Network
<b>HoA</b>	Horn of Africa
<b>ICCWC</b>	International Consortium on Combatting Wildlife Crime
<b>IDDRSI</b>	IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative
<b>IGAD</b>	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
<b>IGADD</b>	Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development
<b>IP</b>	Implementation Partner
<b>IRBP</b>	IGAD Regional Biodiversity Policy
<b>IUCN</b>	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
<b>IWT</b>	Illegal Wildlife Trafficking
<b>MEA</b>	Multi-lateral Environmental Agreement
<b>NBSAP</b>	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
<b>NGO</b>	Non-governmental Organisation
<b>REC</b>	Regional Economic Community
<b>TRAFFIC</b>	Trade Record Analysis of Fauna and Flora in Commerce – Wildlife trade monitoring network
<b>TK</b>	Traditional Knowledge
<b>UNCBD</b>	United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity
<b>UNODC</b>	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
<b>WCPA</b>	World Commission on Protected Areas

# GLOSSARY

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Agreement	Agreement establishing the Intergovernmental Authority on Development
Biological diversity	The variability among living organisms from all sources including, inter alia, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part; this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems
Ecosystem	A dynamic complex of plant, animal and micro-organism communities and their non-living environment interacting as a functional unit.
Ex-situ conservation	The conservation of components of biological diversity outside their natural habitats
In-situ conservation	The conservation of ecosystems and natural habitats and the maintenance and recovery of viable populations of species in their natural surroundings and, in the case of domesticated or cultivated species, in the surroundings where they have developed their distinctive properties
Protected area	A geographically defined area which is designated or regulated and managed to achieve specific conservation objectives
Sustainable use	The use of components of biological diversity in a way and at a rate that does not lead to the long-term decline of biological diversity, thereby maintaining its potential to meet the needs and aspirations of present and future generations.
Wildlife'	Any wild and indigenous animal (mammals, bird, fish, amphibians and reptiles), invertebrate animals, plant or micro-organism or its parts within its constituent habitat or ecosystem on land or in water, as well as species that have been introduced into or established in the region
Wildlife trafficking	Any environment-related crime that involves the illegal trade, smuggling, poaching, capture or collection of endangered species, protected wildlife and derivatives or products thereof

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# 1. INTRODUCTION

This “Regional Strategy for Wildlife Management” is part of a coherent and concise package of up-to-date biodiversity oriented governance and guidance instruments informed by:

- IGAD Regional Biodiversity Policy.
- IGAD Regional Biodiversity Protocol
- IGAD Regional Strategy on Invasive Species Management.
- IGAD Regional Strategy on Access to and Benefit Sharing of Biological Resources.
- IGAD Regional Strategy on Domestication and Implementation of Regional Policies and Strategies related to Biodiversity.

The BMP generated IGAD Regional Biodiversity Policy<sup>1</sup>(IRBP) at present holds the highest position in the precedence of instruments directed specifically at biodiversity. It cedes this position to the IGAD Regional Biodiversity Protocol once that is approved by IGAD Policy Organs.

However, key other instruments have also influenced and informed the formulation of this Strategy including:

- IGAD regional development instruments covering related and other sectors;
- Member States National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAPs) in the context of the Implementation of the UNCBD;
- Member States’ action programmes in the context of the implementation of the UNCBD;
- Member States nationally ratified MEAs;
- UNCBD Aichi Targets;
- AU Agenda 2063 and its 10-Year Implementation Plan;
- 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; and
- CITES – Convention on Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora – which provides the legal mechanism for sustainable international wildlife trade.

This Regional Wildlife Management Strategy translates the relevant provisions of the many above instruments directly into applicable “Strategic Objectives”, intended “Outcomes” and prescribed “Activities” and provides a mechanism for cooperation among IGAD Member States on matters relating to wildlife management.

<sup>1</sup> Endorsed at Nairobi 3 June 2016

## 2. BACKGROUND AND REGIONAL OVERVIEW

The Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development (IGADD) was formed in 1986 with a very narrow mandate dealing with drought and desertification. It has since become, especially in the 1990s, the accepted vehicle for regional security and political dialogue. Its founding members decided in the mid-1990s to revitalise the organisation into a fully-fledged regional political, economic, development, trade and security. The Agreement Establishing the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) was adopted in March 1996.

