

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA



**POLICY AND MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE
OSTRICH IN TANZANIA**

**SERA NA MPANGO WA USIMAMIAJI MBUNI
NCHINI TANZANIA**

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

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THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
MINISTRY OF TOURISM, NATURAL RESOURCES & ENVIRONMENT

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DAR ES SALAAM.

Ref. No.

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 be 'A. M. M.' followed by a flourish.

Minister

14th day of June, 1993.
Date

POLICY FOR OSTRICH MANAGEMENT IN TANZANIA

The ostrich is the largest species of living bird and was once widespread over Africa.

Only one subspecies of ostrich, *Struthio camelus massaicus* Neumann, occurs in Tanzania. Ostrich conservation will be achieved through protection and utilization. The importation of ostriches of other subspecies or from ranches outside Tanzania will be prohibited.

Ostrich populations will be conserved and encouraged to their maximum carrying capacities in different ecosystems, where they do not conflict with legitimate human activities. Thus within the appropriate areas of Tanzania the aims of ostrich management will be:-

- a) To increase or maintain their numbers (protection);
- b) To produce a sustainable harvest (utilization);
- c) To manage the ostriches 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 ostriches on the basis of land classification, habitat, ostrich density, distribution, reproduction and human activity.

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 for skin, plumes and meat, and sport hunting. Tanzania has banned the catching of wild ostriches for export and prohibits the casual collection of eggs and the export of live chicks and adults. Tanzania will strictly abide by the terms of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora for export of all products of utilization.

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

MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR OSTRICH *Struthio camelus massaicus* IN TANZANIA

1. INTRODUCTION

Tanzania's policy towards ostriches states that they will be conserved and encouraged to their maximum carrying capacities in different ecosystems, where this does not conflict with legitimate human activities. Conservation may include protection, utilization and benefits to local communities. The management plan aims to encourage:-

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

All exports of products will be in accordance with the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (hereinafter CITES) and the Wildlife Conservation Act No. 12 of 1974 (hereinafter the Wildlife Conservation Act).

2. LEGISLATION

In accordance with the Wildlife Conservation Act, ostriches may be hunted or otherwise utilized under a license issued by the Director of Wildlife (hereinafter the Director).

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 1959, 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.

3. MANAGEMENT IN PROTECTED AND OPEN AREAS

- i) In all National Parks, ostriches will be fully protected and managed to encourage their increase or to maintain their numbers, as appropriate. Utilization of ostriches within National Parks will be devoted solely to tourist game viewing.
- ii) In Game Reserves, ostriches will be protected and managed to encourage their increase or to maintain their numbers as appropriate. However, populations may be utilized, through the allocation of sustainable quotas to sport hunters. No commercial killing of ostriches for skins will be allowed.

- iii) In Game Controlled Areas and in open areas, ostrich 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 ostriches will be allowed where there are genuine conflicts between ostriches and legitimate human activities.

4. RANCHING

Ranching may be defined for the purposes of the Wildlife Conservation Act as: the rearing in a controlled environment of specimens, usually eggs, taken from the wild with the intention of engaging in trade. Ranching must be consistent with the goal of becoming self-sustaining within a period of five years and after a maximum of three egg-collecting seasons. Once ranches become self-sufficient in terms of egg production, ostriches will still be considered a species of wildlife as defined under the Wildlife Conservation Act. However, use rights for ostriches on the ranch will be granted to the rancher.

- i) Requirements for a ranching operation

Where investors or the Department of Wildlife (hereinafter the Department) identifies a potential for harvesting ostrich 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. Applicants must produce a detailed plan of their farm operation. Ranches must aim to become self-sustaining in terms of egg production within a period of 5 years of commencing operations, apart from small intermittent collections of eggs to improve genetic quality. Exports of live chicks will not be allowed.

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 the 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 ostrich production but will in no way be responsible for the provision of food to feed the ostriches. Until as such time as ranches become self-sustaining in terms of egg production, the Department recognises 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 collected.

