

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA



**POLICY AND MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR  
THE NILE CROCODILE**

**SERA NA MPANGO WA USIMAMIAJI  
MAMBA WA NILE  
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,  
Natural Resources and Environment

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'S. M. M. M.', written over a horizontal line.

Minister

14<sup>th</sup> day of June, 1993.  
Date

## POLICY FOR CROCODILE MANAGEMENT IN TANZANIA

Two species of crocodiles occur in Tanzania. Their conservation will be achieved through protection and utilization.

The slender-snouted crocodile, *Crocodylus cataphractus*, is uncommon and confined to Lake Tanganyika and the Luiche and Malagarasi rivers. This crocodile will be fully protected throughout its range in Tanzania.

The Nile crocodile, *Crocodylus niloticus*, is widespread. Populations of this crocodile will be conserved and encouraged where they do not conflict with legitimate human interests. Thus within the appropriate areas of Tanzania the aims of the Nile crocodile management will be:

- a) To maintain or increase their overall numbers (protection);
- b) To produce a sustainable harvest (utilization);
- c) To regulate their numbers where appropriate (control);
- d) To manage the crocodiles where appropriate for the benefit of local communities (community benefit).

A detailed management plan will be drawn up by the Director of Wildlife. The aims of management in each category of protected area and in open areas will be defined with respect to Nile crocodiles on the basis of land classification, habitat, crocodile density, distribution and reproduction, human activity, and crocodile-human interactions.

The aims of management in each zone will be detailed. The management plan will be submitted for review and approval by the Minister every three years.

Utilization may involve ranching and sport hunting (as defined by Resolution Conference 3.15 of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of the Wild Fauna and Flora), at the discretion of the Minister. Tanzania will strictly abide by the terms of the Convention for export of all products of utilization and control. However, Tanzania intends to prepare a case to be able to more fully utilise products from crocodile control operations under terms allowed by the Convention (Resolution Conference 7.14).

Legislation and institutional frameworks necessary to implement the protection of *Crocodylus cataphractus* and the management plan for *Crocodylus niloticus* will be maintained and strengthened, as deemed necessary, by the Minister.

MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE NILE CROCODILE  
*Crocodylus niloticus* IN TANZANIA

1. INTRODUCTION

Tanzania's policy towards Nile crocodiles states that they will be conserved and encouraged where they do not conflict with legitimate human interests. Conservation may include protection, utilization and benefits to local communities. With its widespread population of crocodiles, and expanding population of humans, there are an increasing number of serious conflicts between man and crocodile. Where there are such serious conflicts, the crocodiles will be subject to control. In this respect, Tanzania intends to prepare a case either for downlisting part of its crocodile population from Appendix I to Appendix II of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (hereinafter CITES) or for utilising a quota of skins from such control operations. Accordingly, the management plan aims to encourage:

- a) the management of crocodiles upon a scientific basis;
- b) the protection of crocodiles within the wild;
- c) the controlled utilization of crocodiles on ranches and through limited sport hunting.

All exports of products will be in accordance with CITES and the Wildlife Conservation Act No. 12 of 1974 (hereinafter the Wildlife Conservation Act).

2. LEGISLATION

In accordance with the Wildlife Conservation Act, Nile crocodiles from the wild may be hunted or otherwise utilized under a license issued by the Director of Wildlife (hereinafter the Director). The only exception is that crocodiles may be killed in defense of human life and property.

No consumptive utilization may take place within National Parks under the National Parks Ordinance CAP. 412 of 1959.

3. MANAGEMENT IN PROTECTED AND OPEN AREAS

- i) In all National Parks, crocodiles will be fully protected and aquatic habitats managed to maintain their numbers or encourage their increase, as appropriate. Utilization of crocodiles within National Parks will be devoted solely to tourist game viewing.
- ii) In Game Reserves and Forest Reserves, crocodiles will be protected and aquatic habitats managed to maintain their numbers or encourage their

increase, as appropriate. However, populations may be utilized, mainly through the collection of eggs or possibly hatchlings not exceeding 50cm in total length, for ranching as defined by CITES Resolution Conference 3.15, or through the allocation of sustainable quotas to sport hunters. No commercial killing of crocodiles for skins will be allowed.

