

**THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA**



**POLICY FOR MANAGEMENT OF THE AFRICAN  
ELEPHANT IN TANZANIA**

**SERA NA MPANGO WA UENDESHAJI WA SHUGHULI  
ZA TEMBO NCHINI TANZANIA**

**DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE  
P O Box 1994 Dar es Salaam, Tanzania**

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THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

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This policy and management plan has the approval of the Minister for Tourism,  
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A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'N. S. Mwanuzi', written over a horizontal line.

Minister

30<sup>th</sup> November 1994

Date



## POLICY FOR MANAGEMENT OF THE AFRICAN ELEPHANT IN TANZANIA

The African elephant, *Loxodonta africana* (Blumenbach), is the largest living land mammal, a keystone species within the habitats it occupies and a major part of Tanzania's rich natural heritage. Tanzania holds only one ecotype of the African elephant, the Bush or Large-eared elephant, *L.a.africana*. As in much of the rest of Africa, the elephant has suffered a severe decline in numbers and a considerable alteration in the age and sex structure of its populations during the 1970s and 1980s, primarily as a result of illegal exploitation for ivory. A secondary factor in their decline during this period has been the reduction of habitat due to expanding human populations.

The major requirements for the successful conservation of the African elephant is to allow its populations to recover in protected areas, to resolve conflicts between elephants and legitimate human activities, and provide benefits from elephant conservation, outside protected areas. Elephant populations will be conserved and encouraged to increase to preferred management densities in the different ecosystems where they occur, but taking account of legitimate human activities. Thus within appropriate areas of Tanzania, the aims of elephant management will be:

- a) to increase their numbers and to restore their age and sex structure (protection);
- b) to promote their economic value for tourist game viewing or, where appropriate, to produce a sustainable harvest for tourist hunting (utilisation);
- c) to control their numbers where necessary and appropriate (control); and,
- d) to manage elephants where appropriate for the benefit of local communities (community benefit).

A detailed management plan will be drawn up by the Director of Wildlife in which the aims of management in each category of protected area and in open areas will be defined according to land classification, habitat, desirable elephant densities, human activities and elephant-human interactions. The management plan will be submitted for review and approval to the Minister every three years.

Utilisation may include tourist game viewing and limited sport hunting. Tanzania intends to adopt measures which reduce damage to human life and property by elephants, and special efforts will be made to achieve this through techniques that reduce the numbers of elephants shot during problem animal control. Tanzania will abide strictly by the terms of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora for the export of all products of utilisation.

Tanzania intends to retain its population of the African elephant on Appendix I of the Convention for the foreseeable future. However, Tanzania will remain open to initiatives of other range states to conserve their elephants, providing these are



undertaken within the premises of the Convention and in such a way that Tanzania believes will not cause further illegal exploitation of the African elephant within its borders.

The Minister will maintain and strengthen the necessary legislative and institutional frameworks required to implement the protection and management of the elephant.



MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE AFRICAN ELEPHANT  
*Loxodonta africana* (Blumenbach) IN TANZANIA

1. INTRODUCTION

Tanzania's policy towards the African elephant recognises that the elephant is a keystone species and a major element of Tanzania's rich natural heritage. In the 1970s Tanzania was estimated to have a population of around 365,000 elephants and this has become reduced to a population of around 50,000 today. Similarly, the range of the elephant in Tanzania has become reduced from around 90% of the country in the 1950s to around 50% today. This loss in population size and range area has been primarily due to illegal exploitation of elephants for their ivory and secondarily due to habitat loss arising from expanding human populations. The loss of this rich natural heritage and of this valuable renewable resource and tourist attraction is unfortunate. However, while Tanzania's policy recognises that its elephant population needs to recover, Tanzania does not wish its elephant population to recover to the size it was in the 1970s, as this will lead inevitably to an escalating number of elephant-human conflicts, given Tanzania's expanding human population. Instead, the management plan defines the preferred management densities of elephants it wishes to attain in various protected areas, and aspires to the hope that elephant populations can continue to survive in areas settled legally by humans through promoting enhanced policies of community-based conservation. Because Tanzania was the main proponent of the Appendix I listing for the African elephant under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (hereinafter CITES) in 1989 and because Tanzania's elephant population still needs time to recover, Tanzania will continue to support the Appendix I listing of its population of African elephant with respect to ivory for the foreseeable future. However, Tanzania intends to explore ways to increase the economic value of its elephants, especially for local communities, within the limits set by the Appendix I listing. Accordingly, the management plan aims to encourage:

- a) the recovery of Tanzania's elephant population and its management on a scientific basis;
- b) the total protection of Tanzania's elephants within selected protected areas and their utilisation through tourist game viewing;
- c) the controlled utilisation of elephants through limited sport hunting in the protected areas where this is appropriate;
- d) the reduction of elephant-human interactions in areas settled legally by humans through promoting enhanced community-based conservation programmes and, where necessary, by control of problem animals.



## 2. LEGISLATION

In accordance with the Wildlife Conservation Act No. 12 of 1974 (hereinafter the Wildlife Conservation Act), the elephant may be hunted or otherwise utilised under a license issued by the Director of Wildlife (hereinafter the Director). Elephants with tusks weighing less than 12 kilograms the pair are considered as National Game under the Wildlife Conservation (National Game) Order, 1974. Therefore, no person shall except by and in accordance with the written permission of the Director previously sought and obtained hunt, kill, capture or wound any elephants carrying tusks of less than this weight. The only exception is that elephants may be killed in defense of human life and property.

No consumptive utilisation may take place within National Parks under the National Parks Ordinance CAP. 412 of 1959. Under the Ngorongoro Conservation Area Ordinance CAP. 413 of 1960, the Authority can make an order to prohibit the removal of flora and fauna, or for persons to carry or use weapons, snares, traps, nets or poison within the Ngorongoro Conservation Area.

An internal ban on trading in ivory has been in force for many years. Dealing in ivory is punishable under the Economic and Organised Crime Act No 13 of 1984. The African elephant was listed on Appendix I of CITES in 1989. Under Article III of CITES, no international trade in elephant parts or derivatives is permitted for purposes that are primarily commercial.

## 3. MANAGEMENT IN PROTECTED AREAS

- i) In all National Parks and in the Ngorongoro Conservation Area, elephants will be fully protected and habitats will be managed to encourage their recovery both in terms of numbers and age structure, to preferred management densities for each habitat. Utilisation of Tanzania's elephants within National Parks and the Ngorongoro Conservation Area will be confined solely to tourist game viewing.
- ii) In all Game Reserves, elephants will be fully protected and habitats will be managed to encourage their recovery both in terms of numbers and age structure, to preferred management densities for each habitat. Utilisation of Tanzania's elephants within Game Reserves will comprise limited sport hunting and tourist game viewing.
- iii) In Game Controlled Areas and in open areas, protection and recovery of the elephant will be encouraged. However, elephants within such areas pose the greatest challenge for their management due to the present conflicts with legitimate human activities. Furthermore, such conflicts are likely to increase further in future for three reasons. First, as elephant populations recover, second, as elephants no longer compressed by illegal hunters spread into areas surrounding the unsettled protected areas and, third, as human populations expand. Methods of utilisation will be sought that enhance the economic value of elephants and other



wildlife species living in these areas to local people, thereby to increase their tolerance and acceptance of the elephants amongst which they live. Such methods will include, where appropriate, tourist game viewing, limited sport hunting of trophy-sized males, or the sale to tourist hunters of animals that need to be shot in defense of human life and property, together with enhanced policies of community-based conservation related to other species of wildlife. An agreed proportion of economic returns from such forms of utilisation will be made available to local communities.

