

**THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA**



**POLICY AND MANAGEMENT PLAN  
FOR TANZANIA'S AVIFAUNA  
WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE LIVE  
BIRD**

**SERA NA MPANGO WA NDEGE  
WA TANZANIA  
HASA BIASHARA YA NDEGE HAI**

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

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TRADE**

**SERA YA MPANGO WA USIMAMIAJI WA  
NDEGE TANZANIA,  
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THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA  
MINISTRY OF TOURISM, NATURAL RESOURCES & ENVIRONMENT

Telegraphic Address : "TOURISM".

Telephone : 23084.

Telefax : 27271/8.

Telex : .....

In reply please quote :

Ref. No. ....



P.O. Box 9372,  
DAR ES SALAAM.

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 'M. M. M.' with a stylized flourish.

Minister

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



## POLICY FOR MANAGEMENT OF TANZANIA'S AVIFAUNA, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE LIVE BIRD TRADE

Tanzania possesses an outstanding avifauna of around 1060 species, of which 18 species are endemic to Tanzania and a further 16 are endemic to East Africa. Tanzania aims to conserve this natural heritage where it does not conflict with legitimate human activities. In addition, Tanzania has become a major exporter of live birds and aims to promote sustainable utilisation of its avifauna as an incentive for habitat conservation. Thus within appropriate areas of Tanzania, the aims of avifaunal management will be:-

- a) To increase or maintain numbers of each bird species, with special regard to endemic species (protection).
- b) To produce a sustainable harvest of bird species in which it is appropriate to trade (utilisation).
- c) To initiate utilisation through captive breeding programmes for appropriate key species (captive breeding).
- d) To conduct any trade in live birds in a humane manner (animal welfare).
- e) To manage birds where appropriate for the benefit of local communities (community benefit).

A detailed management plan for Tanzania's avifauna will be drawn up by the Director of Wildlife. The aims of management of bird species in the different categories of protected area, and in open areas, will be defined according to the abundance, endemism and value to world markets of each species. The management of different bird species will also take into account the area and type of habitat each species occupies, and the extent to which this habitat has been disturbed by human activities.

The management plan will be submitted for review and approval by the Minister every three years.

Utilisation shall involve field harvesting of live birds and captive breeding (as defined by Resolution Conferences 2.12 and 8.15 of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora), at the discretion of the Minister. Tanzania will strictly abide by the terms of the Convention for export of all live birds, including the International Air Transport Association's Live Animal Regulations (Resolution Conference 7.13).

The Minister will maintain and strengthen the necessary legislative and institutional frameworks required to protect and, where appropriate, utilise Tanzania's bird species.



## MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR TANZANIA'S AVIFAUNA, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE LIVE BIRD TRADE

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Tanzania's policy towards its avifauna recognises its outstanding biological value and states that it will be conserved and encouraged where it does not conflict with legitimate human activities. Conservation may include protection, utilisation and benefits to local communities. The management plan aims to encourage:-

- a) the management of Tanzania's avifauna on a scientific basis;
- b) the protection of Tanzania's avifauna in the wild;
- c) the controlled and sustainable utilisation of appropriate species captured in the wild, with greater emphasis upon reducing pre- and post-capture mortality;
- d) the development of captive breeding facilities for appropriate key species.

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

### 2. LEGISLATION

In accordance with the Wildlife Conservation Act, Tanzania's avifauna can be captured or otherwise utilised under a licence issued by the Director of Wildlife (hereinafter the Director). The exceptions to wild capture are two species on Appendix I of CITES (detailed in an appendix to this plan) and species banned by the Department of Wildlife through future notifications to the CITES Secretariat.

In addition, the Wildlife Conservation Act permits "game" birds to be shot on license by hunters. The species and species groups encompassed by the term "game" birds are detailed in an appendix to this plan.

No consumptive utilisation may take place within National Parks according to 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.

Productive and protected Forest Reserves are defined at gazettelement under administrative orders empowered by the Forest Ordinance Cap. 389, Section 30, of 1957.



### 3. MANAGEMENT IN PROTECTED AND OPEN AREAS

- i) In all National Parks, Tanzania's avifauna will be fully protected, and terrestrial and aquatic habitats managed to encourage their increase or maintain their numbers, as appropriate. Utilisation of Tanzania's avifauna within National Parks will be confined to tourist game viewing.
- ii) In Game Reserves and protected Forest Reserves, Tanzania's avifauna will be protected, and terrestrial and aquatic habitats managed to encourage their increase or to maintain their numbers, as appropriate. Utilisation of Tanzania's avifauna within Game Reserves and protected Forest Reserves will be limited to tourist game viewing and, in Game Reserves, to the allocation of sustainable quotas of selected game species to sport hunters. No commercial collection of live birds will be allowed.
- iii) In Game Controlled Areas, productive Forest Reserves and in open areas, protection of Tanzania's avifauna will be encouraged. However, populations of appropriate species may be utilised through allocation of sustainable quotas for capture or for sport hunting. Where possible, benefits will be returned to local communities. Control of the single pest species will be allowed where it conflicts with legitimate human activities.