- iii) In Game Controlled Areas and in open areas, crocodile protection will be encouraged. However, populations may be utilized through ranching or sport hunting and, where possible, benefits will be returned to local communities. Control of crocodiles will be allowed where there are genuine conflicts between crocodiles and legitimate human interests.

#### 4. RANCHING

Ranching has been defined according to CITES Resolution Conference 3.15 and therefore may be defined for the purposes of the Wildlife Conservation Act as: the rearing, in a controlled environment, of specimens, usually eggs or hatchling crocodiles, taken from the wild with the intention of engaging in trade.

- i) Requirements for a ranching operation  
Where investors or the Department of Wildlife (hereinafter the Department) identifies a potential for harvesting crocodile resources, it will be necessary for investors first to submit a short feasibility study to the Department. Upon acceptance of the feasibility study, close liaison between investors and the Department will be encouraged while the investor prepares a detailed project proposal with information on the following:
  - a) locality;
  - b) water supply;
  - c) food supply;
  - d) financial resources;
  - e) expertise;
  - f) ranch plans.

Applicants will have to show sufficient financial resources to cover 3 years of operation without an income, have provided evidence of a secure meat supply adequate to feed a stated number of crocodiles and will have detailed plans of their operations.

The Department will respond to feasibility studies and to completed project proposals within 60 days of receipt. During these 60 day periods the Department will make a physical inspection of the site.

As the number of ranches increases, ranchers may be encouraged to deal with the Department through an Association.

- ii) Mutual responsibilities for ranches and the Department of Wildlife  
Ranchers must accept that they are in direct partnership with the Department of Wildlife and the people of Tanzania, and that they have obligations and responsibilities towards the long-term management, conservation and welfare of species being utilized that go beyond those of a normal business. As such, ranchers may be subject to a more rigorous set of standards and controls that reflect these responsibilities.

The Department will set minimum standards for all aspects of crocodile production but will in no way be responsible for the provision of meat to feed the crocodiles. The Department recognizes that ranching operations require long-term security and the commitment of ranchers to husband the resources at a particular egg collection area. Long-term agreements will be granted to encourage investment, but quotas and permits will be reviewed annually on the basis of both the permit holder's adherence to detailed conditions and to biological conditions. A fee in Tanzania shillings will be levied for all eggs and hatchlings collected.

Quotas, and egg and hatchling collection areas, where appropriate, will be decided by the Director at the start of each season. New ranches will be inspected by the Department for completion of their facilities, at the end of year 1 as noted in (4i), before any permit to collect eggs is issued. If facilities are not up to standard, approval for the ranch will be withdrawn.

Permits will carry the following terms and conditions:

- a) Locality of collection will be specified on a map;
- b) Period of collection will be specified;
- c) Number and type of specimens will be specified, with numbers allocated to be limited by farm capacity;
- d) Where appropriate, fees to district councils and/or village government and local people will be specified;
- e) The fate of each specimen (clutch of eggs and hatchlings) will be recorded in the trapper's register and returns submitted to the Director in accordance with the Wildlife Conservation Act and regulations pertaining to capture. These will include:



- (i) Ranchers must report to the appropriate Wildlife Officer of the area before collection;
  - (ii) A bi-annual summary of the success of harvesting and ranching operations must be submitted by the rancher to the Director and the Regional/District Wildlife Officer by 1 December and 1 May of each year;
  - (iii) Permits will not be transferable;
  - (iv) In the event of any dispute, the decision of the Minister will be final.
- f) In two years from the date of issue of the permit to collect specimens, ranchers may be required by the Department to release a number of female crocodiles of 1.2m length, equivalent of up to 5% of the number of specimens actually collected from the wild.
- All releases will be made in accordance with the Department's requirements in the presence of a Wildlife Officer.
- g) A bi-annual inspection of all ranch operations will be conducted by the Department, one during the closed season between 1 May and 1 July and the other during December and January. Additional inspections may also be carried out anytime that the Department considers appropriate.

iii) Methods of egg and hatchling collection

Eggs and hatchlings will be collected under the following conditions:

- a) Collection will be restricted to eggs and to hatchlings less than 50cm total length.
- b) Permits for collection will normally be issued by 1 July direct to the rancher.
- c) Collection will be expected to involve local people wherever possible. Ranchers will seek the Director's approval for staff they wish to hire and identity cards will be issued by the Department to all people involved in the egg collection process.