#### 4. POPULATION RECOVERY

One of the two main types of conflict between elephants and humans evident in Tanzania in recent years has been that of illegal exploitation of elephants, primarily for their ivory, by humans. This has had two main effects on Tanzania's elephant populations, first in causing a large reduction in population size and, second, in altering the age and sex structure of remaining populations. Changes in age and sex structure have manifested themselves in two main ways. First, most older elephants have been killed because they had the larger tusks, so that few females over 40 years and few males over 20 years remain. Second, there is a lost generation of young elephants from the years of heavy illegal exploitation, due either to low rates of reproduction or high infant mortality during that period. Therefore, recovery of Tanzania's elephants requires both a numerical increase and the return of their normal age and sex structure.

Tanzania's elephant population has declined from around 365,000 animals in the 1970s. However, Tanzania has chosen to set a lower numerical target than this for the recovery of its elephant populations. This option has been chosen in order to minimise conflicts between elephants and humans, given both that a large part of Tanzania's elephant range overlaps with areas settled legally by humans and that Tanzania's human population is expanding. The present range of the elephant in Tanzania covers seven main areas or ecosystems, comprising the Serengeti ecosystem, the Kilimanjaro-Amboseli ecosystem, Mkomazi within the Tsavo ecosystem, the Tarangire-Manyara ecosystem, the Selous ecosystem, the Greater Ruaha ecosystem, and the western miombo ecosystem, with smaller ranges in the Saadani and Rumanyika-Ibanda areas (Figure 1). Based on their present range, Tanzania has set an upper limit to recovery of approximately 120,000 elephants (Table 1). This figure is derived from the multiplication of two figures. First, the best available estimates from the scientific literature of densities of elephants that can be achieved within different habitat types experiencing different rainfalls, but without causing extensive degradation of that habitat. This estimate is termed the 'preferred management density'. Second, the size of the National Parks, Game Reserves and Conservation Area within their present range. This upper limit is necessarily crude, based as it is on not very good estimates of density, and on not including estimates of elephant numbers that could be expected outside the protected areas unsettled by humans. At present, therefore, this upper limit provides a provisional target for recovery that can be modified as further evidence becomes available.



Targets for the recovery of an appropriate age and sex structure for Tanzania's elephants are harder to define and to measure than targets for elephant numbers. Within protected areas unsettled by humans, Tanzania aims to permit elephant populations to recover to the point where they have a stable age distribution and an approximate sex ratio of 40% of males and 60% of females among elephants older than 15 years.

## 5. COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT IN ELEPHANT CONSERVATION

There has been a second main type of conflict between elephants and humans in Tanzania in recent years, which has resulted in the loss of elephant range outside unsettled protected areas. This has resulted from an inter-related combination of circumstances, including the destruction of habitat by man and the destruction by elephants of human life and property, primarily of their crops, with the subsequent shooting of elephants. The defense of human life and property has, and indeed still, results in the ad hoc shooting of many elephants for crop protection, estimated at around 500-1000 animals annually. However, this activity, though providing minimal compensation to local communities in the form of meat, is very wasteful of the range of by-products from, and the full economic value of, the shot elephant. Consequently, many more elephants are shot in given areas than might be necessary or appropriate. Through constructive community-based conservation programmes, Tanzania will attempt both to maximise the value of any elephants that have to be shot to protect crops and to enhance the value of wildlife generally to local communities, to further increase the tolerance of elephants by local communities. Using pilot study areas around the Selous Game Reserve, it will be determined if a quota of elephants can be cropped in place of ad hoc shooting of elephants on crop protection, and a proportion of such animals will be allocated to tourist hunters, with part of the revenue and all the meat so accrued being returned to local communities. However, for any such animals shot with tusks below the minimum weight, the hunter will not be allowed to export the ivory. The efficiency of a small length, around 50 km, of electric fencing will also be tested within an area of particularly high human-elephant conflict in a Selous pilot study area.

## 6. UTILISATION

Utilisation of elephants for tourist game viewing in National Parks and Ngorongoro Conservation Area, and in areas of certain Game Reserves, will be encouraged. Practices which retain elephants in a natural setting and leave them little disturbed by tourists and tourist facilities will be encouraged.

Tanzania believes that a well regulated sport hunting industry will contribute to a significant reduction in illegal killing and in the killing of elephants in defense of human life and property. Accordingly, utilisation of elephants for limited tourist hunting inside Game Reserves will be permitted where monitoring has shown that the age and population structure permit this activity. Tanzania will ensure that its population of elephants is not utilised by sport hunters to its detriment in the wild (CITES Resolution Conference 2.11). This will be achieved by two methods. First, tourist hunters have, since the 1991 hunting season, been allowed only to shoot male



elephants with tusks heavier than 25 kilograms per tusk or longer than 1.75 metres for each tusk, a size considerably larger than that originally specified under the Wildlife Conservation Act. Second, through routine surveys of population trend and of trophy size and number shot by tourist hunters, to permit the determination of whether or not levels of harvest are sustainable. All exports of elephant trophies will be in accordance with CITES and the Wildlife Conservation Act.

#### 7. LAW ENFORCEMENT AND THE IVORY STOCK

Tanzania will not condone illegal exploitation of elephants. The respective authorities in charge of different categories of protected areas and of open areas, namely Tanzania National Parks (hereinafter TANAPA), Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority (hereinafter NCAA) and the Department of Wildlife, will make every effort to increase their law enforcement capability, both to achieve high detection rates of potential offenders in the field and to maintain records of intelligence information on known past offenders. Tanzania will move towards centralising and cross-referencing its intelligence records, to facilitate exchange of information between national and international wildlife authorities. Tanzania is fully supportive of the Lusaka Agreement which aims to promote greater regional co-operation in law enforcement. Furthermore, penalties for the illegal killing of an elephant for its ivory or meat will be increased where appropriate, to reflect the seriousness of this offense.

Tanzania does not permit either internal or international trade in ivory, as a result of an internal trade ban and of the CITES Appendix I listing. Dealing in ivory is considered a very serious offense. Full collaboration will be afforded to any government or police authority, whether national or international, wishing to investigate such acts or persons suspected of undertaking such acts, whether this involves ivory from Tanzanian elephants or ivory from other countries that is passing through Tanzania.

Tanzania intends to maintain its ivory stock in safe custody and to add to it with any future confiscations and seizures. All tusks in the stock are presently being weighed, permanently marked and catalogued, and this practice will continue for all further additions to the stock. Records of future additions to the stock will be separated according to the source, whether legal from natural mortalities and problem animal control, or illegal from confiscations. Tanzania will participate in the compilation by TRAFFIC International of an international database on ivory stocks. Given that trade for primarily commercial purposes cannot for the present be undertaken, constructive possibilities will be explored to attach an economic value to Tanzania's stock, in such a way that terms of CITES are not breached, that the stockpile is not destroyed through burning or other means, that the ivory does not enter illegal markets and that funds so derived are used for activities closely related to conservation of the elephant.

#### 8. INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS

Tanzania's international obligations with respect to CITES and dealing in ivory have already been defined, and Tanzania's support for the Lusaka Agreement has already been stated. Tanzania will engage in other international efforts to promote



elephant conservation both within and outside its borders. Tanzania does not intend to join the Southern African Centre for Ivory Marketing (hereinafter SACIM) for the foreseeable future. However, Tanzania intends through its membership in the Southern African Development Community (hereinafter SADC) to encourage actively those range states that have joined SACIM to pursue all means to ensure that ivory does not pass through SACIM until its provenance can be determined with certainty and that any trade so carried out does not result in the illegal exploitation of elephants in other range states. Once, and if, these conditions are met Tanzania will support its SADC partners in SACIM.