Quotas and egg 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 before any permit to collect eggs is issued.

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 of specimens will be specified, with numbers allocated to be limited by farm capacity, population in the wild and availability of eggs;
- d) where appropriate, fees to district councils and/or village government and local people will be specified;
- e) the fate of each clutch of eggs will be recorded in the collector'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 collecting eggs;
 - (ii) An annual summary of harvesting operations must be submitted by the rancher to the Director and the Regional/District

Wildlife Officer by 1 February each year, following the egg collection season of August to January;

- (iii) Permits will not be transferable;
 - (iv) In the event of any dispute, the decision of the Minister will be final.
- f) In three years from the date of issue of the permit to collect specimens, ranchers may be required by the Department to release up to 5% of the number actually collected to the wild after appropriate training in stockades to relieve problems of imprinting.
 - g) If a release into the wild is considered appropriate, the Department will choose and inspect those animals scheduled for release, supervise treatment for parasites or other problems noted on inspection, and generally monitor the release procedure. Indiscriminate, unsupervised releases are strictly prohibited.
 - h) A bi-annual inspection of all ranch operations will be conducted by the Department.
 - i) No exports of live chicks or adults will be permitted.
- iii) Methods of egg collection
Eggs will be collected under the following conditions:
- a) Collection will be restricted to eggs from the periphery of the nest only.
 - b) Permits for collection will normally be issued by 1 June direct to ranching operations, in order to encourage ranches to collect eggs from clutches laid early in the season.
 - c) Collection will be expected to involve local people, wherever possible, who are salaried by the ranch. Ranchers will seek the Department'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. Casual egg collection is not allowed.
 - d) Any collection of eggs will be within specific areas and will be to the maximum that the areas can sustain.

5. EGG SALES TO TOURISTS

No person shall sell or carry out any business relating to the sale of trophies, in this case ostrich eggs, except under special permit and license as specified under the Wildlife Conservation Act, Section 61(1). Ranches will be required to make available to the Department all infertile eggs for sale by specific trophy dealers with a Class 18 license. All sales of eggs will be made in accordance with CITES regulations.

The Department prohibits the casual sale of ostrich eggs to tourists and aims to discourage this practice through an advertising campaign.

6. WILD OSTRICHES

The export of live wild-caught ostriches was banned by the Department in 1991.

7. 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 bird. 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 accompanied by certification that complies with CITES regulations.

8. SURVEYS AND MONITORING

An inventory of ostriches will be undertaken and ostrich populations will be monitored regularly from:

- a) records submitted by those collecting eggs, using standard forms issued by the Department;
- b) regular aerial surveys of specific populations at the discretion of the Director;
- c) records supplied by Wildlife Staff throughout the country.

9. MARKETING AND TRADE

All ostrich products will be exported in accordance with CITES regulations. The Department will undertake all certification and exporters will be required to pay a fee in Tanzania shillings to the Department per CITES Certificate issued on their behalf. CITES export documentation will only be issued on receipt of a detailed packing list, including

skin size graded into three sizes and/or meat weight, and a copy of the original invoice to the purchaser. A levy, equivalent to 2% of the gross value, will be placed on all exports of ranched skins, meat and feathers.

10. 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.

SERA YA USIMAMIAJI MBUNI NCHINI TANZANIA

Mbuni ni aina ya ndege ambaye kwa umbo ni mkubwa zaidi ya ndege wengine wote waliopo duniani hivi sasa. Walikuwa wamesambaa pote barani Africa.

Aina moja tu ya mbuni, yaani *Struthio camelus massaicus* Neumann, hupatikana Tanzania. Uhifadhi wa mbuni utafanyika kwa njia za ulindaji na utumiaji. Uingizaji nchini wa mbuni wa aina zingine au kutoka maranchi nje ya Tanzania utapigwa marufuku.