The IGAD Region (Figure 1) consists of eight Member States; Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda covering approximately 5.2 million km<sup>2</sup>.<sup>2</sup>

Figure 1: Map of the IGAD Region<sup>2</sup>



The Horn of Africa (HoA) is richly endowed with a variety of rich biodiversity including rare and endemic wildlife species, unique habitats, ecosystems, tangible and intangible heritage.

The IGAD region has a variety of ecosystems ranging from coral reefs to the gum arabica woodlands of Sudan, extensive wetlands to savannah grasslands, afro-montane forests to deserts, and the central highlands of Ethiopia and Kenya which are important water catchments (Awimbo, Barrow and Karaba, 2004).

These habitats host a rich diversity of flora and fauna. The region has more than 1 500 known species of mammals, 1 400 known breeding bird species and more than 3 200 species of higher plants. Djibouti, Eritrea, Kenya, Somalia and Sudan each has more than 50 genera of Scleractinian coral in their respective marine environment.

The rich resources provide potential for sustainable development and livelihood support. The region has high potential for tourism and other natural resources based development programmes and if well managed, the resources of the region can provide a firm foundation for sustainable development of the region.

Some of these unique species are under threat due to high population growth, poaching and related illegal wildlife trade, human wildlife conflicts, habitat loss and degradation, climate change, industrialization, poor land use practices, increasing levels of pollution among others. This strategy therefore proposes strategic interventions to address these challenges and ensure that the regional resources are sustainably managed to contribute to the sustainable development of the region.

<sup>2</sup> Disclaimer: The designations employed and the map presentations do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the IGAD concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city, area of its authorities, place names or the delineation of its frontiers or boundaries

## 3. THE STRATEGY FORMULATION PROCESS

### 3.1 DESK STUDY

A web based desktop analysis of available information was undertaken and the documentation provided by the country studies, as part of the BMP were consulted to identify potential regional issues that needs to be addressed.

Country visits were undertaken to the following five countries:

- Djibouti
- Ethiopia
- Kenya
- Sudan
- Uganda

Country visits to the other Member States were not undertaken on advice of the Secretariat due to safety and security concerns. Information was obtained from the BMP Country Reports as well as the NBSAPs of the country.

From the interviews and the desk study, the following key factors were identified:

- Dependence of local communities on the biological resources;
- Knowledge of the local communities pertaining to the biological resources;
- Local communities have lived in harmony with nature for many years; and
- Pressure on the resources as a result of increased population numbers is common throughout the region.

### 3.2 CONSTRAINTS IDENTIFIED

The background information and the visits to five Member States revealed the following constraints

impeding a more effective approach to wildlife management in the region:

- Inadequate inter- and intra-sectoral coordination and cooperation within and amongst Member States;
- Inadequate up-to-date information and information systems;
- Low awareness of role and importance of wildlife resources by decision-makers;
- Political commitment to the value and conservation of biological resources;
- Institutional deficiencies at national and regional level;
- Poaching, illegal wildlife and trafficking;
- Inadequate participation of local communities in wildlife management;
- Inadequate intelligence sharing at national and regional level;
- Inadequate contribution of wildlife to national and regional economies;
- Inadequate monitoring and of transboundary movement of wildlife resources;
- Inadequate participation of Member States in multi-lateral environmental agreements and wildlife law enforcement bodies;
- Inefficient and uncoordinated law enforcement at national and regional level;
- Human-wildlife conflicts;
- Regional instability;
- Inadequate human and financial resources;
- Inadequate capacity for wildlife rescue, rehabilitation and release;
- Inadequate capacity to combat wildlife and related crimes; and
- Inadequate research on wildlife management

### 3.3 RATIONALE FOR THE STRATEGY

The efforts of the Member States of IGAD to fulfil the obligations as set out in Article 7(b), (e) and (j) of the Agreement establishing IGAD to:

“harmonize policies with regard to trade customs, transport, communications, agriculture and natural resources, and promote free movement of goods, services and people and the establishment of residence; initiate and promote programmes and projects for sustainable development of natural resources and environmental protection; and facilitate, promote and strengthen cooperation in research, development and application in the fields of science and technology.”