### 4. CONTROL OF LIVE BIRD TRADE

The capture of, and trade in, live birds is permitted under the Wildlife Conservation Act, which provides strong powers of law enforcement. However, from 1994 Tanzania will impose more stringent regulations that will define the numbers of appropriate bird species available for capture, the humane and acceptable practices for their capture and transport, and the economic practices by which they are traded. Tanzania aims to ensure that the utilisation of its avifauna is undertaken on a basis that is sustainable and profitable to the nation.

#### i) Species and quotas to be traded

The world market for wild birds falls into two categories, namely sales for the pet trade, and sales to bona fide scientific and educational institutions for exhibition. The former is characterized by its high volume and low returns while the latter offers potential for a more controlled and better priced trade. Tanzania intends to promote its sales for exhibition.

Of Tanzania's 1060 or more species, only a small proportion are of interest to world markets. However, among the species of interest are many of the endemics, and endangered and threatened species, and species living in threatened habitats. No species will be traded to its detriment in the wild (CITES Resolution Conference 2.16).

The Department will set the national quota on an annual basis for each



species to be traded, using the best available data on their geographic distribution and, therefore, the area available for harvesting (excluding National Parks, Game Reserves and protected Forest Reserves), together with estimates of density and breeding rate. The national quota will specify the individual species that can be traded, rather than listing broad species or generic groups. The national quota will be applied to the number of birds actually caught rather than the number exported. The national quota will be divided equally among the traders.

ii) Pricing mechanism

The Department, in collaboration with the Bank of Tanzania, Board of External Trade National Bank of Commerce and other key government institutions, will set minimum values for the export of each species of bird to be traded. Minimum export values will be based on those recommended by TRAFFIC International, to be set at approximately one-eighth of their retail value in consuming countries. Remittances by licensed traders, which will be based on the minimum values set by the Department, will be checked regularly, and overseas authorities will be requested to verify shipment mortalities that result in non-remittance. Any non-compliance by traders in the above will result in the loss of their license. Checks will be made with Registrar of Companies to determine if banned companies are re-emerging under new names with the same directors. Sales will be made only to named dealers approved by TRAFFIC International in importing countries.

iii) Animal welfare

With an improved price structure traders will be required by the Department to invest in their facilities and holding grounds. Mortality at capture will be reduced by running courses for trappers and eliminating indiscriminate methods of capture. Mortality in holding grounds will be reduced through improvements in cages and through regular inspections by the Department, also involving veterinarians. Mortality in transit will be reduced through improved crating that fulfills IATA regulations. Traders will be encouraged to investigate using airlines with direct routes to importing countries.

iv) Regulation of the trade

The Department will introduce measures to improve certification and increase the frequency of inspection. The Department will undertake rigorous pre-licence inspections of traders' holding grounds. All traders will be encouraged to belong to the Tanzanian Wildlife Exporters Association (hereinafter TWEA), which will be encouraged to self-police its members. The Department will place increased emphasis upon airport inspections prior to shipment at Dar es Salaam and Kilimanjaro International Airports, including shipments in transit from Kilimanjaro to Dar es Salaam. Treasury will be approached to agree to retention of a proportion of funds earned by the Department to increase policing and extension work in the field.



v) Regulation of traders

The key to a well-regulated and sustainable trade in live birds that makes an appropriate economic return to Tanzania is to achieve a well-priced quota offered to fewer traders. As the above measures come into effect it will be increasingly necessary to reduce the number of traders in an equitable fashion.

All companies seeking licenses will be required to submit proposals describing their facilities, plans of operations and finances. A fixed number, around thirty, of the top proposals would be offered licenses. Dealers will be encouraged to enter into partnership so that many under-financed companies with poor facilities merge into fewer well-financed companies with enviable facilities. This will be achieved by establishing a competitive system to eliminate unscrupulous companies, who behave badly in terms of dealing in banned species, or go over quota, or who employ poor welfare, or who do not remit.

Among the conditions expected to be met by traders prior to issuance of a licence to trade are the following:-

- a) the regular employment of a trained and registered workforce of trappers living in rural areas;
- b) well constructed cages for transport of birds to holding grounds;
- c) holding grounds with adequate air, light, fresh water and spacious cages or pens that are cleaned regularly;
- d) the supply of suitable food and a suitable means of dispensing it;
- e) well constructed and suitable cages for the international transport of birds;
- f) a wish to specialise in particular groups, for example finches or waterbirds;
- g) evidence of having utilised the previous annual quota and having made full remittance for birds traded in the previous year;
- h) establishment of appropriate trade links to reputable dealers overseas.