Tanzania will also maintain co-operation with its neighbours to ensure the recovery and integrity of elephant populations that cross international borders, such as those of the following areas: between Mkomazi Game Reserve and Tsavo in Kenya; between Kilimanjaro National Park and Amboseli in Kenya; within the Serengeti ecosystem which lies mostly within Tanzania and partly within Kenya; around Senga Bay which lies between Tanzania and Uganda; between Rumanyika and Ibanda Game Reserves and Akagera in Rwanda; and between the Mwambesi area in southern Tanzania and northern Mozambique. In the case of elephants in the Tsavo and Serengeti ecosystems, which lie within protected areas that are contiguous across international borders, this objective can be achieved through enhanced law enforcement efforts within the protected areas. A particular challenge is posed by the Kilimanjaro-Amboseli elephants, due to the high human population density surrounding the present Kilimanjaro National Park and Game Reserve. The aim of maintaining a corridor to the international border will in part be enhanced by the proposed extension of the Kilimanjaro National Park and the upgrading of the Kilimanjaro Elephant Corridor, and in part through extension work around this area. The aim of maintaining a corridor to Mozambique is enhanced by community-based conservation work being carried out to the south of Selous Game Reserve. It will be necessary to initiate a study of the measures needed to conserve elephants near the Rwanda border shortly.

## 9. MONITORING AND RESEARCH

Tanzania has six priority monitoring and research requirements in relation to its efforts to conserve its elephant populations, namely in relation to distribution and population size, to age and sex structure, to the seasonal movements and range size of elephants within the protected areas of western Tanzania, to monitoring the success of law enforcement efforts and the extent of elephant-human conflicts, and to adaptive management of sport hunting quotas. Further details of these six priority requirements are as follows:

- a) Aerial surveys of all major elephant populations will be undertaken at two- or three-yearly intervals in order to monitor population trend, distribution and recovery in terms of numbers. Ground survey techniques will also be increasingly developed which involve either scientists or field staff undertaking routine monitoring duties while on law enforcement patrols in order to determine population trends and distribution.



- b) Ground survey techniques will also be used by trained personnel to determine age and sex ratios in key populations, particularly in the Greater Ruaha, Selous and Tarangire ecosystems, in order to monitor the recovery of the age and sex structure of elephants. In key Game Reserves like Selous and Rungwa-Kizigo, such research will be used also to determine the availability of trophy-size males.
- c) Little is known about the seasonal movements and range size of elephants living in or between the protected areas of western Tanzania. It is important to determine the extent to which elephants move between and within the Katavi National Park-proposed Rukwa Game Reserve complex, the Greater Ruaha ecosystem, Ugalla Game Reserve and Moyowosi Game Reserve, in order to monitor their recovery, and to determine management options for minimising elephant-human conflicts and for initiating sustainable utilisation.
- d) A major requirement for successful elephant conservation is to determine the success of law enforcement efforts in relation to illegal exploitation. Priorities centre on the increased development of expertise at monitoring by field staff undertaking routine law enforcement duties and through the establishment of a central intelligence database of records on known offenders and cases involving dealing in ivory.
- e) The extent to which elephant-human conflicts are alleviated or escalate requires careful monitoring. This will be achieved through the country-wide collection of data on numbers of elephants shot and wounded on crop-raiding and on the numbers of human injuries or deaths, through the research on the extent of crop damage in certain key study sites and the success of any trial electric fencing, particularly around the Selous Game Reserve, and through monitoring the success of all community-based conservation projects on attitudes of local people to wildlife in general and to elephants in particular.
- f) The monitoring and setting of trophy quotas for sustainable utilisation of elephant populations through sport hunting will be achieved primarily through the measurement of trophy size and number shot in each area, and from data on trends in population size, and age and sex structure.

Further proposals for less applied research projects on elephant biology will be considered by the appropriate wildlife authorities, namely TANAPA, NCAA and the Department of Wildlife, depending on the category of protected area where the research is proposed, and the Serengeti Wildlife Research Institute.



10. REVISION OF THE PLAN

The plan will be revised and updated, where necessary, by the Director and submitted to the Minister every three years for approval.

This plan was prepared through the Planning and Assessment for Wildlife Management project, funded by USAID and managed by AWF and WWF.



## SERA YA USIMAMIAJI WA TEMBO WA AFRIKA NCHINI TANZANIA

Tembo wa Afrika, *Loxodonta africana* (Blumenbach), ndiye mnyama mkubwa kushinda wote, aina moja kuu katika mazingira anamoishi na sehemu muhimu sana katika utajiri wa urithi wa asili nchini Tanzania. Tanzania ina aina mahsusi moja tu ya tembo wa Afrika, ijulikanayo kwa jina la Pori (Bush) au tembo mwenye masikio mapana, *L.a. africana*. Kama ilivyo kawaida katika sehemu nyingi za Afrika, tembo wamepungua sana katika idadi na hata kupata mabadiliko kwa kiwango cha kutoshA katika muundo wake wa marika na jinsia katika idadi hiyo, mnamo miaka ya 1970 na 1980, hasa kutokana na uwindaji wake haramu kwa ajili ya meno. Sababu ya pili ya kupungua kwao katika kipindi hiki ni kutokana na upunguaji wa makazi yake kutokana na kuongezeka kwa idadi ya watu.

Mahitaji makuu ya kufanikisha uhifadhi wa tembo wa Afrika ni kuruhusu kuongezeka kwa idadi yake katika maeneo yanayolindwa na kusuluhisha migogoro kati ya tembo na shughuli halali za binadamu nje ya maeneo yanayolindwa. Idadi ya tembo itahifadhiwa na kupewa nafasi ya kuongezeka kufikia idadi kwa kila eneo inayotakiwa kwa ajili ya shughuli za uendeshaji katika maeneo ya mfumo shirika wanakopatikana, lakini wakati huo huo pia kwa kuzingatia shughuli halali za binadamu ndani ya maeneo hayo. Kutokana na hali hiyo, katika maeneo yanayofaa nchini Tanzania, shabaha za uendeshaji wa shughuli za tembo zitakuwa ni:

- a) kuongeza idadi yao na kurejesha muundo wao wa marika na jinsia (ulindaji);
- b) kukuza thamani yao kiuchumi na kwa ajili ya utalii wa kuona wanyama, au pale inapofaa, kuweza kutoa mavuno ya kuendeleza uwindaji wa kitalii (utumiaji);
- c) kudhibiti idadi yao inapolazimu na inapofaa (udhibiti);
- d) kuendesha shughuli za tembo inapofaa kwa manufaa ya jumuiya za mazingira hayo (manufaa ya jumuiya).

Mpango wa uendeshaji wenye mjazo utatolewa na Mkurugenzi wa Idara ya Wanyamapori ambamo shabaha za uendeshaji katika kila aina ya maeneo yanayolindwa na katika maeneo ya wazi zitafanuliwa kulingana na uainishaji wa ardhi, makazi, idadi kwa eneo ya tembo itakiwayo, shughuli za binadamu na mwingiliano wa shughuli za tembo na za binadamu. Mpango huu wa uendeshaji utapelekwa kwa ajili ya mapitio na idhini, kwa Waziri kila baada ya miaka mitatu.

Utumiaji waweza kuwa ni pamoja na kutazama wanyama na uwindaji wa burudani uliowekewa kiwango. Tanzania inakusudia kuchukua hatua zinazopunguza madhara kwa maisha ya binadamu na mali yasababishwayo na tembo, na jitihada maalum zitafanyika ili kufanikisha jambo hili kwa kutumia mbinu zinazopunguza idadi ya wanyama wanaouliwa wakati wa kipindi cha kudhibiti wanyama. Tanzania itazingatia kwa makini sana masharti ya Makubaliano ya Kimataifa ya Kudhibiti



Biashara ya Viumbe wa Porini walio Adimu, wakati wa kufanya biashara za nje na mazao yote ya utumiaji.