- d) Any collection of eggs will be within specific areas and will be to the maximum the areas can sustain.
- e) The collection of hatchlings will be restricted to capture by hand from a boat.

5. SPORT HUNTING

Quotas for sport hunting will be determined for each area at the start of each season by the Director. A fee, payable in foreign exchange, will be levied on each animal. Professional hunters will make annual returns to the Director stating the size, sex, locality, and ultimate destination of each animal taken. All exports will be tagged in compliance with CITES regulations.

6. SURVEYS AND MONITORING

An inventory of crocodiles will be undertaken, and crocodile populations and damage and loss to human life and property, will be monitored regularly from:

- a) records submitted by those collecting eggs, using standard forms issued by the Department;
- b) regular aerial and nightlight surveys on both the general and specific populations and nest sites, especially in areas being utilized for collection, at the discretion of the Director;
- c) records supplied by the Wildlife Staff throughout the country.

7. TAGGING, MARKETING AND TRADE

All crocodile products for export will be tagged in accordance with CITES regulations. Exporters will be required to reimburse the Department for CITES tags purchased on their behalf. The Department will undertake all tagging. CITES export documentation will only be issued on receipt of a detailed packing list, including skin size, tag number, and a copy of the original invoice to the purchaser. A fixed levy in Tanzanian Shillings per skin, equivalent at present to 3% of the gross value, will be placed on all exports of ranched skins.

8. CONTROL OF CROCODILE POPULATIONS

In many parts of Tanzania outside protected areas, crocodiles cause damage and loss of human life and property. Where problems are reported to the Department, each

will be assessed and, when action is deemed necessary, capture will be attempted. Where capture is not possible, crocodiles will be shot according to the Wildlife Conservation Act.

All skins from control activities will be deposited with the Department which will in turn auction the skins to legal exporters. Skins will be measured and tagged in accordance with CITES requirements by a Wildlife Officer appointed by the Director, as required by Resolution Conference 7.14.

Given the widespread population of crocodiles in Tanzania, and the wastage of adult skins available from genuine control operations, Tanzania intends to prepare a proposal either to downlist its crocodile population or to utilise a quota of skins from control operations (as allowed by Resolution Conference 7.14). In this way, Tanzania aims to gain a greater economic value from that part of its crocodile population that has to be shot on control, to enhance the conservation prospects of crocodiles in general.

#### 9. REVISION OF PLAN

The plan will be revised and updated, where necessary, by the Department 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 MAMBA NCHINI TANZANIA

Tanzania inazo aina kuu mbili za mamba. Uhifadhi wake utaweza kutekelezwa kwa njia ya ulindaji na utumiaji.

Aina ya mamba wenye domo jembamba, ambao kitaalamu huitwa *Crocodylus cataphractus*, wako kwa nadra na hupatikana tu Ziwa Tanganyika na kwenye mito Luiche na Malagarasi. Aina hii ya mamba italindwa kikamilifu katika sehemu zote inapopatikana Tanzania.

Aina ya mamba wa Nile, yaani *Crocodylus niloticus*, wameenea sehemu nyingi. Idadi ya hawa mamba wa Nile watahifadhiwa na kuongezwa iwapo kufanya hivyo hakutapingana na shughuli halali za binadamu. Kwa hiyo katika maeneo yanayohusika kote Tanzania madhumuni ya usimamiaji mamba wa Nile yatakuwa:

- a) Kuongeza au kudumisha idadi iliyopo (ulindaji);
- b) Kutoa mavuno ya kudumu (utumiaji);
- c) Kuratibu idadi zao kila inapofaa (udhibiti);
- d) Kusimamia mamba kila ifaapo kwa manufaa ya jumuiya za maeneo yanayohusika (manufaa kwa jumuiya).

Mpango kamili wa usimamiaji utaundwa na Mkurugenzi wa Idara ya Wanyamapori. Madhumuni ya usimamiaji katika kila aina ya eneo lililotengwa na maeneo yaliyo wazi yatafafanuliwa kuhusiana na mamba wa Nile kufuatana na hali ya nchi katika sehemu hiyo, hali ya mazingira yao, hali ya msongamano wa mamba katika maskani hayo, kiwango cha kuenea na mwongezeko wa mamba hao, shughuli za binadamu na mgongano kati ya mamba na jumuiya ya wakazi wa maeneo hayo.