Makundi ya mbuni yatahifadhiwa na yatawezesha kuongezeka hadi kikomo cha kiwango ambacho mazingira yao mbali mbali yatastahimili, na ambapo kufanya hivyo hakutapingana na shughuli halali za binadamu. Hivyo katika sehemu zinazofaa nchini Tanzania madhumuni ya usimamiaji mbuni yatakuwa:

- a) Kuongeza au kudumisha idadi zao (ulindaji);
- b) Kutoa mavuno ya kudumu (utumiaji);
- c) Kusimamia mbuni 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 wa mbuni katika kila aina ya eneo linalolindwa na katika maeneo yaliyo wazi yatafafanuliwa kutegemea aina ya sehemu ya nchi, mazingira yaliyopo, wingi wa mbuni kwenye eneo hilo, kuenea kwa mbuni katika maeneo mbali mbali, mwongezeko wao na shughuli za watu katika sehemu hizo.

Madhumuni ya usimamiaji katika kila ukanda yataelezwa kikamilifu. Mpango wa usimamiaji utawasilishwa kwa ajili ya kutazamwa upya na kuidhinishwa na Waziri kila baada ya miaka mitatu.

Utumiaji waweza kuwa kwa njia ya ufugaji katika maranchi kwa ajili ya ngozi, manyoya na nyama, na uwindaji wa burudani.

Tanzania imepiga marufuku ukamataji wa mbuni wa porini kwa ajili ya uuzaji na usafirishaji nje ya nchi na inazuia ukusanyaji holela wa mayai pamoja na uuzaji na usafirishaji nje ya nchi wa vifaranga na mbuni wazima. Tanzania itafuata kwa dhati ibara za Makubaliano ya Kimataifa ya Kudhibiti Biashara ya Viumbe wa Porini walio Adimu.

Sheria na mfumo mzima unaohitajika katika utekelezaji wa ulindaji wa mbuni na mpango wake wa usimamiaji utadumishwa na kuimarishwa, na Waziri kama itakavyolazimu.

MPANGO WA USIMAMIAJI MBUNI *Struthio camelus massaicus* NCHINI
TANZANIA

1. UTANGULIZI

Sera ya Tanzania kuhusu mbuni inasema ya kwamba watahifadhiwa na kuendelezwa kikamilifu hadi kufikia kiwango cha juu ambacho hakitaathiri mazingira ya maskani yao, iwapo kufanya hivyo hakupingani na shughuli halali za binadamu walioko sehemu hiyo. Hifadhi yaweza kuhusisha ulindaji, utumiaji na kunufaisha jumuiya za wenyeji waliopo karibu. Mpango huu wa usimamiaji unakusudia kuhimiza:

- a) usimamiaji wa mbuni katika misingi ya kisayansi;
- b) ulindaji wa mbuni katika mazingira yao porini;
- c) kudhibiti utumiaji wa mbuni walio katika Ranchi na uwindaji wa burudani.

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

2. SHERIA

Kwa mujibu wa Sheria ya Uhifadhi Wanyamapori, mbuni wanaweza kuwindwa ama kutumiwa kwa njia zinginezo, kwa leseni itolewayo na Mkurugenzi wa Idara ya Wanyamapori (ataitwa Mkurugenzi).

Hakuna uvunaji wa aina yoyote wa mbuni utakaofanyika ndani ya Hifadhi za Taifa kwa mujibu wa sheria za Hifadhi za Taifa CAP. 412 za 1959. Kwa mujibu wa sheria ya Mamlaka ya Hifadhi ya Ngorongoro CAP. 413 ya 1959, Mamlaka inaweza kutoa agizo la kuzuia utoaji ndani ya Hifadhi, mnyama ama mmea wowote, ama mtu kuwa na, ama kutumia silaha, mitego, nyavu, ama sumu ndani ya Hifadhi.

3. USIMAMIAJI MBUNI KATIKA MAENEO YALIYO WAZI

- i) Katika Hifadhi za Taifa, mbuni watalindwa na kusimamiwa kikamilifu kwa madhumuni ya kuwezesha ukuzaji au uimarishaji wa idadi ya mbuni hao kama itakavyofaa. Utumiaji wa mbuni kwenye maeneo ya Hifadhi za Taifa utakuwa kwa ajili ya Utalii wa kuona na kupiga picha.