Tanzania inakusudia kuendelea kubakiza idadi yake ya tembo wa Afrika iliyo katika Jedwali la I ya Makubaliano hayo, kwa siku za usoni. Hata hivyo Tanzania itaendelea kukaribisha jitihada za mataifa mengine yenye mbuga, kuhifadhi tembo wao, mradi tu jitihada hizo zifanyike kwa kuzingatia Makubaliano na pia kwa namna ambayo Tanzania inaamini kwamba haitasababisha uwindaji haramu zaidi wa tembo wa Afrika, ndani ya mipaka yake.

Waziri atazingatia na kuimarisha vizuri muhimu wa sheria na kanuni zinazotakiwa kutekeleza ulinzi na uendeshaji wa shughuli za tembo.



MPANGO WA USIMAMIAJI WA TEMBO WA AFRIKA  
*Loxodonta africana* (Blumenbach) NCHINI TANZANIA

1. UTANGULIZI

Sera ya Tanzania kuhusu tembo wa Afrika inatambua kwamba tembo ndiye aina moja kuu na ya kipekee kwa utajiri wa urithi wa asili kwa Tanzania. Mnamo miaka ya 1970 ilikisiwa kwamba Tanzania ilikuwa na idadi ya tembo kiasi cha 365,000 na hivi leo idadi hii imepunguzwa hadi kufikia kiasi cha 50,000. Kadhalika eneo la mbuga ya tembo nchini Tanzania limepungua kutoka karibu asilimia 90 ya nchi mnamo miaka ya 1950 hadi kufikia karibu asilimia 50 hivi leo. Kupotea huku kwa kiasi cha idadi na eneo la mbuga kumetokana hasa na uwindaji haramu wa tembo kwa ajili ya meno yao na pili kwa sababu ya kupotea kwa makazi ya tembo kulikotokana na kuongezeka kwa idadi ya watu. Upoteaji wa utajiri huu wa urithi wa asili na raslimali hii inayoweza kuzalishwa upya pamoja na uvutiaji huu wa kitalii ni janga. Hata hivyo ingawa sera ya Tanzania inatambua kwamba idadi yake ya tembo inapaswa kurejeshwa, Tanzania haikusudii idadi yake ya tembo irejee kufikia kiasi ilivyokuwa mnamo miaka ya 1970 kwa kuwa, bila shaka, idadi hiyo itaongeza idadi ya migogoro iliyopo baina ya tembo na binadamu, ukizingatia idadi ya watu inayoongezeka. Badala yake, mpango wa uendeshaji unataka uifikie katika maeneo mbalimbali yanayolindwa, na una matumaini makubwa kwamba makundi ya tembo yanaweza yakaendelea kuishi katika maeneo yaliyokaliwa kwa halali na binadamu kwa kuimarisha sera zinazosisitiza uhifadhi uliojengwa katika ridhaa ya jumuiya. Kwa kuwa Tanzania ndiyo iliyokuwa mpendekezaji mkuu wa orodha ya Jedwali la I inayohusu tembo wa Afrika kwa mujibu wa Makubaliano ya Kimataifa ya Kudhibiti Biashara ya Viumbe wa Porini walio Adimu (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, yataitwa CITES) mnamo mwaka 1989 na kwa kuwa idadi ya tembo wa Tanzania bado inahitaji muda ipate kurejea, Tanzania itaendelea kuunga mkono uorodheshaji wa Jedwali la I kuhusu idadi yake ya tembo wa Afrika kwa upande wa meno ya tembo kwa siku za usoni zijazo. Hata hivyo Tanzania inakusudia kutafuta njia za kuongeza thamani ya kichumi ya tembo wake, hasa kwa manufaa ya jumuiya za maeneo wanamoishi, kadri mipaka ilivyowekwa na uorodheshaji wa Jedwali la I. Kwa hiyo, mpango huu wa uendeshaji unakusudia kuhimiza:

- a) urejeshaji wa idadi ya tembo wa Tanzania na uendeshaji wake kwa misingi ya kisayansi;
- b) ulinzi kamili wa tembo wa Tanzania katika maeneo yanayolindwa yaliyochaguliwa na utumiaji wake kwa njia ya Utalii na utazamaji wa wanyamapori;
- c) utumiaji wa tembo uliodhibitiwa kwa kuzingatia uwindaji wa burudani ulio na mipaka katika maeneo yanayolindwa pale panapofaa;
- d) upunguzaji wa maingiliano kati ya tembo na binadamu katika maeneo yaliyokaliwa kwa halali na binadamu kwa kuimarisha sera zinazosisitiza mipango ya uhifadhi uliojengwa kwa ridhaa ya jumuiya, na pia pale inapowezekana, kwa kudhibiti wanyama wenye matatizo.



## 2. SHERIA

Kwa mujibu wa Sheria ya Kuhifadhi Wanyamapori Na 12 ya 1974 (itaitwa Sheria ya Kuhifadhi Wanyamapori), tembo anaweza akawindwa au kutumiwa kwa leseni iliyotolewa na Mkurugenzi wa Idara ya Wanyamapori (ataitwa Mkurugenzi). Tembo wenye meno yenye uzito unaopungua kilo 12 kwa jozi wanaeleweka kama ni Wanyama wa Taifa kwa mujibu wa Amri ya Kuhifadhi Wanyamapori (Wanyama wa Taifa) ya 1974. Kwa hiyo, hakuna mtu isipokuwa na kwa mujibu wa kibali cha maandishi cha Mkurugenzi kilichotolewa mapema, atakayewinda, au, teka au zingira tembo yeyote aliye na meno yasiyo na uzito huu. Sababu ya pekee ya kuvunja amri hiyo ni kwamba tembo wanaweza kuuliwa kwa lengo la kulinda maisha ya binadamu na mali.

Hakuna utumiaji kwa ajili ya chakula utakaoweza kufanyika katika Hifadhi za Taifa kwa mujibu wa Sheria za Hifadhi za Taifa, CAP. 412 ya 1959. Kwa mujibu wa Sheria ya Mamlaka ya Hifadhi ya Ngorongoro CAP. 413 ya 1960, Mamlaka yaweza kuamuru kuzuia kuondoa mimea na wanyama, au watu kubeba au kutumia silaha, nyavu au sumu ndani ya Hifadhi.

Upigaji marufuku wa kufanya biashara ya meno za tembo ndani ya nchi umekuwa ukitekelezwa kwa miaka mingi. Ipo adhabu kwa kufanya biashara ya meno ya tembo kwa mujibu wa Sheria ya Kuhujumu Uchumi na Njama Na. 13 ya 1984. Tembo wa Afrika aliorodheshwa kwenye Jedwali la I ya CITES mnamo 1989. Kwa mujibu wa Kifungu cha III cha CITES, hairuhusiwi kufanya biashara ya Kimataifa kwa kutumia tembo, sehemu yake yeyote ya mwili au chochote kitokanacho na mwili wake kwa malengo ambayo kimsingi ni malengo ya biashara.