5. CAPTIVE BREEDING

Captive breeding has been defined according to CITES Resolution Conferences 2.12 and 8.15 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 offspring, of parents that mated or otherwise transferred gametes in a controlled environment.

i) Requirements for captive breeding

Where investors or the Department identifies the potential for captive breeding of a species to contribute to trade, investors will be required to establish their parental breeding stock taking into account the following:

- a) that its establishment must not be detrimental to survival of the species in the wild;
- b) that it must be maintained without augmentation from the wild, except for occasional addition of birds, eggs or gametes from wild populations to prevent deleterious inbreeding.

ii) Promotion of captive breeding

The Department will offer investors every encouragement to establish captive breeding populations of appropriate key species. TWEA will be encouraged to investigate this option with consuming countries, as a means of reducing wild harvests, and of capture and transit mortality. Where necessary, external assistance will be sought to identify potential and assist in establishing captive populations.

6. SURVEYS AND MONITORING

Monitoring of traded populations will be undertaken regularly from:

- a) field records collected by pre-existing field personnel after suitable training, and by bird trappers, using standard forms issued by the Department;
- b) records of numbers of birds caught by traders, using the standard Certificates of Ownership issued by the Department;
- c) records of licenses issued and actual exports made, using CITES and Trophy Export Certificates.

In addition, particular emphasis will be placed upon initiating more detailed studies of the status of two species identified by CITES as having been subject to significant trade, namely Fischer's lovebird (*Agapornis fischeri*) and yellow-collared lovebird (*A. personata*). Furthermore, studies of certain key species for the trade will be initiated to formulate better quotas and management programmes.

Research will be partially funded by levies raised from TWEA.



7. EXPORT AND TRADE

All live birds for export will be documented in accordance with CITES regulations. Exporters will be required to pay a levy in Tanzania shillings to the Department per CITES Certificate issued on their behalf. CITES export documentation will only be issued on receipt of valid Certificate of Ownership. Trophy Export Certificates will be issued for all non-CITES species and for species on Appendix III of CITES that were not listed by Tanzania. Exporters will be required to pay a levy in Tanzania shillings to the Department per Trophy Export Certificate issued on their behalf. All certificates and invoices will include the full list and number of individuals of each species being exported.

8. SPORT HUNTING

Quotas for sport hunting of game birds will be determined for each area at the start of each season by the Department. A fee, payable in foreign exchange by tourist hunters and in Tanzania shillings by resident hunters, will be levied on each bird. Professional hunters will make annual returns to the Director stating the species, locality and ultimate destination of each bird taken. All exports will be documented in compliance with CITES regulations.

9. RANCHING

Ostriches, *Struthio camelus*, can be ranched and are the subject of a separate policy and management plan.

10. CONTROL OF PESTS

Red-billed quelea, *Quelea quelea*, is the only registered agricultural pest species in Tanzania. Its control will be continued by the Department of Agriculture where it conflicts with genuine human activities. The Department of Agriculture will be encouraged to liaise with the Department of Wildlife prior to spraying areas for pest *Quelea* in order to permit harvest of those species of interest to traders that would otherwise be killed indiscriminately. *Quelea quelea* will not be subject to an upper quota and can be exported in unlimited numbers by traders.

11. REVISION OF 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 MPANGO WA USIMAMIAJI WA NDEGE TANZANIA,  
HASA BIASHARA YA NDEGE HAI

Tanzania inao ndege (avifauna) wengi wapatao aina zaidi ya 1060. Kati yao aina 18 hupatikana Tanzania tu na aina nyingine 16 hupatikana Africa ya Mashariki tu. Tanzania inakusudia kuhifadhi huu urithi asilia pale ambapo kufanya hivyo hakutapingana na shughuli halali za binadamu. Zaidi ya hayo, Tanzania imekuwa moja ya wauzaji na wasafirishaji wakuu wa ndege hai nje ya nchi na inanuia kuimarisha utumiaji uliodumishwa wa ndege zake kama njia ya kuhifadhi mazingira. Hivyo katika maeneo yafaayo nchini Tanzania, madhumuni ya usimamiaji ndege yatakuwa:

- a) Kuongeza au kudumisha idadi za kila aina ya ndege, hasa ndege wapatikanao hapa nchini tu (ulindaji).
- b) Kutoa mavuno ya kudumu ya aina za ndege zifaazo kwa biashara (utumiaji).
- c) Kuanzisha utumiaji kwa njia ya programu za uzalishaji zizini kwa kila aina iliyo muhimu (uzalishaji zizini).
- d) Kufanya biashara ya ndege hai kutumia njia zenye huruma kwa ndege hao (ustawi wa wanyama).
- e) Kusimamia ndege 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 maeneo ya hadhi tofauti za uhifadhi na katika maeneo ya wazi yatafafanuliwa kufuatana na wingi, uenyeji na thamani katika masoko ya dunia ya kila aina ya ndege. Uhifadhi wa aina mbalimbali za ndege pia, utazingatia sehemu ya nchi na aina ya mazingira yanayotumiwa na kila aina ya ndege waliopo; na kiwango ambacho mazingira yameathiriwa na matumizi mengine ya binadamu.