- ii) Katika Hifadhi za Akiba, mbuni watalindwa na kusimamiwa ili kuongeza au kuziimarisha idadi zao kama itakavyofaa. Hata hivyo, makundi ya mbuni yanaweza kutumiwa, kwa njia ya uwindaji wa burudani, kwa kutoa kwota ambayo haitaathiri idadi yao. Uwindaji wa mbuni kwa ajili ya biashara ya ngozi zao hautaruhusiwa.
- iii) Ndani ya maeneo yaliyo wazi au yale ambamo wanyama hudhibitiwa, ulinzi wa mbuni utahimizwa. Hata hivyo, makundi yao yanaweza kutumiwa kwa njia ya ufugaji au uwindaji kwa ajili ya burudani; na kila inapowezekana, jumuiya za wenyeji wa sehemu zinazohusika zitanufaika kutokana na utumiaji huo. Udhhibiti wa mbuni utaruhusiwa pale ambapo patakuwa na mgongano wa dhati kati ya mbuni na shughuli halali za binadamu.

4. UFUGAJI KATIKA MARANCHI

Kwa misingi ya sheria za uhifadhi Wanyamapori, ufugaji katika maranchi maana yake ni: Kukuza viumbehai-pori katika mazingira yaliyodhibitiwa, hasa mayai, yaliyochukuliwa kutoka porini kwa nia ya kufanyia biashara. Ufugaji sharti uwe na lengo la kuweza kujitegemea katika kipindi cha miaka mitano, na baada ya misimu mitatu ya ukusanyaji mayai. Mbuni watakaoanguliwa ndani ya maranchi wataendelea kuwa wanyamapori kwa mujibu wa sheria ya uhifadhi wanyamapori. Hata hivyo, haki ya kutumia mbuni wanaofugwa atapewa mfugaji.

- i) Mahitaji ya shughuli za ufugaji katika Maranchi
Pale wawekezaji-mitaji au Idara ya Wanyamapori (itaitwa Idara) watakapoona uwezekano wa uvunaji mazao ya mbuni, wawekezaji-mitaji hao kwanza watatakiwa kuwasilisha Idarani taarifa fupi ya uchunguzi wa awali. Baada ya taarifa hiyo kukubaliwa, mawasiliano na uhusiano wa karibu utatakiwa kuwapo kati ya mwombaji na Idara. Wakati huo mwekezaji-mitaji atakuwa akitayarisha muswada kamilifu wa mradi wake, ambao utakuwa na taarifa kuhusu mambo yafuatayo:
 - 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 ya kuwa wanao uwezo wa kutosha kifedha kuweza kumudu uendeshaji wa shughuli zao bila ya mapato kwa kipindi cha miaka mitatu. Waombaji sharti watoe mipango ulio wazi wa shughuli zao za ufugaji. Sehemu za kufugia sharti zilenge kwenye shabaha ya kuwa tayari kujitegemea kwa utoaji mayai baada ya miaka mitano tangu shughuli

kuanza, licha ya ukusanyaji mdogo wa mara moja moja wa mayai kwa madhumuni ya kudumisha ubora wa kizazi. Uzazi na usafirishaji nje ya nchi wa vifaranga vya mbuni hautaruhusiwa.

Idara itatoa majibu ya taarifa ya uchunguzi wa awali na miswada kamilifu katika muda wa siku 60 tangu kupokelewa kwa taarifa hizo.

Kadri 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 ya Wanyamapori na wananchi kwa ujumla. Kwamba wanayo majukumu pamoja na kuwajibika ili kuhakikisha kunakuwepo usimamiaji wa muda mrefu, wa aina ya mnyama anayetumiwa katika biashara. Kuwajibika huko kutakuwa kwa uhakika zaidi kuliko katika biashara za kawaida. Kwa hivyo, wafugaji hao wanaweza kuwekewa viwango na udhibiti ulio mkali zaidi kushabihiana na majukumu hayo.