## 3. UNDESHAJI KATIKA MAENEO YANAYOLINDWA

- i) Katika Hifadhi za Taifa na ndani ya Eneo la Hifadhi ya Ngorongoro, tembo watalindwa kikamilifu na mazingira yataendeshwa ili kukuza tangu urejeaji wa idadi yao na muundo wa marika yao hadi idadi kwa eneo inayotakiwa kwa kila makazi. Utumiaji wa tembo wa Tanzania katika Hifadhi za Taifa na Eneo la Hifadhi ya Ngorongoro litatengwa maalum kwa ajili ya watalii kuona wanyama.
- ii) Katika Hifadhi zote za Akiba, tembo watalindwa kikamilifu na mazingira yataendeshwa ili kukuza tangu urejeaji wa idadi yao na muundo wa marika yao hadi idadi kwa eneo inayotakiwa kwa kila makazi. Utumiaji wa tembo wa Tanzania katika Hifadhi za Akiba utakuwa ni pamoja na uwindaji wa burudani wenye mpaka na kwa ajili ya watalii kuona wanyama.
- iii) Ndani ya maeneo yaliyo wazi au yale ambamo wanyama hudhibitiwa, ulinzi na urejeaji wa tembo utahimizwa. Hata hivyo, tembo walio katika maeneo ya aina hii ndio changamoto dhidi ya shughuli za uendeshaji wao kutokana na migogoro iliyopo baina yao na shughuli halali za binadamu



ya maeneo haya. Zaidi ya haya hayumkini migogoro hii itazidi kuongezeka katika siku za mbele kwa sababu tatu. Kwanza, kadri idadi ya tembo itakavyokuwa ikiongezeka, pili, kutokana na kwamba tembo watakuwa hawatiwi misukosuko na majangili tena na hivyo kutawanyika katika maeneo ya jirani yasiyokaliwa na watu yanayolindwa na tatu, kadri idadi ya watu inavyoongezeka. Njia za utumiaji zitafutwa ambazo husisitiza manufaa ya kiuchumi ya tembo na aina nyingine za wanyamapori wakaa katika maeneo haya kwa watu wa maeneo hayo, na kwa kufanya hivyo kuongeza uvumilivu wao na kuwakubali tembo ambao hukaa kati yao. Njia hizo zitakuwa ni pamoja na, pale zitakapofaa, utazamaji wa wanyama wa kitalii, uwindaji wa burudani wa kipimo kwa wanyama mafahali wenye kimo cha kukidhi haja ya kupata nyara, au uuzaji kwa watalii wawindaji wale wanyama wanaostahili kuuliwa ili kuhifadhi maisha ya watu na mali, pamoja na sera zinazosisitiza uhifadhi wenye misingi ya ridhaa ya jumua zinazohusu aina nyingine za wanyamapori. Mgao wa mapato ya kiuchumi, uliotokana na makubaliano, kutokana na matumizi ya aina hii utatolewa kwa ajili ya jumua zinazokaa katika maeneo hayo.

#### 4. UREJEAJI WA IDADI

Mojawapo kati ya migogoro ya aina kubwa mbili kati ya tembo na binadamu iliyokuwepo Tanzania katika miaka ya hivi karibuni imekuwa ni uwindaji haramu wa tembo, hasa kwa ajili ya meno yao. Mgogoro huu umepelekea athari kuu mbili kwenye idadi ya tembo wa Tanzania, kwanza kwa kusababisha upunguzaji mkubwa wa idadi na pili kwa kubadilisha miundo ya marika na jinsia ya makundi yaliyobaki. Mabadiliko katika miundo ya rika na jinsia yamejitokeza kwa namna mbili kuu. Kwanza, idadi kubwa ya tembo wakubwa imeuliwa kwa kuwa walikuwa na meno makubwa na hivyo tembo mbuguma wenye umri wa zaidi ya miaka 40 na tembo mafahali wachache wenye zaidi ya miaka 20 ndio waliobaki. Pili kuna kizazi cha tembo vijana kilichopotea katika miaka ya uwindaji mzito wa haramu kutokana ama na kiwango cha kuzaliwa idadi ndogo ya tembo au kiwango kikubwa cha vifo vya ndama wakati wa kipindi hicho. Hivyo basi urejeaji wa tembo wa Tanzania unahitaji uongezekaji wa idadi na pia kurudi kwa muundo wa kawaida wa rika na jinsia.

Idadi ya tembo wa Tanzania imeshuka kutoka karibu wanyama 365,000 katika miaka ya 1970. Hata hivyo Tanzania imeamua kuweka lengo la idadi ndogo kuliko hiyo kwa ajili ya urejeaji wa idadi yake ya tembo. Uchaguzi huu umefikiwa ili kupunguza migogoro kati ya tembo na binadamu, kwa kuzingatia ukweli kwamba sehemu kubwa ya eneo la mbuga za tembo huingiliana na maeneo ambayo yamekaliwa na watu kwa halali na pia kwamba idadi ya watu nchini Tanzania inazidi kukua. Kwa sasa eneo la mbuga za tembo lipo katika maeneo makuu au maeneo mfumo shirika saba ambayo ni eneo, mfumo shirika la Serengeti, eneo mfumo shirika la Kilimanjaro-Amboseli, Mkomazi katika eneo mfumo shirika la Tsavo, eneo mfumo shirika la Tarangire-Manyara, eneo mfumo shirika la Selous, eneo mfumo shirika la Ruaha na eneo mfumo shirika la miombo magharibi pamoja na maeneo ya mbuga ndogo za Saadani na Rumanyika-Ibanda (Tarakimu Na 1). Kwa kuzingatia ukubwa wa mbuga za maeneo, hivi sasa Tanzania imejiweka kiwango cha mwisho cha urejeaji kuwa kiasi



cha tembo 120,000 (Orodha Na 1). Tarakimu hii imetokana na kuzidisha tarakimu mbili. Kwanza ni makadirio yaliyo sahihi ambayo yameweza kupatikana kutokana na taarifa za kitaalamu zinazohusu idadi kwa eneo kwa upande wa tembo ambayo inaweza kupatikana katika makazi mbalimbali yenye kupata viwango mbalimbali vya mvua lakini bila kusababisha kuchuja kwa eneo hilo. Makadirio ya aina hii ndiyo huitwa 'Idadi kwa eneo mwafaka kwa uendeshaji'. Pili ukubwa wa Hifadhi za Taifa, Hifadhi za Akiba na Eneo la Hifadhi yaliyo katika maeneo ya mbuga kwa sasa. Kipimo hiki cha mpaka wa kiwango cha juu hapana shaka nighafi kwa kuwa, kama kilivyo, kutokana na makadirio ambayo si sahihi sana ya idadi kwa eneo na pia kwa kutoyahusisha makadirio ya idadi ya tembo ambao wangeweza kuwa nje ya maeneo yanayolindwa yasiyokaliwa na watu. Kwa hiyo kwa sasa kiwango hiki cha mpaka wa juu ni cha lengo la muda tu kwa ajili ya urejeaji ambacho chaweza kurekebishwa kadiri ushahidi zaidi unavyopatikana.

Malengo kwa ajili ya urejeaji wa miundo inayotakiwa ya rika na jinsia kwa ajili ya tembo wa Tanzania ni magumu zaidi kuyaeleza na kuyapima kuli' o malengo ya kupata idadi ya tembo. Katika maeneo yanayolindwa yasiyokaliwa na watu, Tanzania inakusudia kuruhusu makundi ya tembo kuongezeka hadi kufikia kiwango ambacho watakuwa wamepata mtawanyo imara wa marika na makadirio ya uwiano wa jinsia wa asilimia 40 ya mafahali na asilimia 60 ya majike baina ya tembo wenye umri zaidi ya miaka 15.