Mpango huo wa usimamiaji utawasilishwa kwa ajili ya kutazamwa upya na kuidhinishwa na Waziri kila ipitapo miaka mitatu.

Utumiaji utakuwa kwa njia ya kuvuna ndege hai porini na kwa uzalishaji zizini kama ilivyofafanuliwa na Maazimio ya Kongamano na. 2.12 na 8.15 ya Makubaliano ya Kimataifa ya Kudhibiti Biashara ya Viumbe wa Porini walio Adimu, na kwa ridhaa ya Waziri. Tanzania itafuata kwa dhati ibara za makubaliano hayo kuhusu uuzaji na usafirishaji nje ya nchi wa ndege hai, ikiwa ni pamoja na taratibu zinazokubaliwa na Muungano wa Kimataifa wa Usafirishaji wa Wanyama Hai kwa Njia ya Anga (Azimio la Kongamano 7.13).

Waziri atadumisha na kuimarisha sheria zinazolazimu na mfumo mzima unaohitajika kuhifadhi, na pale ifaapo, kutumia aina za ndege ilizonazo Tanzania.



**MPANGO WA USIMAMIAJI WA NDEGE TANZANIA,  
HASA BIASHARA YA NDEGE HAI**

1. UTANGULIZI

Sera za Tanzania kuhusu ndege inatambua thamani yake kubwa kibayolojia. Sera hiyo inasema kwamba ndege watahifadhiwa na idadi zao kukuzwa iwapo kufanya hivyo hakutapingana na shughuli halali za binadamu. Uhifadhi waweza kuwa pamoja na kulinda, kutumia na kuleta manufaa kwa jumuiya ya wenyeji waishio sehemu zinazohusika. Usimamiaji utakuwa na madhumini ya kuhimiza:

- a) usimamiaji wa ndege wa Tanzania kwa misingi ya kisayansi;
- b) ulindaji wa ndege wa Tanzania porini walipo;
- c) utumiaji uliodhibitiwa na utakaodumishwa wa ndege waliokamatwa porini; msisitizo zaidi ukiwa katika kupunguza vifo kabla na baada ya ndege kukamatwa;
- d) uendelezaji wa mahitaji ya uzalishaji wa aina muhimu za ndege waliokamatwa.

Uuzaji wote wa ndege hai nje ya nchi utazingatia misingi 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) na Sheria ya Uhifadhi Wanyamapori Na. 12 ya 1974 (utaitwa Sheria ya Uhifadhi Wanyamapori).

2. SHERIA

Kwa mujibu wa Sheria ya Uhifadhi Wanyamapori, ndege wa Tanzania wanaweza kukamatwa au kutumiwa kwa njia nyinginezo chini ya leseni itolewayo na Mkurugenzi wa Idara ya Wanyamapori (ataitwa Mkurungezi). Aina ambazo hazitaruhusiwa kukamatwa ni mbili, zile zilizoonyeshwa katika jendwali la 1 la CITES (ambalo limeambatanishwa mwishoni mwa mpango huu) pamoja na aina ambazo zitapigwa marufuku na Idara ya Wanyamapori kupitia katika nyaraka zake kwa Secretariat za CITES.

Zaidi ya hiyo, sheria ya Uhifadhi Wanyamapori inaruhusu aina za ndege wanaofaa kwa kuwindwa na wawindaji wenye leseni. Aina na makundi yanayojumuishwa chini ya ndege wanaoweza kuwindwa zimeonyeshwa mwishoni mwa mpango huu.

Hakuna utumiaji wa moja kwa moja unaoweza kufanyika ndani ya Hifadhi za Taifa kwa mujibu wa sheria ya Hifadhi za Taifa Cap. 412 ya 1959. Kwa mujibu wa sheria ya Mamlaka ya Hifadhi ya Ngorongoro CAP. 413 ya 1960, Mamlaka inaweza kutoa amri ya kuzuia utoaji nje ya Hifadhi, mnyama ama mmea wowote, ama mtu



kuwa na, ama kutumia silaha, mitego, nyaya, nyavu, ama sumu ndani ya Hifadhi.

Hifadhi ya misitu zinazolindwa na zile zinazozalisha zimefafanuliwa wakati wa kutangazwa chini ya amri za kiutawala kwa idhini ya sheria ya Misitu Cap. 389, sehemu 30, ya 1957.