This has resulted in the implementation of the IGAD Biodiversity Management Programme in the Horn of Africa. One of the outcomes of the BMP is the development and subsequent adoption of the IGAD Regional Biodiversity Policy.

#### 3.3.1 Relevant IGAD Regional Biodiversity Policy provisions

In the IGAD Regional Biodiversity Policy – in Section 3.2.8 *Law Enforcement and Combatting Illegal Wildlife Trafficking (IWT)*<sup>3</sup> – the following are listed as “Priority Actions”:

Promote transboundary and regional networking between law enforcement agencies

Support civil society to play an active role to identify illegality, fight corruption and whistle-blow

Develop and support intelligence networks and adoption of modern technology

Report regularly on efforts made and progress achieved in addressing illegal activities affecting biodiversity

The relevant provisions of the IGAD Regional Biodiversity Policy informing Wildlife strategies are:

#### *Policy Statement 33*

Member States shall develop anti-wildlife trafficking frameworks and actions that ensure the involvement of all relevant stakeholders at all management levels.

#### 3.3.2 Relevant IGAD Regional Biodiversity Protocol provisions

Early in the IGAD Regional Biodiversity Protocol – under Article 3 Objectives – the first reference to Member States obligations with respect to Wildlife is listed:

3.2.3 *assist with the development and effective implementation of national and regional biodiversity database and information systems; including the sharing of information relating to wildlife trafficking;*

under Article 7 **Transboundary Resources** is found the following reference:

7.1 *Member States shall give effect to the relevant provisions of the Biodiversity Policy and Protocol aimed at promoting sustainable management of transboundary biodiversity resources, including wildlife at national and regional levels.*

IGAD Member States obligations with respect to Wildlife are most comprehensively outlined in the Protocol under the broad heading Governance and Mainstreaming of Biodiversity – and specifically under Article 18 Law Enforcement – wherein the following provisions appear:

18.5 *Member States undertake to share information relating to the enforcement of legislation relating to wildlife resources, such as illegal taking of and trade in biodiversity resources through their respective designated Interpol National Central Bureau.*

<sup>3</sup> The narrative of IRBP Section 3.2.8 is repeated in Annex 1

18.6 *Member States shall establish cooperation mechanisms to jointly combat poaching and illegal trade of wild flora and fauna through cooperation between biodiversity related services and intelligence, security, police and border control agencies and judiciary inter alia the Lusaka Agreement Task Force as well as the Horn of Africa Wildlife Protection Enforcement Network (HAWEN).*

18.7 *Member States undertake to coordinate efforts with wildlife authorities and Interpol National Central Bureau to apprehend illegal takers and traders and to recover and dispose of illegal obtained biodiversity products.*

The regional strategy and guidelines on Wildlife conservation, management and anti-wildlife trafficking is to support the implementation of the regional biodiversity policy and other relevant IGAD initiatives in the management and conservation of wildlife resources by providing a framework for such cooperation between the Member States.

The Regional Wildlife strategy is further interlinked with the existing IGAD policies and strategies listed below:

- IGAD Regional Biodiversity Policy;
- IGAD Environment Outlook Report;
- IGAD Food Security Strategy;
- Disaster Risk Management Strategy;
- IGAD Gender Policy and Strategy;
- Peace and Security Strategy;
- IGAD Environment and Natural Resources Strategy;
- Regional Environmental Impact Assessment Policy Framework in the IGAD Region;
- IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI) Knowledge Management Strategy;
- IGAD Regional Strategy on Access to and Benefit sharing from Biological Resources; and
- IGAD Regional Strategy for Invasive Species Management.

The implementation of the Wildlife Strategy will be guided by the principles of the Agreement Establishing IGAD, the IGAD Biodiversity Policy as well as other relevant AU and global frameworks.