#### 5. USHIRIKISHWAJI WA JUMUIA KATIKA KUHIFADHI TEMBO

Kumekuwa na mgogoro mkuu wa aina ya pili kati ya tembo na binadamu katika miaka ya karibuni nchini Tanzania ambao umesababisha kupotea kwa mbuga za tembo nje ya maeneo yanayolindwa yasiyokaliwa na watu. Hii imetokana na ushirikishaji wa masuala yafananayo ya hali, pamoja na uharibifu wa mazingira wa binadamu na uharibifu wa maisha ya binadamu na mali unaofanywa na tembo, hasa mazao yao, jambo ambalo matokeo yake huwa ni kuwauwa tembo. Ulinzi wa maisha ya binadamu na mali yake, umekuwa, na unaendelea kuwa, sababu ya uuaji wa dharura wa tembo wengi kwa ajili ya hifadhi ya mazao, wanaokisiwa kuwa kati ya wanyama 500-1000 kila mwaka. Ingawaje shughuli hii huwapa wanajumuiya wa maeneo fidia ya nyara ni yenye madhara sana ya kupoteza manufaa mengine yatokanayo na yenye thamini kamili kiuchumi kwa tembo aliyeuliwa. Matokeo yake tembo wengi zaidi huuliwa katika maeneo yale kuliko ambavyo ingelazimu au ingefaa. Kwa kutumia mipango mizuri ya hifadhi yenye ridhaa ya jumuiya, Tanzania itajaribu kuongeza thamani ya tembo ambao italazimu wauliwe ili kulinda mazao na kuimarisha katika jumuiya za maeneo hayo thamani ya wanyamapori kwa jumla na kuongeza uvumilivu kwa wanajumuiya kuhusu tembo. Kwa kutumia maeneo ya utafiti wa majaribio karibu na Hifadhi za Akiba ya Selous, itaamuliwa mgao upi wa idadi ya tembo watakunwa badala ya uuaji wa dharura wa tembo kwa kulinda mazao, na sehemu ya idadi hiyo itatolewa kwa watalii wawindaji, pamoja na sehemu ya mapato na nyama yote itakayopatikana kurudishwa kwa jumuiya za maeneo hayo. Lakini hata hivyo kwa wanyama watakaouliwa wenye meno yenye uzito chini ya kiwango cha chini cha uzito, mwindaji hataruhusiwa kusafirisha meno hayo nchi za nje. Ufanisi wa umbali kidogo wa kiasi cha kilomita 50, wa uzio wa umeme pia utajaribiwa ndani ya eneo, hasa lile lenye migogoro mingi kati ya binadamu na tembo katika eneo la utafiti wa majaribio la Selous.



## 6. UTUMIAJI

Utumiaji wa tembo kwa ajili ya watalii kuona wanyama katika Hifadhi za Taifa na Eneo la Hifadhi ya Ngorongoro, na maeneo yenye Hifadhi za Akiba utahimizwa. Vitengo vinavyofanya tembo waendeleo kukaa katika hali yao ya asili na kutowasababishia bughudha kutoka kwa watalii au vifaa vya watalii vitahimizwa.

Tanzania inaamini kwamba tasnia iliyopangiliwa vema kwa ajili ya uwindaji wa burudani itachangia sana kupunguza uwindaji haramu na uuaji haramu wa tembo katika jitihada za kulinda maisha ya binadamu na mali. Hivyo basi utumiaji wa tembo kwa ajili ya uwindaji wa kitalii ulio na mpaka ndani ya Hifadhi za Akiba utaruhusiwa pale ambapo ufuatiliaji umeonyesha ya kwamba miundo ya marika na jinsia unaruhusu uwindaji huo. Tanzania itahakikisha kwamba idadi yake ya tembo haitumiki kwa ajili ya wawindaji wa burudani na kuambulia hasara ya upungufu wa wanyamapori (Azimio la Kongamano wa CITES 2.11). Lengo hili litapatikana kwa njia mbili. Kwanza, wawindaji watalii, tangu msimu wa kuwinda wa 1991 wameruhusiwa kuwinda tu tembo mafahali wenye meno zenye uzito wa zaidi ya kilo 25 kila jino au yenye urefu wa mita 1.75 kila jino, kipimo ambacho ni kikubwa cha kutosha kuliko kile kilichokuwa kimewekwa awali na Sheria ya Kuhifadhi ya Wanyamapori. Pili kwa kuzingatia ukaguzi wa daima kuhusu idadi ya wanyama na kiwango cha nyara na idadi ya wanyama wanaouliwa na wawindaji watalii kutatolewa uamuzi iwapo kiwango kilichopo kitafaa kwa uwindaji au la. Usafirishaji nje wa nyara za tembo utafanywa kwa mujibu wa CITES na Sheria ya Kuhifadhi ya Wanyamapori.

## 7. UTEKELEZAJI WA SHERIA NA AKIBA YA MENO YA TEMBO

Tanzania haitasamehe hata kidogo uwindaji haramu wa tembo. Mamlaka zinazohusika katika ngazi mbalimbali za maeneo yanayolindwa na yale yasiyolindwa mathalani Shirika la Hifadhi za Taifa (itaitwa TANAPA), Mamlaka ya Eneo la Hifadhi ya Ngorongoro (itaitwa NCAA) na Idara ya Wanyamapori, zitafanya kila jitihada kuongeza uwezo wake wa utekelezaji wa sheria ili kupata kiwango kikubwa cha kuwang'amua wote wenye moyo wa uhalifu katika mbuga na pia kuendeleza na kuhifadhi kumbukumbu za taarifa za upelelezi wa wahalifu waliotangulia wajulikanao. Tanzania itapiga hatua ya kuzileta pamoja na kuzilinganisha kumbukumbu zake za upelelezi, kuharakisha ubadilishanaji wa taarifa kati ya mamlaka za kitaifa na za kimataifa. Tanzania inaunga mkono kwa dhati Makubaliano ya Lusaka ambayo yanalenga kukuza ushirikiano mkubwa zaidi wa kikanda katika utekelezaji wa sheria. Zaidi ya hayo, adhabu zitakazotolewa za uuzaji haramu wa tembo kwa ajili ya meno au nyama zitazidishwa pale itakapofaa, ili kuonyesha dhati ubaya wa kosa hili.

Tanzania hairuhusu biashara ya meno ya tembo nchini wala katika kiwango cha Kimataifa kwa sababu ya upigaji marufuku biashara hiyo nchini na pia kufuatana na uorodheshaji wa Jedwali Na. I ya CITES. Kujihusisha na biashara ya meno ya tembo kunachukuliwa kama kosa kubwa sana. Ushirikiano kamili wa kiwango chochote cha gharama utatolewa kwa serikali yoyote au mamlaka ya polisi, iwe ya kitaifa au ya kimataifa, unaokusudia kupeleleza vitendo au watu wanaotuhumiwa kuendesha vitendo



hivyo, viwe vinahusu meno yatokanayo na tembo wa Tanzania au tembo kutoka nchi nyingine inayopitia Tanzania.

Tanzania inakusudia kuendelea kutunza akiba yake ya meno ya tembo mahali pa usalama na kuiongeza akiba hiyo kutokana na utafishaji wa meno ya haramu yatakayotokea siku za usoni. Meno yote katika akiba hii sasa yanapimwa uzito, kuwekwa alama za kudumu na kuandikishwa katika daftari la kumbukumbu kwa kazi hii itaendelea kufanywa kwa ajili ya nyongeza yoyote itakayoletwa baadaye. Kumbukumbu za nyongeza zitakazoletwa baadaye zitatenganishwa kufuatana na kule yatokako iwe kutokana na uwindaji halali, vifo vya kawaida na wanyama wenye madhara ama utafishaji wa zile za uwindaji haramu. Tanzania pia itashiriki katika uundaji wa taarifa unaofanywa na taasisi ya Kimataifa ya "TRAFFIC International" ili kuwa na benki ya taarifa ya Kimataifa ya akiba ya meno ya tembo. Kwa kujua kwamba biashara yenye msingi wa biashara ya meno kwa sasa ni jambo lisiloweza kufanyika, uwezekano wenye manufaa utatafutwa ili kuipa akiba ya Tanzania thamani ya kiuchumi kwa namna kwamba masharti ya CITES hayatafunjwa, kwamba rundo lililopo halitaharibiwa kwa kuchomwa moto au uharibifu mwingine, kwamba meno hayo hayataingizwa katika soko haramu na kwamba pesa zitakazotokana na shughuli hii zitatumika kwa shughuli zinazohusiana sana na uhifadhi wa tembo.