3. USIMAMIAJI KATIKA MAENEO YANAYOLINDWA NA YALE YALIYO WAZI

- i) Ndani ya Hifadhi za Taifa, ndege wa Tanzania watahifadhiwa kikamilifu, na maskani ya nchi kavu na ya majini yatasimamiwa kusaidia kuongeza au kudumisha idadi zao, kama itakavyofaa. Utumiaji wa ndege wa Tanzania ndani ya Hifadhi za Taifa utakuwa tu kwa njia ya hifadhi kutembelewa na watali.
- ii) Ndani ya Hifadhi za akiba na Hifadhi za Misitu inayolindwa, ndege wa Tanzania watalindwa, na maskani yao katika nchi kavu na ya majini yatasimamiwa ili kusaidia kuongeza au kudumisha idadi zao, kama itakavyofaa. Utumiaji wa ndege wa Tanzania ndani ya Hifadhi za Akiba na kwenye Hifadhi za Misitu zilizolindwa utakuwa tu kwa njia ya watalii kufika kuwaona wanyama na, katika Hifadhi za Akiba, utumiaji utakuwa tu kwa njia ya kwota (mgawo) kwa wawindaji kwa ajili ya burudani (spoti); kwota ambazo zitadumisha idadi za aina zilizochaguliwa za ndege. Ukusanyaji wa ndege hai kwa ajili ya biashara hautaruhusiwa.
- iii) Ndani ya maeneo ambamo wanyama wamedhibitiwa, Hifadhi za Misitu zilizohifadhiwa na maeneo yaliyo wazi, hifadhi ya ndege wa Tanzania itahimizwa. Hata hivyo, makundi ya aina zifaazo yanaweza kutumiwa kwa njia ya kugawiwa kwota za ukamataji au uwindaji kwa ajili ya burudani, ambazo zitadumisha idadi za ndege. Kila inapowezekana, jumuiya za watu zenye kuishi sehemu zinazohusika zitanufaishwa. Udhibiti wa aina za ndege zenye kuleta uharibifu utaruhusiwa pale zinapogingana na shughuli halali za watu.

4. UDHIBITI WA BIASHARA YA NDEGE HAI

Ukamataji wa ndege hai na kuwatumia katika biashara unaruhusiwa chini ya sheria ya Uhifadhi wa Wanyamapori, ambayo inatoa nguvu za madaraka ya kuhakikisha utii wa sheria. Hata hivyo, kuanzia 1994 Tanzania itaanzisha taratibu zilizo imara zaidi, ambazo zitaonyesha wazi idadi za aina za ndege zitakazoweza kukamatwa, njia zenye huruma na zenye kukubalika kwa ukamataji na usafirishaji wa ndege, na njia za kuwatumia kwa biashara. Tanzania inakusudia kuhakikisha ya kuwa utumiaji wa ndege wake utafanyika katika misingi itakayodumisha kuwepo kwa ndege hao na yenye kulinufaisha Taifa.



i) Aina na kwota zitakazotumika katika biashara:

Soko la ulimwengu la ndegepori limegawanyika katika namna mbili, ambazo ni mauzo kwa watu binafsi wapendao kuwatunza majumbani, na mauzo kwa taasisi zijulikanazo za kisayansi na za kielimu kwa matumizi ya kisayansi. Namna ya kwanza huchukua idadi kubwa za ndege lakini huleta faida ndogo wakati namna ya pili hutoa uwezekano wa udhibiti mkubwa zaidi na biashara ya bei nzuri zaidi. Tanzania inakusudia kuongeza mauzo yake kwa ajili ya kutumiwa kwa makusudi ya kisayansi.

Ni sehemu ndogo tu ya aina zaidi ya 1060 za ndege za Tanzania ambazo hupendwa kwenye masoko ya ulimwengu. Hata hivyo, kati ya aina zinazopendwa zipo aina nyingi ambazo hupatikana Tanzania tu, na nyingine ni aina zilizo adimu au zilizo hatarini kutoweka kabisa, na aina zinazoishi katika maskani yaliyopo hatarini. Aina yo yote ya ndege haitahusishwa katika biashara ikiwa kufanya hivyo kuahatarisha kuendelea kuwepo kwake porini (Azimio la Kongamano la CITES 2.16).