Madhumuni ya usimamiaji katika kila kanda yataonyeshwa kwa undani. Mpango wa usimamiaji utawasilishwa kwa ajili ya kutazamwa upya na kuidhinishwa na Waziri kila ipitapo miaka mitatu.

Utumiaji waweza kuwa kwa njia za ufugaji katika maranchi na uwindaji wa burudani (kama ilivyoelezwa katika Azimio la Kongamano na. 3.15 la Makubaliano ya Kimataifa ya Kudhibiti Biashara ya Viumbe wa Porini walio Adimu) kulinganana na maoni ya Waziri. Tanzania itazingatia kwa dhati masharti ya Makubaliano kuhusu usafirishaji nje ya nchi, wa mazao yote yatokanayo na utumiaji na udhibiti wa wanyamapori hao. Hata hivyo, Tanzania inakusudia kujenga hoja itakaoifanya iwe na uwezo wa kutumia kikamilifu mazao yatokanayo na mamba waharibifu waliouawa kwa ajili ya ulinzi wa mali na maisha ya binadamu kama inavyoruhusiwa na Makubaliano (Azimio la Kongamano na. 7.14).

Sheria na mfumo wote unaohitajika katika utekelezaji wa ulindaji wa mamba aina ya *Crocodylus cataphractus* na mpango wa usimamiaji wa *Crocodylus niloticus* zitadumishwa na kuimarishwa na Waziri, kadiri itakavyobidi.

MPANGO WA USIMAMIAJI MAMBA WA NILE *Crocodylus niloticus*  
NCHINI TANZANIA

1. UTANGULIZI

Sera ya Tanzania kuhusu mamba wa Nile inasema kwamba watahifadhiwa na kuendelezwa kikamilifu iwapo kufanya hivyo hakutapingana na shughuli halali za binadamu. Uhifadhi utazingatia ulinzi, utumiaji na kuwanufaisha wananchi waishio katika maeneo yenye mamba. Kutokana na kuenea kwa mamba, pamoja na kuongezeka kwa idadi ya watu hapa nchini, kumekuwa na ongezeko la migongano mikali kati ya binadamu na mamba. Pale patakapozuka mgongano mkali baina ya binadamu na mamba, mamba watadhibitiwa. Kwa misingi hii, Tanzania inakusudia kujenga hoja ya kuondoa sehemu ya idadi ya mamba wake kutoka Jedwali ya I kwenda Jedwali ya II ya 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) au kutumia kwota ya ngozi ya mamba waharibifu waliouawa kwa ajili ya ulinzi wa mali na mais maisha ya binadamu. Usimamiaji utakuwa na madhumuni ya kuhimiza:

- a) usimamiaji wa mamba katika misingi ya kisayansi;
- b) ulindaji wa mamba katika mazingira yao ya asili;
- c) utumiaji mamba uliodhibitiwa kwa njia ya ufugaji katika maranchi na kiwango kidogo cha uwindaji kwa ajili ya burudani.

Mauzo yote nje ya nchi ya mazao ya utumiaji huo yatafuata mwongozo wa CITES na Sheria ya Hifadhi ya Wanyamapori Na. 12 ya 1974 (itaitwa Sheria ya Hifadhi ya Wanyamapori).

2. SHERIA

Kwa mujibu wa Sheria ya Hifadhi Wanyamapori, mamba wa Nile wapatikanapo porini wanaweza kuwindwa au kutumiwa kwa njia nyinginezo, kwa kutumia leseni iliyotolewa na Mkurugenzi wa Idara ya Wanyamapori (ataitwa Mkurungezi), isipokuwa tu mamba wanaweza kuuwawa iwapo wanahatarisha maisha au mali za binadamu.

Utumiaji hauruhusiwi katika Hifadhi za Taifa kwa mujibu wa Sheria ya Hifadhi za Taifa CAP. 412 ya 1959.

3. USIMAMIAJI KATIKA SEHEMU ZINAZOLINDWA NA ZILIZOWAZI

- i) Katika Hifadhi zote za Taifa, mamba watalindwa kikamilifu na mazingira yao yatasimamiwa ili kudumisha au kuongeza idadi, kama itakavyofaa. Utumiaji wa mamba katika Hifadhi za Taifa utakuwa tu kwa ajili ya utalii wa kuona na kupiga picha.