#### 8. MAJUKUMU YA KIMATAIFA

Majukumu ya Kimataifa ya Tanzania kuhusu CITES na kujihusisha katika biashara ya meno yamekwishaelezwa na uungaji mkono wa Tanzania kuhusu Makubaliano ya Lusaka umekwishatolewa. Tanzania itajihusisha katika jitihada nyingine za Kimataifa kuhusu uhifadhi wa tembo ndani na nje ya mipaka yake. Kwa siku za karibuni Tanzania haikusudii kujiunga na kituo cha Kusini mwa Afrika cha Soko la Meno ya tembo (hapa kitaitwa SACIM). Hata hivyo Tanzania, kwa kutumia uanachama wake katika Jumuiya ya kiuchumi ya SADC kuhimiza kwa vitendo zile nchi zilizojiunga na SACIM kufanya kila njia kuhakikisha kwamba meno ya tembo hayapiti SACIM mpaka kwanza yajulikane kwa uhakika kule yalikutoka na pia kwamba biashara hiyo inayofanywa haisababishi kuwepo uwindaji haramu wa tembo katika nchi nyingine zenye hifadhi za tembo. Mara, na iwapo, masharti haya yatatekelezwa Tanzania itaunga mkono wanachama wenzake wa SADC katika umoja wa SACIM.

Tanzania itaendeleza pia ushirikiano na majirani zake kuhakikisha kuwa kuna urejeaji wa idadi na hadhi ya tembo wanaovuka mipaka ya mataifa kama vile katika maeneo yafuatayo: Kati ya Hifadhi ya Akiba ya Mkomazi na Tsavo nchini Kenya; kati ya Hifadhi ya Taifa ya Kilimanjaro na Amboseli nchini Kenya; katika eneo mfumo shirika la Serengeti ambalo sehemu yake kubwa iko Tanzania na sehemu nyingine nchini Kenya; karibu na Ras ya Senga iliyo mpakani mwa Tanzania na Uganda; kati ya Hifadhi za Akiba za Rumanika na Ibanda nchini Tanzania na ile ya Akagera nchini Rwanda; na kati ya eneo la Mwambesi lililo Kusini mwa Tanzania na Kaskazini mwa Msumbiji. Kwa upande wa tembo katika maeneo mfumo shirika ya Tsavo na Serengeti ambayo yamo katika maeneo yanayolindwa na yanachangia mipaka ya Kimataifa, lengo hili laweza kutimizwa kwa kutumia jitihada za utekelezaji wa sheria ulioimarishwa ndani ya maeneo yanayolindwa. Changamoto ya pekee inaletwa na tembo wa eneo la Kilimanjaro na Amboseli, kutokana na idadi kubwa ya binadamu linalozunguka Hifadhi



za Akiba kwenye eneo la Kilimanjaro. Lengo la kuendelea kuwa na upenu hadi kwenye mpaka wa kimataifa utaimarishwa kwa kiwango fulani na upanuzaji unaotarajiwa wa Hifadhi za Taifa ya Kilimanjaro na utengenezaji wa upenu wa tembo wa Kilimanjaro na kwa upande mwingine lengo hilo litatimizwa kutokana na upanuzaji wa shughuli kuzunguka eneo hili. Lengo la kuwepo upenu hadi Msumbiji linaimarishwa na kazi ya uhifadhi uliojengwa katika ushirikishwaji wa jumua ambayo inafanyika hadi Hifadhi za Akiba ya Selous. Itlazimu hivi karibuni kuanzishwa utafiti wa kujua mambo muhimu ya kufanya ili kuhifadhi tembo karibu na mpaka wa Rwanda.

## 9. UFUATILIAJI NA UTAFITI

Tanzania ina mahitaji kipaumbele sita ya ufuatiliaji na utafiti kuhusu jitihada zake za kuhifadhi makundi ya tembo wake, mathalani kuhusiana na utawanyaji na ukubwa wa idadi; muundo wa marika na jinsia, nyendo katika majira na ukubwa wa mbuga za tembo katika maeneo yanayolindwa sehemu za magharibi mwa Tanzania, ufuatiliaji wa mafanikio ya jitihada za utekelezaji wa sheria na kiwango cha migogoro kati ya tembo na binadamu na uendeshaji wa urekebishaji wa uwindaji wa burudani wa idadi iliyopimwa. Undani wa haya mahitaji kipaumbele sita ni kama ifuatavyo:

- a) Upimaji kutoka angani wa makundi makuu yote ya tembo utafanywa katika vipindi vya kila miaka miwili au mitatu ili kufuatilia mabadiliko ya idadi, mtawanyiko na urejeaji kuhusu idadi. Mbinu za upimaji wa ardhini pia zitazidi kuimarishwa ambazo huwahusisha ama wanasayansi au wafanyakazi wa nyika katika kutekeleza wajibu wao wakati wa doria za kutekeleza sheria ili kujua mabadiliko ya idadi na mtawanyiko.
- b) Mbinu za upimaji wa ardhini zitatumiwa pia na wafanyakazi wajuzi kujua uwiano wa jinsia na umri katika makundi muhimu hasa katika maeneo mfumo shirika ya Greater Ruaha, Selous na Tarangire, ili kufuatilia urejeaji wa mfumo wa marika na jinsia wa tembo. Katika Hifadhi za Akiba kama vile Selous na Rungwa-Kizigo, utafiti kama huu utatumika pia kujua upatikanaji wa mafahali ya kimo cha kutoa nyara.
- c) Kuna taarifa chache sana kuhusu nyendo wakati wa majira na ukubwa wa mbuga za tembo waishio ndani au kati ya maeneo yanayolindwa yaliyoko Magharibi mwa Tanzania. Ni muhimu kujua kiwango ambacho tembo hutembea kati na ndani ya Hifadhi za Taifa ya Katavi "lililopendekezwa kuwa" Hifadhi za Akiba ya Rukwa, eneo mfumo shirika la Greater Ruaha, Hifadhi za Akiba ya Ugalla na Hifadhi za Akiba ya Moyowosi ili kuweza kufuatilia urejeaji wao na kujua njia za uendeshaji ili kupunguza kabisa migogoro baina ya tembo na binadamu na kuanzisha utumiaji wenye manufaa.
- d) Sharti kuu la kufanikisha uhifadhi wa tembo ni kujua mafanikio ya jitihada za utekelezaji wa sheria dhidi ya uwindaji haramu. Vipaumbele vinategemea uongezekaji wa utaalamu wa ufuatiliaji kwa wafanyakazi wa nyika wanapotimiza wajibu wao wa kutekeleza sheria na pia kwa uanzishwaji wa ukusanyaji na utunzaji wa kumbukumbu za upelelezi



kuhusu wahalifu wajulikanao na pia kesi zinazohusu ufanyaji biashara ya meno ya tembo.