Idara itaweka kwota ya Taifa kila mwaka kwa kila aina itakayohusika katika biashara, ikitumia misingi ya data thabiti kuhusu kuenea kwa aina zinazohusika na, kwa hiyo, maeneo ambamo uvunaji unaweza kuruhusiwa (isipokuwa katika Hifadhi za Taifa, Hifadhi za Akiba na Hifadhi za Misitu zinazolindwa), pamoja na makadirio ya wingi ndani ya kila eneo na kiwango cha mwongezeko kwa kuzaliana. Kwota ya Taifa itataja wazi wazi kila aina inayoweza kuuzwa, na sio tu orodha za jumla au zinazotaja makundi ya aina kuu tu. Kwota ya Taifa itatumika kwa idadi kamili ya ndege watakaokamatwa; sio kwa idadi ile tu itakayounzwa nje ya nchi. Kwota ya Taifa itagawanywa sawasawa kati ya wafanyabiashara wanaohusika.

ii) Chombo cha kuunda bei

Idara, ikishirikiana na Benki Kuu ya Tanzania, Bodi ya Biashara ya Nje, Benki ya Taifa ya Biashara na taasisi nyingine muhimu za serikali, itaweka kiwango cha chini cha bei ya mauzo nje ya nchi kwa kila aina ya ndege itakayouzwa. Bei za chini za mauzo nje ya nchi zitatokana na zile zilizopendekezwa na "TRAFFIC International", na itakadiriwa kuwa sehemu ya moja ya nane ya thamani yake ya rejareja katika nchi zinazonunua. Marejesho ya mauzo kutoka kwa wenye liseni, ambayo yatalinganishwa na bei za msingi zilizowekwa na idara, yatakaguliwa kila mara. Wakuu wa serikali za nchi wanunuzi wataombwa kuthibitisha vifo vitokeavyo wakati wa usafirishaji ambavyo husababisha kukosekana kwa malipo. Kushindwa kutekeleza hayo kutampotezea mfanyabiashara liseni yake. Kwa njia ya mawasiliano na Mrajisi wa Makampuni, uchambuzi utafanyika kuona kama kuna makampuni yoyote yaliyofungiwa yanajitokeza upya kwa majina mengine yakiwa na wakurugenzi wake wa zamani. Mauzo ya ndege yatapelekwa tu kwa wanunuzi ambapo wamepitishwa na "TRAFFIC International" katika



nchi wanunuzi.

iii) Ustawi wa wanyama

Pakiwa na bei nzuri, wafanyabiashara watatakiwa na Idara kuwekeza raslimali zaidi katika biashara zao na katika mazizi ya kuwatunzia ndege kabla ya kuwasafirisha nchi za nje. Vifo wakati wa ukamataji vitapunguzwa kwa kuanzisha kozi za mafunzo kwa wategaji na kwa kukomesha kabisa ukamataji wa kiholela. Vifo kwenye mazizi ya ndege vitapunguzwa kwa njia ya kuboresha vibanda zizini, na kwa Idara, kufanya ukaguzi wa kila mara, ambao pia utawahusisha waganga wa mifugo. Vifo wakati wa usafirishaji vitapunguzwa kwa kuboresha ufungaji wa masanduku ya kusafirishia ndege unaofuata taratibu za Muungano wa Kimataifa wa Usafirishaji kwa Njia ya Anga (IATA). Wafanyabiashara watahimizwa kuchunguza uwezekano wa kutumia makampuni ya ndege zindazo moja kwa moja hadi nchi wanunuzi.

iv) Kuratibu biashara

Idara itaanzisha utaratibu wa kuboresha utoaji vyeti na kufanya ukaguzi mara nyingi zaidi. Idara itafanya ukaguzi mkali wa mazizi ya ndege kabla ya kutoa liseni. Wafanyabiashara wote watahimizwa kujiunga na muungano wa wauzaji wa wanyamapori nje ya nchi, yaani Tanzania Wildlife Exporters Association (utaitwa TWEA). TWEA itahimizwa kuwafanya wanachama wake wajithibiti wenyewe. Idara itatia msisitizo zaidi katika ukaguzi kwenye viwanja vya ndege kabla ya kusafirisha ndege kutoka viwanja vya Dar es Salaam na Kilimanjaro, ukiwemo usafirishaji wa mpito kati ya Kilimanjaro na Dar es Salaam. Wizara ya Fedha itaombwa kukubali ya kuwa sehemu ya fedha zitakazoingizwa na idara zibaki idarani, zitumike kuongeza udhibiti na kutembelea sehemu zinazohusika na biashara za ndege.

v) Kuratibu wafanyabiashara

Biashara ya ndege hai iliyoratibiwa vizuri na ya kudumu ambayo italeta manufaa kwa uchumi wa Tanzania inawezekana tu iwapo kwota ya bei nzuri itatolewa kwa wafanyabiashara wachache. Taratibu hizo zilizotajwa zitakapoanza kutumika itazidi kuwa lazima kupunguza idadi ya wafanyabiashara kwa msingi ya haki.