Idara itaweka viwango vya msingi kwa mambo yote yahasuyo ufugaji wa mbuni. Lakini haitahusika kwa vyo vyote vile na upatikanaji wa chakula cha mbuni. Idara inatambua ya kuwa shughuli za ufugaji maranchini zahitaji uhakika na uthabiti wa nia wa kudumu katika shughuli za kudhibiti 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 pamoja na hali halisi kielimuviumbe. Ada itatozwa katika shilingi za Tanzania utatozwa kwa mayai na yote yatakaokusanywa.

Kila inapowezezana Mkurugenzi ataamua mwanzo wa kila msimu kuhusu kwota na sehemu za ukusanyaji mayai. Ranchi mpya zitakaguliwa na Idara kuhakikisha kukamilika kwa mahitaji yake kabla kibali cha ukusanyaji mayai hakijatolewa.

Vibali vitaonyesha yafuatayo:

- a) eneo la ukusanyaji litaonyeshwa katika ramani;
- b) kipindi cha ukusanyaji kitatajwa;
- c) idadi ya vitu vitakavyokusanywa itaelezwa pamoja na, idadi zitakazoidhinishwa;
- d) pale itakapofaa, ushuru utakaolipwa kwenye halmashauri za wilaya na serikali za vijiji utatajwa;

- e) hatima ya kila fungu la mayai itarekodiwa kwenye rejista ya mkusanyaji na katika mahesabu yatakayowasilishwa kwa Mkurugenzi kwa mujibu wa Sheria ya Uhifadhi Wanyamapori na utaratibu unaohusu ukamataji viumbe hai. Huo utaratibu ni pamoja na yafuatayo:
- (i) kabla ya kukusanya mayai, wafugaji sharti wamuone Afisa Wanyamapori wa eneo linalohusika;
 - (ii) kila mwaka mfugaji sharti awasilishe taarifa fupi ya shughuli zake za ukusanyaji kwa Mkurugenzi na kwa Afisa Wanyamapori wa Mkoa/Wilaya kila ifikapo Februari 1, kufuatia msimu wa ukusanyaji mayai wa Agosti hadi Januari;
 - (iii) kibali hakiwezi kutumiwa na mtu mwingine isipokuwa yule aliyepewa;
 - (iv) uamuzi wa Waziri ndio utakaokuwa wa mwisho pale utakapotokea utatanishi.
- f) Miaka mitatu tangu kibali cha ukusanyaji mayai kitolewe, Idara yaweza kumtaka mfugaji aachilie na kuwarejesha porini kiasi cha asilimia tano (5%) ya idadi halisi ya mayai aliyokusanya, kuachiliwa na kurejesha porini mbuni hao, kutafanyika baada ya kufanya mafunzo katika zizi ili kupunguza matatizo watakayoweza kuyapata kutokana na kurudishwa kwao porini.
- g) Kurudishwa kwao porini kukionekana kunafaa, Idara itachagua na kukagua wale ndege wanaokusudiwa kuachiliwa; itasimamia matibabu ya kuuu wadudu waletao magonjwa au matatizo mengine yatakayojitokeza wakati wa ukaguzi, na kwa jumla Idara itaangalia hatua zote za uachiliaji. Uachiliaji kiholela usiosimamiwa hautaruhusiwa kamwe.
- h) Idara itafanya ukaguzi wa shughuli zote za ufugaji katika maranchi kila baada ya miaka miwili.
- i) Uzaji na usafirishaji nje ya nchi wa vifaranga au ndege wazima hautaruhusiwa.
- iii) Jinsi ya kukusanya mayai
Mayai vitakusanywa kwa utaratibu ufuatao:
- a) Ukusanyaji utafanyika tu kutoka sehemu ya nje ya kiota.