## 4. THE WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

### 4.1 Vision

The vision of the strategy is to contribute to the IGAD overall vision of IGAD becoming the premier Regional Economic Community (REC) for achieving peace and sustainable development in the region where *the IGAD region by 2050, becomes a place where wildlife and biodiversity in general is sustainably used, managed, restored and benefits accrued thereof are equitably shared for sustainable social economic development.*

### 4.2 Mission

The mission of the strategy is also to contribute to the overall all IGAD Mission of promoting regional cooperation and integration through sustainable management of wildlife resources to add value to Member States' efforts in achieving peace, security and prosperity. Strategy

The primary objective of the regional strategy and guidelines on wildlife management is to support the implementation of the regional biodiversity policy and other relevant IGAD initiatives in the management and conservation of wildlife resources by providing a framework for such cooperation. It contributes to the achievement of IGAD goal of guaranteeing sustained economic growth and security of the region by minimizing the vulnerabilities of the region to wildlife conservation and trafficking.

The strategy provides for:

- cooperation between Member States on management and sustainable utilisation of wildlife resources; and
- a framework for enhancing cooperation at national and regional level regarding law enforcement, capacity building and research.

The strategic objectives of the strategy are:

**Strategic Objective 1** Create an environment conducive for effective management of wildlife resources in the region.

**Strategic Objective 2** Promote the sustainable use and fair sharing of costs and benefits of wildlife resources.

**Strategic Objective 3** Strengthen wildlife based research capacity at national and regional level.

**Strategic Objective 4** Enhance awareness of wildlife resources among various stakeholders.

**Strategic Objective 5** Strengthen capacity for effective management of wildlife resources

## 5. STRATEGIC INTERVENTIONS

Below are presented the intended Outcomes and prescribed Activities for the IGAD Regional Strategy on Wildlife Management and anti-Trafficking in the region in Table 1.

The above “interventions” translate the single policy statements of the IGAD Regional Biodiversity Policy on Law Enforcement and Combatting Illegal Wildlife Trafficking into implementable activities leading to its achievement. The Strategy also provides OVI (Objectively Verifiable Indicators) to assess the degree of that achievement.

**Table 1 Strategic Interventions for IGAD Regional Strategy on Wildlife Management**

Indicative Interventions	
<b>Strategic Objective 1.</b>	<b>Create an environment conducive for effective management of wildlife resources in the region</b>
Outcome 1.1 Regional participation and compliance with relevant MEAs is in place	Activity 1.1.1 Identify key MEAs that promote the goals and objectives of IGAD regarding wildlife management Activity 1.1.2 Encourage Member States to ratify or accede to key MEAs Activity 1.1.3 Follow legislative process to domesticate MEAs Activity 1.1.4 Establish a regional forum to develop regional positions relating to specific issues at MEAs Activity 1.1.5 Encourage Member States to comply with commitments of MEAs Activity 1.1.6 Assist Member States in fulfilling their commitments Activity 1.1.7 Participate as a region in discussions and activities of the MEAs Activity 1.1.8 Strengthen the capacity for international negotiation through training and developing common positions within the region Activity 1.1.9 Develop public awareness material to inform decision-makers and public on the implications of ratification Activity 1.1.10 Combat wildlife crime, smuggling and trafficking by cooperation and participation in multi-national bodies
Outcome 1.2 Relevant IGAD policies and strategies are operationalized	Activity 1.2.1 Identify relevant domestic legislation requiring amendment to give effect to the policies and strategies of IGAD Activity 1.2.2 Develop public awareness materials to inform decision-makers and public on the implications of legislative change Activity 1.2.3 Comply with commitments of the policies and strategies of IGAD Activity 1.2.4 Strengthen peace and security in the Region by ensuring sustainable ecosystem services Activity 1.2.5 Resolve conflicts and disputes amicably through cooperation, information sharing and benefit sharing