- ii) Katika Mapori ya Akiba na Mimitu ya Akiba, mamba watalindwa na mazingira yao kusimamiwa ili kudumisha au kuongeza idadi zao kama itakavyofaa. Lakini, mamba wanaweza kutumiwa, kwa njia za ukusanyaji mayai au vifaranga wasiozidi urefu wa sentimita 50; kwa ajili ya ufugaji kufuata mwongozo wa Azimio la Kongamano la CITES 3.15, au kwa njia ya ugawaji wa kwota kwa wawindaji wa burudani, ili mradi kwota hizo zisiathiri kuwepo kwa mamba katika eneo hilo. Kuuu mamba kwa ajili ya biashara ya ngozi hakutaruhusiwa.
- iii) Katika Maeneo ya Wanyama Yaliyotengwa na Yaliyowazi, ulinzi wa mamba utahimizwa. Lakini mamba wa maeneo hayo wanaweza kutumiwa kwa njia ya ufugaji katika maranchi au uwindaji kwa ajili ya burudani, na pale iwezekanapo, wananchi wa sehemu inayohusika wapate manufaa. Udhhibiti wa mamba utaruhusiwa iwapo kutazuka mgongano kati ya mamba na shughuli halali za binadamu.

#### 4. UFUGAJI KATIKA MARANCHI

Ufugaji katika maranchi umefafanuliwa na Azimio la Kongamano la CITES 3.15, na kwa hiyo waweza kufafanuliwa kwa ajili ya Sheria ya Hifadhi ya Wanyamapori kama ifuatavyo: ukuzaji wa wanyama katika mazingira yaliyodhibitiwa, kwa kawaida mayai au vifaranga vya mamba vilivyochukuliwa kutoka porini kwa madhumuni ya biashara.

- i) Masharti ya ufugaji  
Pale wawekezaji mitaji au Idara ya Wanyamapori (itaitwa Idara) watakapoona uwezekano wa kuvuna mazao ya mamba, itawabidi wawekezaji hao kwanza kuwasilisha idarani taarifa fupi ya uchunguzi wa awali kuonyesha uwezekano huo. Uchunguzi huo utakapokubaliwa, itafaa pawe na mawasiliano ya karibu sana kati ya mwekezaji na Idara. Wakati huo mwekezaji atatakiwa kutayarisha mswada kamili wa mradi ukitoa taarifa ifuatayo;
  - a) mahali pa kufugia;
  - b) upatikanaji wa maji;
  - c) upatikanaji wa chakula;
  - d) rasilimali kifedha;
  - e) utaalamu;
  - f) ramani za sehemu ya ufugaji na mipango kamili ya ranchi.

Waombaji sharti waonyeshe uwezo wa kutosha kifedha utakaowawezesha kuendeleza shughuli hii ya ufugaji kwa miaka mitatu bila mapato. Pia wawasilishe ushahidi wa uhakika wa upatikanaji wa nyama ya kutosha kulishia idadi ya mamba iliyotajwa na wawe na mipango thabiti ya uendeshaji wa shughuli hiyo.

Idara itajibu taarifa za awali na miswada kamili ya maombi siku 60 tangu kupokelewa. Katika muda huo Idara itafanya ukaguzi wa eneo linalohusika kwa kila ombi lililopokelewa.

Kadiri idadi ya maranchi itakavyoongezeka, wafugaji wanaweza kuhimizwa kuwasiliana na Idara kupitia chama chao.

ii) Wajibu wa pamoja wa wafugaji na Idara ya Wanyamapori

Wafugaji sharti wakubali ya kuwa wapo kwenye ubia na Idara na wananchi kwa ujumla, kwamba wanayo majukumu pamoja na kuwajibika ili kuhakikisha kunakuwepo usimamiaji wa muda mrefu, uhifadhi na ustawi wa aina ya mamba anayefugwa. Kuwajibika huko kutakuwa kwa uhakika zaidi kuliko katika biashara za kawaida. Kwa hiyo, wafugaji hao wanaweza kuwekewa viwango na uhibititi ulio mkali zaidi kushabihiana na majukumu hayo.