- b) Vibali vya ukusanyaji kwa kawaida vitakuwa vinatolewa moja kwa moja huko kwenye sehemu za shughuli za ufugaji ifikapo Juni 1, ili kuwezesha maranchi kukusanya mayai kutokana na yaliyotagwa mwanzoni mwa msimu.
- c) Kila iwezekanapo, ukusanyaji unategemewa kuwahusisha wenyeji wa eneo linalohusika. Wafugaji itawapasa kupata idhini ya Mkurugenzi ili kuajiri wafanyakazi, na vitambulisho vitatolewa na Idara kwa watu wote watakaohusika katika ukusanyaji huo. Ukusanyaji wa mayai kiholela hautaruhusiwa.
- d) Ukusanyaji wowote wa mayai utakuwa katika maeneo maalumu na hautazidi kiasi ambacho eneo hilo litamudu.

5. UZAJI MAYAI KWA WATALII

Hakuna mtu ye yote atakayeruhusiwa kuuza au kufanya biashara inayohusu uzaji wa mayai ya mbuni, isipokuwa kwa kibali maalum na leseni kama ilivyoelezwa katika Sheria ya Uhifadhi Wanyamapori, 61(1). Maranchi yatatakiwa kuirudishia Idara mayai yote yaliyoshindwa kuanguliwa ili iwauzie wafanya biashara maalumu wauzaji nyara wenye leseni Daraja la 18. Uzaji wowote wa mayai utafanyika kuzingatia taratibu za CITES.

Idara inapiga marufuku uzaji holela wa mayai ya mbuni kwa watalii na inanua kuanzisha kampeni maalumu ya matangazo ya kuzuia uzaji huo.

6. MBUNI WA PORINI

Uzaji nje ya nchi wa mbuni waliokamatwa porini ulipigwa marufuku na Idara mwaka 1991.

7. UWINDAJI WA BURUDANI

Kwota za uwindaji wa burudani zitatolewa na Idara kwa kila eneo mwanzo wa kila msimu na Mkurugenzi. Ushuru, utakaolipwa katika fedha za kigeni, utatozwa kwa kila ndege. Wawindaji stadi watawasilisha mahesabu kwa Mkurugenzi kila mwaka, yakionyesha ukubwa, jinsia, sehemu alikokamatwa na alikopelekwa kila ndege. Mauzo na usafirishaji nje ya nchi yataandamana na cheti kinachofuata masharti ya CITES.

8. UKAGUZI NA UFUATILIAJI

Hesabu ya idadi ya mbuni itafanyika na makundi ya mbuni yatafuatiliwa mara kwa mara kutokana na:

- a) takwimu zilizowasilishwa na wakusanyaji mayai, wakitumia fomu maalum itolewayo na Idara;
- b) uchunguzi maalum wa kutoka angani utafanyika mara kwa mara kufuatana na matakwa ya Mkurugenzi;
- c) takwimu zinazowasilishwa na wafanyakazi wa Idara walio sehemu mbalimbali nchini.

9. BIASHARA NA UTAFUTAJI MASOKO

Biashara zote zitokanazo na mbuni zitauzwa na kusafirishwa nje ya nchi kufuata taratibu za CITES. Idara itahusika na utoaji wa vyeti vyote na wauzaji na wasafirishaji nje ya nchi watatakiwa kulipa Idarani ushuru kwa shilingi za Tanzania kwa kila cheti cha CITES kitakachotolewa baada ya kupokelewa orodha shehenezi kamilifu ya mizigo, ikionyesha ukubwa wa ngozi ukioanishwa katika sehemu tatu na/au uzito wa nyama, na nakala ya ankara ya mauzo aliyotumiwa mnunuzi. Ushuru, unaolingana na asilimia mbili (2%) ya thamani, utawekewa katika mauzo yote nje ya nchi ya ngozi, nyama na manyoya kutoka kwenye ranchi.

10. 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 kwa hisani ya Mradi wa Mipango na Tathmini ya Usimamiaji Wanyamapori, umegharamiwa na USAID na kusimamiwa na AWF na WWF.

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