## Indicative Interventions

<p>Outcome 1.3 Protected area network developed and sustainably managed</p>	<p>Activity 1.3.1 Identify key and representative wildlife areas to be protected and sustainably managed</p> <p>Activity 1.3.2 Develop and implement protected area management plans with involvement of all stakeholders</p> <p>Activity 1.3.3 Ensure conservation of wildlife species by sustainable management of the environment</p> <p>Activity 1.3.4 Promote various forms of wildlife management including in situ and ex situ conservation as appropriate</p>
<p>Outcome 1.4 Bilateral agreements on the cross-boundary management of wildlife resources – including establishment of wildlife corridors – are established</p>	<p>Activity 1.4.1 Formalize the agreements between neighbouring countries on the management of cross-boundary wildlife resource areas</p> <p>Activity 1.4.2 Use international best practices to assist in the management of transboundary resources e.g. Best Practice Protected Area Guidelines Series of the World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA), Transboundary Conservation: A systematic and integrated approach, published by IUCN</p> <p>Activity 1.4.3 Identify and conserve corridors to reduce fragmentation of wildlife conservation areas in the region</p> <p>Activity 1.4.4 Establish mechanisms to track wildlife movements across international boundaries</p> <p>Activity 1.4.5 Establish mechanisms to track illegal trade in wildlife products</p> <p>Activity 1.4.6 Jointly undertake cross boundary EIA and risk assessments in terms of the Regional EIA Policy Framework</p>
<p>Outcome 1.5 Private sector involvement in conservation of wildlife resources is promoted</p>	<p>Activity 1.5.1 Streamline process and procedures for public-private- partnerships</p> <p>Activity 1.5.2 Streamline process and procedures for small scale public-private-community partnerships at local level.</p> <p>Activity 1.5.3 Promote sustainable use of wildlife resources as a land use that provides economic benefits</p> <p>Activity 1.5.4 Develop and grow the natural products sector in a way that encourages value adding, sustainability, entrepreneurship and local economic development</p> <p>Activity 1.5.5 Advocate the possible benefits arising from the sustainable use of wildlife resources</p> <p>Activity 1.5.6 Facilitate the availability of financing to small wildlife based enterprises</p>
<p>Outcome 1.6 Mechanisms for the participation of local communities in the planning and management of wildlife resources are created</p>	<p>Activity 1.6.1 Establish communication channels between protected area management and local communities</p> <p>Activity 1.6.2 Incorporate knowledge from local communities in protected area management</p> <p>Activity 1.6.3 Strengthen the capacity of existing NGOs and Community Based Organisations in the wildlife sector</p> <p>Activity 1.6.4 Mitigate human wildlife conflicts to reduce costs of living with wildlife amongst communities</p>

Indicative Interventions	
Outcome 1.7 Mechanisms to include wildlife management as a key planning consideration at all government levels are established	<p>Activity 1.7.1 Develop and implement domestic guidelines for integrating wildlife management in government decision-making processes</p> <p>Activity 1.7.2 Adopt and implement strategies to reverse or reduce wildlife degradation</p> <p>Activity 1.7.3 Develop and implement guidelines on sustainable wildlife management</p>
Outcome 1.8 Value of wildlife to regional and national economies and use to inform policies are quantified and monitored	<p>Activity 1.8.1 Undertake valuation of wildlife resources to support integration of wildlife values in national accounting</p> <p>Activity 1.8.2 Package and disseminate information on the economic values of wildlife to relevant stakeholders.</p>
Outcome 1.9 Wildlife considerations are integrated into fiscal, macro-economic, trade and industrial policies	<p>Activity 1.9.1 Reflect wildlife values in national macro-economic indicators</p> <p>Activity 1.9.2 Integrate wildlife loss related risks and opportunities into development planning</p>
Outcome 1.10 Best Practices relating to wildlife management and conservation are adopted and shared	<p>Activity 1.10.1 Review existing regional and global wildlife management initiatives with the objective of identifying and adapting to IGAD requirements</p> <p>Activity 1.10.2 Utilize the IGAD Sectoral Committee on Biodiversity Resources and HAWEN as a link to share experiences and best practices pertaining to wildlife management</p>
Outcome 1.11 Degraded wildlife habitats in the IGAD region are rehabilitated and managed	<p>Activity 1.11.1 Identify priority habitats requiring rehabilitation</p> <p>Activity 1.11.2 Identify applicable best practices, including local knowledge</p> <p>Activity 1.11.3 Determine, in collaboration with the local communities, innovative programmes to rehabilitate such habitats</p> <p>Activity 1.11.4 Develop and implement harmonized standards and regulations for ecological restoration of degraded wildlife habitats</p>
<b>Strategic Objective 2.</b>	<b>Promote the sustainable use and fair sharing of costs and benefits of wildlife resources</b>
Outcome 2.1 Sustainable use levels of key species are determined	<p>Activity 2.1.1 Identify key wildlife species for sustainable utilization</p> <p>Activity 2.1.2 Determine sustainable offtake limits of key species</p> <p>Activity 2.1.3 Monitor the impact of trade on wildlife resources</p> <p>Activity 2.1.4 Prioritise management and recovery plans for species that contribute to livelihoods and / or are significant in terms of biodiversity, cultural or economic considerations</p> <p>Activity 2.1.5 Develop enforceable restrictions on the unsustainable use of species</p>