- e) Kiwango cha utatuzi au uongezekaji wa migogoro baina ya tembo na binadamu kinahitaji ufuatiliaji wa makini. Huu upatikanaji kwa ukusanyaji wa taarifa za nchi nzima kuhusu idadi ya tembo waliouliwa na kujeruhiwa kwa kuvamia mazao na idadi ya watu waliojeruhiwa au kufa, kwa kutumia utafiti wa kiwango cha uharibifu wa mazao katika sehemu kadhaa muhimu za maeneo yaliyofanyiwa utafiti na kwa kuona mafanikio ya majaribio yoyote ya kutumia uzio wa umeme, hasa karibu na Hifadhi za Akiba ya Selous, na kwa kufuatilia mafanikio ya miradi yote ya uhifadhi unaoshirikisha jumua kuhusu mawazo ya wenyeji wa maeneo yanayohusika juu ya wanyamapori kwa jumla na tembo kwa pekee.
- f) Ufuatiliaji na uwekaji wa viwango vya utumiaji wa manufaa wa makundi ya tembo kwa ajili ya kupata nyara kutokana na uwindaji wa burudani utafanikiwa hasa kwa upimaji wa ukubwa wa nyara na idadi ya tembo waliouliwa katika kila eneo, na pia kutokana na taarifa za mabadiliko katika ukubwa wa idadi na muundo wa rika na jinsia.

Mapendekezo zaidi kuhusu miradi ya utafiti isiyotumika sana kuhusu maumbile ya tembo itafikiriwa na mamlaka ya Wanyamapori yanayohusika mathalani TANAPA, NCAA na Idara ya Wanyamapori, kutegemea aina ya eneo linalolindwa ambapo utafiti umependekezwa, na Taasisi ya Utafiti ya Wanyamapori ya Serengeti.

#### 10. UREKEBISHWAJI WA MPANGO

Mpango utarekebishwa na kuanishwa na wakati, itakapolazimu, na Mkurugenzi na utawasilishwa kwa Waziri kila miaka mitatu kwa ajili ya idhini.

Mpango huu umetayarishwa kwa hisani ya Mradi wa Mpango na Tathmini ya Usimamiaji Wanyamapori, umegharamiwa na USAID na kusimamiwa na AWF na WWF.



Table 1: Approximate preferred management densities and total numbers of elephants to which Tanzania wishes its population to recover.

Orodha Na 1: Makisio ya idadi kwa eneo ya uendeshaji unaotakiwa na jumla ya tembo ambao Tanzania ingependa ipate urejeaji wa idadi hiyo.

Ecosystem	Preferred density per sq km	Protected Area	Size in sq km	Desired upper population
Eneo mfumo wa shirika	Idadi kwa eneo itakiwayo kwa kila km ya eneo mraba	Eneo linalolindwa	Ukubwa wa eneo kwa km za eneo mraba	Kiwango cha juu cha idadi inayotakiwa
Serengeti	0.25	Serengeti NP	15,500	3,900
		Ngorongoro CA	9,000	2,200
		Maswa GR	2,200	600
Kilimanjaro	0.25	Kilimanjaro NP&GR	1,600	400
Tsavo-Mkomazi	0.75	Mkomazi GR	3,400	2,500
Tarangire-Manyara	0.75 1.5	Tarangire NP	2,600	2,000
		Lake Manyara NP	330	500
Selous	1.0	Selous GR	55,000	55,000
		Mikumi NP	3,230	3,200
Greater Ruaha	1.0	Ruaha NP	12,950	13,000
		Rungwa-Kizigo-Muhesi GR	15,500	15,500
Western Miombo	0.5	Katavi-Rukwa	12,500	6,000
		Ugalla GR	5,000	2,500
		Moyowosi-Kigosi GR	20,100	10,000
Approximate upper numbers	Idadi ya juu inayokisiwa			120,000



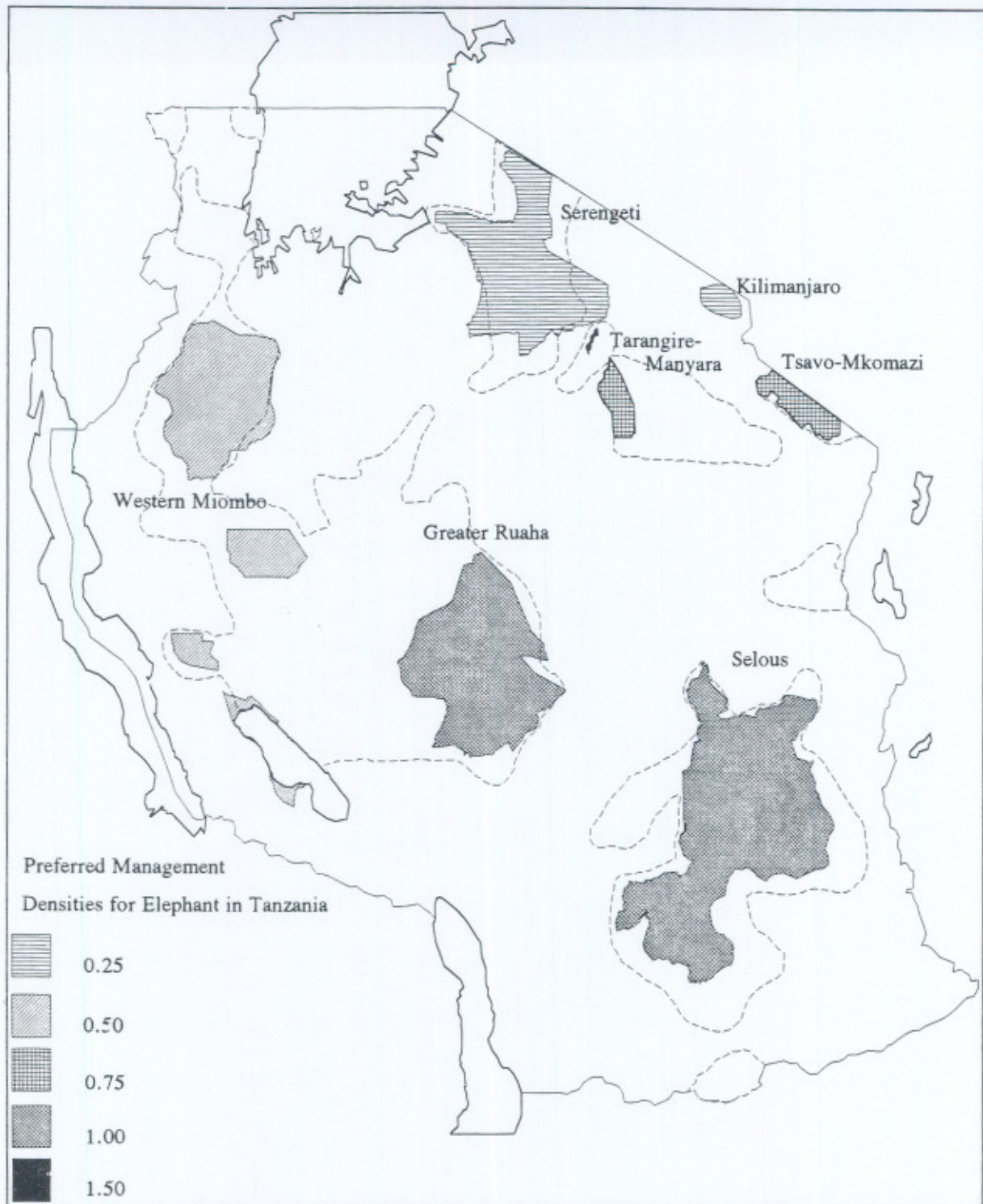


Figure 1: Approximate range of the elephant and preferred management densities in different protected areas within the main ecosystems in Tanzania, based on Table 1.

Tarakimu Na 1: Idadi ya juu ya tembo kwa eneo nchini Tanzania Orodha Na 1.