Idara itaweka viwango vya msingi kwa ajili ya aina zote za ukuzaji mamba, bali haitahusika kwa vyo vyote vile na kuwapa wafugaji nyama ya malisho ya mamba. Idara inatambua ya kuwa shughuli za ufugaji katika maranchi zahitaji uhakika na uthabiti wa nia wa kudumu katika shughuli za kudhibititi malihai katika eneo hilo yanapokusanywa mayai. Idhini za muda mrefu zitatolewa ili kuvutia uwekezaji, lakini kwota na vibali vitatazamwa upya kila mwaka kuona iwapo mwenye kibali amezingatia kikamilifu masharti yote. Ada katika shilingi za Tanzania itatozwa kwa mayai na vifaranga vyote vitakavyokusanywa.

Kwota, na maeneo ya ukusanyaji mayai na vifaranga kila ifaapo, zitaamuliwa na Mkurugenzi mwanzo wa kila msimu. Mwisho wa mwaka wa kwanza maranchi mapya ya kufugia yatakaguliwa na Idara kuona utimilifu wa mahitaji yote, kama ilivyotajwa katika (4i), kabla ya kutolewa kibali cho chote cha ukusanyaji mayai. Iwapo mahitaji hayo hayafikii viwango, kibali cha ranchi hiyo kitanyang'anywa.

Vibali vitatolewa kwa masharti yafuatayo:

- a) eneo la ukusanyaji litaonyeshwa kwenye ramani;
- b) kipindi cha ukusanyaji kitatajwa;
- c) idadi ya mayai au vifaranga itatajwa. Idadi itakayoidhinishwa itategemea ukubwa wa sehemu ya kufugia;
- d) kila inapofaa, ada kwa halmashauri za wilaya na/au serikali za vijiji na wenyeji itatajwa;
- e) kila mkusanyo (wa mayai au vifaranga) utarekodiwa kwenye rejista ya mkusanyaji na kwenye mahesabu anayopelekewa Mkurugenzi kwa mujibu wa Sheria ya Hifadhi ya Wanyamapori

na utaratibu unaohusu ukamataji viumbehai. Utaratibu huo ni pamoja na yafuatayo:

- (i) Kabla ya ukusanyaji wafugaji sharti wamuone Afisa Wanyamapori wa eneo linalohusika;
  - (ii) Mfugaji sharti atayarisha na kuwasilisha muhtasari wa shughuli za ufugaji na uvunaji kwa Mkurugenzi na Afisa Wanyamapori wa Mkoa/Wilaya mara mbili kwa mwaka ifikapo Mei 1 na Disemba 1 kila mwaka;
  - (iii) Kibali alichopewa mfugaji mmoja hakiwezi kikatumiwa na mwingine;
  - (iv) Utokeapo mfarakano wowote, uamuzi wa Waziri ndio utakaokuwa wa mwisho.
- f) Baada ya miaka miwili kupita tangu kibali cha ukusanyaji kitolewe mfugaji atatakiwa na Idara kuachilia huru idadi fulani ya mamba jike wenye urefu wa mita 1.2. Idadi ambayo itakuwa sawa na asilimia tano (5%) ya idadi ya makusanyo aliyoyafanya mfugaji toka kwenye eneo la ukusanyaji. Kuachilia huru huko kutafanyika kwa kufuata maagizo ya Idara na mbele ya Afisa Wanyamapori.
- g) Idara itafanya ukaguzi wa shughuli zote za ufugaji katika maranchi, mara mbili kila mwaka. Mara ya kwanza wakati wa msimu uliofungwa wa Mei 1 hadi Julai 1 na ukaguzi wa pili katika majira ya Disemba na Januari. Ukaguzi zaidi waweza kufanyika wakati wowote Idara itakapona unafaa.
- iii) Njia za ukusanyaji mayai na vifaranga  
Mayai na vifaranga vitakusanywa kwa utaratibu ufuatao:
- a) ukusanyaji utahusu tu mayai na vifaranga vyenye urefu usiofikia sentimita 50;
  - b) vibali vya ukusanyaji vitatolewa kwa wafugaji ifikiapo Julai 1;
  - c) Ukusanyaji unategemewa kuwahusisha wenyeji wa eneo linalohusika kila inapowezekana. Wafugaji itawapasa kupata idhini ya Mkurugenzi ili kuajiri wafanyakazi, na vitambulisho vitatolewa na Idara kwa watu wote watakaohusika katika ukusanyaji huo;
  - d) mayai yatakusanywa katika maeneo yaliyotajwa na kwa kiwango ambacho maeneo yanaweza kustahimili;



- e) vifaranga vitakusanywa kwa mikono kutoka ndani ya mtumbwi au boti.