Indicative Interventions	
<p>Outcome 2.2 Innovative means are created to distribute benefits derived from wildlife resources to local communities</p>	<p>Activity 2.2.1 Determine possible benefits arising from wildlife resources in collaboration with local communities and other stakeholders</p> <p>Activity 2.2.2 Establish and ensure a clear understanding of direct and indirect benefits among all stakeholders.</p> <p>Activity 2.2.3 Undertake monitoring of wildlife sustainable utilization programme</p>
<p>Outcome 2.3 Community-based natural resources management capacity is enhanced in the IGAD region</p>	<p>Activity 2.3.1 Develop appropriate guidelines to advance CBNRM</p> <p>Activity 2.3.2 Utilise the knowledge of NGOs and CBOs in the building of capacity for CBNRM</p> <p>Activity 2.3.3 Create representative robust institutional structures</p> <p>Activity 2.3.4 Undertake feasibility studies to determine different options and various business models for CBNRM.</p> <p>Activity 2.3.5 Determine and manage the needs and expectations of the Local Community</p>
<p>Outcome 2.4 Sustainable ecosystem services strengthened and supported</p>	<p>Activity 2.4.1 Prioritize biodiversity management in regional cooperation programmes</p> <p>Activity 2.4.2 Mainstream biodiversity management in regional and domestic planning and development activities</p> <p>Activity 2.4.3 Adopt and implement ecosystem based adaptation strategies</p> <p>Activity 2.4.4 Implement the “polluter pays” principle</p> <p>Activity 2.4.5 Implement the biodiversity offset principle</p>
<p><b>Strategic Objective 3. Strengthen wildlife based research capacity at national and regional level</b></p>	
<p>Outcome 3.1 Existing monitoring and inventory methods are reviewed, harmonized and implemented</p>	<p>Activity 3.1.1 Undertake regular inventories and monitor key wildlife species by establishing a monitoring and evaluation framework with particular emphasis on threatened ecosystems and species</p> <p>Activity 3.1.2 Establish and maintain accessible data and information systems to inform policy and management of wildlife resources</p> <p>Activity 3.1.3 Identify major gaps in knowledge and understanding of wildlife management by means of a participatory process and develop appropriate corrective programmes</p> <p>Activity 3.1.4 Develop capacity building programmes to implement corrective programmes</p> <p>Activity 3.1.5 Actively participate in existing regional, continental and global research initiatives</p> <p>Activity 3.1.6 Undertake monitoring of impacts of invasive including alien species on wildlife</p>