Makampuni yote yanayohitaji kupewa liseni yatatakiwa kuwasilisha mapendekezo ya miradi inayoelezea sehemu zao za biashara na vifaa walivyonavyo, uwezo wao kifedha pamoja na mipango ya shughuli za kibiashara wanayotarajia kufanya. Mapendekezo ya miradi ipatayo 30 hivi iliyo bora kupita mingineyo iliyowasilishwa itapewa liseni. Wafanyabiashara watahimizwa kuingia ubia ili makampuni mengi yenye mitaji na uwezo dhaifu yaungane na kufanya machache zaidi lakini yenye mitaji na uwezo madhubuti. Hali hii itafikiwa kwa kuanzisha mfumo ulio na ushindani ili kukomesha makampuni yanayokosa uaminifu, yenye tabia mbaya ya kujihusisha na biashara katika aina za ndege zilizopigwa marufuku, au kupita viwango vya kwota zao, au



kutojali ustawi wa ndege, au kutowasilisha malipo kwa wakati unaotakiwa.

Masharti ambayo wafanyabiashara wanategemewa kuzingati kabla hawajapewa liseni za biashara ni pamoja na haya yafuatayo:

- a) utaratibu wa kuajiri watu waishio sehemu zisizo za mijini waliofunzwa na kurajisiwa kufanya kazi za ukamataji ndege na nyinginezo;
- b) masanduku bora na imara ya kusafirishia ndege hadi kwenye mazizi ya kuwatunzia kabla ya kuwasafirisha;
- c) mazizi yenye hewa, mwanga na maji ya kutosha, pamoja na vibanda vipana vyenye nafasi za kutosha, na ambavyo vinasafishwa mara kwa mara;
- d) upatikanaji wa chakula na njia zifaazo za kulishia ndege;
- e) masanduku bora na imara yafaayo kusafirishia ndege kwenda nchi za nje;
- f) nia ya kujishughulisha na makundi na aina maalum za ndege, kwa mfano aina ya ndege wadogo walao mbegu au ndege wa majini;
- g) ushahidi kuonyesha ya kuwa kwota za mwaka uliotangulia zimetumika na kuthibitisha malipo kamili kutokana na ndege wote waliouzwa katika mwaka huo yamewasilishwa;
- h) kuanzisha mahusiano bora ya kibiashara na wafanyabiashara wa nchi za nje wenye sifa njema.

#### 5. UZALISHAJI NA UKUZAJI ZIZINI

Uzalishaji na ukuzaji ndege mazizini umeelezwa kwa mujibu wa Maazimio ya Makongomano ya CITES 2.12 na 8.15. Kwa hiyo, kwa madhumuni ya sheria ya Uhifadhi Wanyamapori unaweza kufafanuliwa kama ifuatavyo: Utunzaji na ufugaji wa ndege kwenye mazingira yaliyodhibitiwa, ikiwa ni mayai ama vifaranga, kutokana na mzazi aliyopandishwa katika mazingira yaliyodhibitiwa.

- i) Mahitaji muhimu ya uzalishaji na ukuzaji zizini  
Pale ambapo wawekezaji-mitaji au Idara itaona uwezekano wa uzalishaji na ukuzaji ndege zizini utachangia kwenye biashara, wawekezaji watahijika kuanzisha makundi yao ya ndege wazazi kwa kuzingatia yafuatayo:
  - a) kwamba uanzishaji wa makundi hayo hautakuwa na athari ya kudhoofisha kuendelea kuwapo kwao porini.



- b) kwamba makundi hayo yatadumishwa na kuongezwa bila ya kuchukua nyongeza ya ndege wengine kutoka porini, isipokuwa kwa ajili ya kuzuia kuzaliana kusikofaa kwa ndege wa uzao mmoja.
- ii) Uenezaji wa uzalishaji na ukuzaji zizini  
Idara itawashawishi kwa kila njia wawekezaji-mitaji ili wayaanzishe kwa ajili ya ufugaji mazizini makundi yao ya ndege wa aina zifaazo. TWEA itahimizwa kuchunguza uwezekano huo katika nchi wanunuzi, kama njia ya kupunguza uvunaji maporini, katika nchi wanunuzi, kama njia ya kupunguza uvunaji maporini, na ya kupunguza vifo vya ndege nyakati za ukamataji na kusaidia kuthibitisha uwezekano wa ufugaji mazizini na kusaidia katika kuanzisha makundi ya ndege watakaotumika katima ufugaji wa namna hiyo.