5. UWINDAJI WA BURUDANI

Kwota za uwindaji wa burudani zitatolewa na Mkurugenzi kwa kila eneo mwanzo wa kila msimu. Ada itakayolipwa kwa fedha za kigeni, itatozwa kwa kila mnyama. Wawindaji stadi watawasilisha mahesabu kwa Mkurugenzi kila mwaka yakionyesha ukubwa, jinsia, eneo la uwindaji, na mahali mnyama huyo hatimaye atakapopelekwa. Ngozi zote zitakazosafirishwa nje ya nchi zitatiwa alama kuzingatia maagizo ya CITES.

6. UKAGUZI NA UFUATILIAJI

Hesabu za idadi kamili za mamba zitafanywa, na kutakuwa na utaratibu wa kufuatilia makundi ya mamba na madhara ya kupotea kwa uhai na mali za binadamu. Hesabu hizo zitatokana na:

- a) takwimu zilizowasilishwa na wakusanyaji mayai, zikitumika taratibu za kawaida zilizowekwa na Idara;
- b) uchunguzi wa toka angani na wa usiku utafanyika mara kwa mara kwa makundi yote, makundi maalum na maeneo ya viota, hasa maeneo unapofanyika ukusanyaji kama itakavyoamuliwa na Mkurugenzi;
- c) takwimu zinazowasilishwa na wafanyakazi wa Idara ya Wanyamapori pote nchini.

7. UWEKAJI ALAMA, MASOKO NA BIASHARA

Mazao yote ya mamba yatakayouzwa nje ya nchi yatatiwa alama kwa kuzingatia maagizo ya CITES. Wauzaji nje ya nchi watatakiwa kuifidia Idara kwa alama zote za CITES zitakazonunuliwa kwa niaba yao. Idara itaweka alama. Nyaraka za CITES za uuzaji nje ya nchi zitatolewa tu pale zitakapopokelewa orodha shehenezi zilizo timilifu, zikionyesha ukubwa wa ngozi, namba ya alama, na nakala ya ankara halisi anayopelekwa mnunuzi. Kiwango cha ushuru katika shilingi za Tanzania kwa kila ngozi, ambacho kwa sasa kinalingana na asilimia tatu (3%) ya jumla ya mauzo yote, kitatozwa kwa mauzo yote ya ngozi zierendazo nje ya nchi kutoka katika maranchi.

## 8. UDHIBITI WA MAKUNDI YA MAMBA

Katika sehemu nyingine za Tanzania zilizo nje ya maeneo yanayolindwa, mamba husababisha uharibifu wa mali na upotevu wa maisha ya watu. Pale taarifa za matatizo zinapofikishwa Idarani, Idara itazitathmini ipasavyo na, inapobidi, itajaribu kuwakamata mamba wanaohusika. Ikishindikana kuwakamata mamba hao watauwawa kwa kupigwa risasi kwa kuzingatia sheria ya Hifadhi ya Wanyamapori.

Ngozi zote zitokanazo na shughuli za udhibiti zitahifadhiwa na Idara, ambayo itazinadi kwa wasafirishaji halali nje ya nchi. Kwa kuzingatia masharti ya CITES, ngozi zitapimwa na kuwekwa alama na Afisa Wanyamapori aliyeteuliwa na Mkurugenzi.

Kutokana na kuenea kwa mamba nchini Tanzania, na kuharibika kwa ngozi zinazotokana na shughuli halali za uzuiaji wa mamba waharibifu, Tanzania inakusudia kuandaa mswada wa aidha kuondoa mamba wake kutoka Jedwali ya I kwenda Jedwali ya II ya CITES au kutumia kwota ya ngozi za mamba waharibifu waliouawa kwa ajili ya ulinzi wa mali na maisha ya binadamu (kama inavyoruhusiwa na Azimio la Kongamano na. 7.14). Kwa njia hii Tanzania inalenga kupata manufaa zaidi ya kiuchumi kutokana na mamba wake na hivyo kuendeleza jitihada katika uhifadhi wa mamba hao.

## 9. MAREKEBISHO YA MPANGO

Mpango huu utarekebishwa na Idara ya Wanyamapori kila baada ya miaka mitatu, na kupelekwa kwenye Wizara inayohusika kwa kuidhinishwa.

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