Indicative Interventions	
Outcome 3.2 Traditional and indigenous knowledge is integrated in wildlife management policies and practices	<p>Activity 3.2.1 Establish a database of traditional knowledge pertaining to wildlife management</p> <p>Activity 3.2.2 Include traditional knowledge and cultural considerations into research, management and monitoring of wildlife resources</p>
Outcome 3.3 Regional biodiversity management databases are strengthened and / or developed – and maintenance of such tools is ensured	<p>Activity 3.3.1 Promote and strengthen the collection of plant and animal material for ex situ conservation.</p> <p>Activity 3.3.2 Promote regional information exchange on biodiversity management</p> <p>Activity 3.3.3 Incorporate the information collected through the inventories into databases for –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• key wildlife species</li> <li>• best practices</li> <li>• traditional knowledge</li> <li>• trade in wildlife species</li> <li>• law enforcement</li> <li>• alien and invasive species</li> </ul>
Outcome 3.4 Regional centres of excellence in wildlife research are strengthened and / or developed	<p>Activity 3.4.1 Identify key centres of excellence in the region</p> <p>Activity 3.4.2 Support the development and expansion of identified centres</p>
Outcome 3.5 Processes for ensuring the sharing of research and information related to wildlife management and resources are established	<p>Activity 3.5.1 Utilize the IGAD Sectoral Committee on Biodiversity Resources and HAWEN as a link to share experiences and best practices pertaining to wildlife management</p> <p>Activity 3.5.2 Undertake case studies on best practices and disseminate to Member States</p> <p>Activity 3.5.3 Develop and implement information sharing protocols and tools</p>

## Indicative Interventions

### Strategic Objective 4. Enhance awareness of wildlife biodiversity resources among various stakeholder

<p>Outcome 4.1 Appropriately packaged public awareness information on wildlife management – including early identification of emerging issues – is developed and disseminated to targeted stakeholders by various channels</p>	<p>Activity 4.1.1 Identify target stakeholders</p> <p>Activity 4.1.2 Identify and package the message</p> <p>Activity 4.1.3 Develop and implement appropriate awareness programmes and materials for different stakeholders.</p> <p>Activity 4.1.4 Identify appropriate media vehicles to convey message including personal networks, radios, written media, social and other electronic media</p>
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### Strategic Objective 5. Strengthen capacity for effective management of wildlife resources

<p>Outcome 5.1 Domestic legislation is in harmony with IGAD adopted policies, protocols and strategies</p>	<p>Activity 5.1.1 Review domestic legislation and where appropriate develop new legislation with involvement of communities.</p> <p>Activity 5.1.2 Develop enforceable deterrent legislation with appropriate penalties</p>
<p>Outcome 5.2 Regional levels of expertise are assessed – and measures to mitigate deficiencies are developed</p>	<p>Activity 5.2.1 Identify gaps in the expertise of wildlife management officers across all levels of government</p> <p>Activity 5.2.2 Develop training material based on the identified gaps</p> <p>Activity 5.2.3 Provide continuous in-service training to all wildlife management officers across all levels of government</p>
<p>Outcome 5.3 Co-ordination measures and frameworks are developed and strengthened – for wildlife management at domestic and regional level</p>	<p>Activity 5.3.1 Utilize the IGAD Sectoral Committee on Biodiversity Resources and HAWEN as a vehicle to coordinate wildlife management at regional level</p> <p>Activity 5.3.2 Clarify roles and responsibilities relating to wildlife management of different departments and levels of government</p> <p>Activity 5.3.3 Develop and implement effective mechanisms for collaboration at domestic and regional level</p>

Indicative Interventions	
Outcome 5.4 Mechanisms to enhance and coordinate law enforcement efforts at regional and domestic levels are established	<p>Activity 5.4.1 Provide adequate human, financial, equipment and other requisite resources to implement the provisions of domestic and international legislation</p> <p>Activity 5.4.2 Develop awareness material for display at points of entry and exit on the protection of endangered species</p> <p>Activity 5.4.3 Promote participation in existing structures aimed at coordinating law enforcement efforts such as Interpol and CITES and regional bodies such as HAWEN and the Lusaka Agreement Taskforce.</p>
Outcome 5.5 Regional law enforcement capacity building programmes are developed and implemented	<p>Activity 5.5.1 Identify gaps in the expertise of law enforcement officers across all levels of government</p> <p>Activity 5.5.2 Develop training material based on the identified gaps</p> <p>Activity 5.5.3 Provide continuous in-service training to all law enforcement officers</p> <p>Activity 5.5.4 Provide training to border control personnel, judiciary and other law enforcement institutions including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• identification manuals pertaining to endangered species</li> <li>• implementation requirements of wildlife domestic legislation and MEAs</li> </ul>
Outcome 5.6 Multi-national law enforcement efforts implemented and supported	<p>Activity 5.6.1 IGAD Member States subscribe to efforts such as</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HAWEN</li> <li>• ARREST</li> <li>• TRAFFIC</li> <li>• Lusaka Agreement</li> </ul> <p>Activity 5.6.2 IGAD actively participate in the actions of the identified multi-national law enforcement efforts</p> <p>Activity 5.6.3 Maintain adequate record of wildlife trade</p> <p>Activity 5.6.4 Ensure sufficient resources, equipment, human and financial to effectively undertake law enforcement</p>