## 6. UKAGUZI NA UFUATILIAJI

Ufuatiliaji wa makundi ya ndege yanayouzwa utafanyika kutokana na:

- a) kumbukumbu zinazokusanywa maporini na wafanyakazi wa Idara watakaopelekwa huko baada ya kupewa mafunzo ya kufaa; kumbukumbu nyingine zitatokana na wakamataji ndege, wakitumia fomu maalumu za Idara;
- b) kumbukumbu za idadi za ndege waliokamatwa na wafanyabiashara, kwa kutumia hati za kumili nyara ambazo idara itawapa;
- c) kumbukumbu za leseni zilizotolewa pamoja na uuzaji halisi wa ndege nje ya nchi uliofanyika kutumia hati za CITES na za usafirishaji nyara nje ya nchi;

Zaidi ya hayo, msisitizo maalumu utawekwa katika kuanzisha utafiti wa undani kuhusu hali ya sasa ya aina mbili zilizotajwa na CITES kuwa zimetumika sana katika biashara. Aina hizo ni ndegemapenzi wa Fischer (*Agapornis fischeri*) na ndegemapenzi wenye alama ya njano shingoni (*A. personata*). Pamoja na hayo, utafiti utaanzishwa kuhusu zile aina mahsusi kwa biashara ili kuunda kwota na programu za usimamiaji zilizo bora zaidi.

Sehemu ya utafiti itagharamiwa na mapato ya ushuru utakaotokana na TWEA.

## 7. UUZAJI NA USAFIRISHAJI NJE YA NCHI NA BIASHARA

Ndege hai wote watakounzwa na kusafirishwa kwenda nje ya nchi wataorodheshwa kufuata utaratibu maalumu uliowekwa na CITES. Muuzaji nje ya nchi atatakiwa kuilipa Idara ushuru katika shilingi za Tanzania kwa kila hati ya CITES itakayotolewa. Hati za CITES za uuzaji na usafirishaji nje ya nchi zitatolewa tu



zitakapokelewa hati miliki halali. Hati za kusafirisha nyara nje ya nchi zitatolewa kwa aina zote za ndege ambazo hazikuorodheshwa na CITES, na kwa zile aina zilizopo katika Jendwali III la CITES ambazo hazikuzuiliwa na Tanzania. Kila msafirishaji wa nje atatakiwa kulipa ushuru katika shilingi za Tanzania kwa kila hati ya usafirishaji nyara. Vyeti vyote na ankara za mauzo zitaonyesha orodha nzima na idadi ya kila aina ya ndege itakayosafirishwa kwenda nje ya nchi.

#### 8. UWINDAJI KWA AJILI YA BURUDANI

Kwota za uwindaji ndege kwa ajili ya burudani zitatengenezwa na Idara kwa kila eneo mwanzoni mwa msimu. Kwa kila ndege atakayewindwa, watalii watalipa ushuru katika fedha za kigeni na wakazi wa Tanzania watalipa katika shilingi za Tanzania. Wawindaji stadi watawasilisha mahesabu ya kila mwaka kwa Mkurugenzi. Mahesabu hayo yataonyesha aina ya ndege, eneo alikowindwa na kule atakakopeleka hatimaye. Mauzo yote nje ya nchi yataorodheshwa kuzingatia taratibu za CITES.

#### 9. UFUGAJI KATIKA MARANCHI

Mbuni, *Struthio camelus*, anaweza kufugwa maranchini na ameundiwa maalumu sera na mipango yake ya usimamiaji.

#### 10. UDHIBITI WA NDEGE WAHARIBIFU

Kwelea wenye midomo myekundu, *Quelea quelea*, ni aina pekee ya ndege waharibifu wa mazao ya ukulima ambaye amesajiliwa Tanzania. Idara ya Kilimo itaendelea na udhibiti wa ndege waharibifu hao kila watakapogingana na shughuli halali za watu. Idara ya Kilimo itashawishiwa kuwasiliana kwa karibu na Idara ya Wanyamapori kabla ya upigaji dawa kwenye maeneo yenye Kwelea waharibifu ili kuruhusu uvunaji wa aina nyingine za ndege zinazopendwa na wafanyabiashara, ili ndege hao wasije wakauawa ovyo pamoja na Kwelea. Kwelea hawatawekewa kiwango cho chote cha juu cha mwisho; idadi yoyote yaweza kuuzwa nje ya nchi na wafanyabiashara.

#### 11. MAREKEBISHO YA MPANGO

Kila itakapobidi, mpango huu utarekebishwa na Mkurugenzi ili uende na wakati. Kila ikiisha miaka mitatu utawasilishwa kwa Waziri ili aupitishwe.

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



LIST OF TANZANIAN BIRDS ON APPENDIX I OF CITES

- |    |                  |                         |
|----|------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. | Imperial eagle   | <u>Aquila heliaca</u>   |
| 2. | Peregrine falcon | <u>Falco peregrinus</u> |

LIST OF TANZANIAN GAME BIRDS

- |    |                 |                                |
|----|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. | Ducks and geese | Anatidae                       |
| 2. | Francolins      | <u>Francolinus</u> spp.        |
| 3. | Painted snipe   | <u>Rostratula benghalensis</u> |
| 4. | Snipe           | <u>Gallinago</u> spp.          |
| 5. | Sandgrouse      | <u>Pterocles</u> spp.          |
| 6. | Pigeons         | <u>Columba</u>                 |
| 7. | Guineafowl      | Numididae                      |