## 6. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

The strategy is going to be implemented at local, national and regional levels;

At local level, it will be implemented by local sector experts, community, and civil society to ensure equitable share of biological resources among communities and individuals.

At national level, institutions in charge of biodiversity resources, together with other relevant institutions, will facilitate the management of wildlife resources in the country. The institution shall also ensure cooperation on transboundary ecosystems shared with other countries. At regional level, IGAD in collaboration with the Member States institutions responsible for biodiversity management as well as the Secretariat of the UNCBD will facilitate the discussions and sustainable management of wildlife resources.

## 7. REFERENCES

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## Annex 1. IGAD Regional Biodiversity Policy Section 3.2.8 Law Enforcement and Combatting Illegal Wildlife Trafficking (IWT)

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Adequate policy, legal and institutional frameworks are all necessary prerequisites for biodiversity conservation but laws must then be enforced, with dissuasive penalties for those that break them. Standards need to be defined and met. Impacts must be measured, objectively assessed and results made public. Lessons learned need to be fed back into new policy and legislation in a continuous learning and reformulation process.

Many national, regional and international organisations have a role to play to tackle illegal wildlife trade. National forest and wildlife authorities, environmental police, the judiciary, investigative and law enforcement agencies as well as customs authorities, specialised organisations (such as TRAFFIC), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), Interpol, anti-terrorism institutions, the Lusaka Task Force, etc. as well as IGAD region initiatives like HAWEN. International collaborative efforts such as the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICWC) were also designed to support law enforcement.

**Challenges:** Despite the combined efforts of many of the above listed agencies, and the substantial resources at their disposal, illegality in the use of biodiversity-rich landscapes and wildlife remains pervasive and the level of identification, arrest, prosecution and sentencing of criminals remains insufficient to be dissuasive. Large scale commercial cattle rustling is impoverishing pastoralists; illegal fishing and toxic waste dumping at the coast is destroying coral reefs and marine wildlife; and illegal logging and wildlife trade is threatening habitats and endangered species even further. The cost of protection of biodiversity against such threats comes at escalating expense to the public purse.

All IGAD Member States are affected by poaching and trafficking, which is often orchestrated by organised crime. Wildlife crime or illicit wildlife trafficking has become one of the major threats in the IGAD Region and contributes to biodiversity loss, the extinction of species and insecurity in areas affected by such crime.

**Opportunities:** The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) has been ratified by Kenya and Sudan while the other IGAD Member States have Accession status. Legislative reform can provide sharper tools for law enforcement where good governance is also assured. Very substantial new resources made available by international donors are being channelled into the region to address wildlife crime, and these must be used strategically and efficiently.

Clearly defined whistle-blower mechanisms to identify illegality and reward sources of information while assuring anonymity, combined with the definition of performance related incentives for law enforcement agencies and agents could counterbalance temptations of corruption.

New technologies, better intelligence and strategic partnerships between state and civil society organisations such as the EAGLE Network ([www.eagle-enforcement.org](http://www.eagle-enforcement.org)) are demonstrating that well-designed initiatives and committed teams can result in much higher levels of crime detection, investigation, bringing to court and effective sentencing.





## PEACE, PROSPERITY AND REGIONAL INTEGRATION

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