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EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

EAST AFRICAN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY



REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, TOURISM AND NATURAL  
RESOURCES ON THE OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES ON POACHING  
NAIROBI, KENYA, 18<sup>th</sup> -19<sup>th</sup> AUGUST, 2014 AND MWANZA, TANZANIA,  
11<sup>th</sup> -14<sup>th</sup> FEBRUARY, 2016



Clerk's Chamber  
EAC Headquarters  
EALA Wing, 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor  
Arusha, Tanzania

2<sup>nd</sup> June 2016

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

### **1.1 Workshops Rationale**

As a follow –up on the Resolution moved in the House by Hon. Ogle Abubakar in August 2013 in Arusha on **“Escalating problem on Poaching and Illegal Wildlife trafficking in EAC”**, the East African Legislative Assembly Standing Committee on Agriculture, Tourism and Natural Resources organized Parliamentarian’s Sensitization Workshops on “Poaching and illegal Wildlife Trafficking” on 18<sup>th</sup> -19<sup>th</sup> August 2014 in Nairobi, Kenya. As the Committee did not get a thorough picture of the status of poaching in all EAC Partner States, it resolved to hold on presenting its findings until another similar workshop is organized. It is in this context that a similar workshop was undertaken in Mwanza Tanzania on 11<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup>, February, 2016. The Committee used the opportunity of being in Mwanza to also assess what is happening in the Fisheries sector.

### **1.2 Workshops Objectives**

The overall objective of the workshops was to sensitize parliamentarians on the escalating problem of poaching and illegal wildlife trafficking in EAC region and solicit their views on strategies and measures that could be adopted in addressing the problem.

The specific objectives for the workshops were to:

- (i) Consider existing international and regional policies, strategies and regulatory framework/instruments on Wildlife Management;
- (ii) Consider the current and proposed national and regional initiatives toward strengthening wildlife conservation;
- (iii) Raise awareness on threats of poaching activities and ongoing approaches to stop them;

- (iv) Appraise Members on the opportunities and challenges of the fisheries; and
- (v) Get information on the status of facilities and infrastructure which are required for sustainable development of fisheries;

### **1.3. Expected results**

The expected results for the activities were the following:

- i. Increased knowledge by the Committee Members on Wildlife Conservation and fisheries sectors ;
- ii. Members' influence on policy-makers aiming at reducing poaching activities;
- iii. A report to the House with recommendations on reducing /stopping wildlife Poaching and improving the Fisheries sector.

### **1.4. Participation**

The activities were attended by Members of the Agriculture, Tourism and Natural Resources Committee of the East African Legislative Assembly (EALA), regional wildlife and natural resources experts and Staff from East African Community Secretariat and the East African Legislative Assembly as well as Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization (LVFO) expert.

## **2.0. METHODOLOGY**

In undertaking the activities, the Committee used a participatory method that included interaction with stakeholders at field and thereafter followed by experts' presentations and interactive sessions. The meetings were opened by the Chairperson's remarks highlighting the objectives of the activities and the expectations of members among others to have an overall situational analysis on Poaching and Fisheries in Partner States.



### **3.0 FINDINGS OF THE OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES**

#### **PART I. FISHERIES**

#### **3.1. THE SITE VISIT TO KIRUMBA FISH MARKET**

##### **3.1.1 Background information on Kirumba Fish Market**

The Committee Members visited Mwaloni - Kirumba Fish Market to observe the Fisheries products, see the infrastructure and learn about the challenges. The Committee Members met Mr. Phineas Kauswa, Principal Fisheries Officer who is the Manager of Kirumba Fish Market and Mr. Wiliadius Bubelwa, Fisheries Officer who took them around the Fish Market and provided historical background of the Fish Market and explanations to the questions raised by delegates.

The construction of Mwaloni - Kirumba Fish Market started on March 2004 and completed on March 2005. The total investment cost to completion is TZS 6 billion which was financed by Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA). Mwaloni - Kirumba Fish Market was constructed to receive fisheries products such as dried dagaa, fresh water shrimps (cardina) etc. Apart from fisheries products, the Kirumba Market also receives cereal crops and fruits from different Islands. The Committee Members were also informed that, the Market serves Local market needs, East and Central African countries which include Burundi, Uganda, Rwanda, Kenya, South Sudan and Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC).

The Fish Market Manager explained that the Market on average receive 46.1 metric tons of dried "*dagaa*" and 1631.13 metric tons of dried Nile perch per annum. He further pointed out that the Market serves around 2500 to 3000

people on a daily basis and in so doing, the Llemela District Council collects revenue of TZS 612 million per annum; part of this revenue is used for sustainability of the Market such as payments for water and electricity bills and sanitation activities. The Manager also spelt out that the Market is not so busy by the days of the visit due to light from Lunar in night in which the fishermen for dagaa do not go for fishing during the onset of the moon.

### **3.1. 2. Presentation on Fisheries**

Dr. Robert Kayanda made a presentation highlighting the importance of fisheries in the region. In his presentation, he reported that fisheries are a source of protein to about 150 million people in the East African Community Partner States. He pointed out that in East African Countries per capita fish consumption is less than 10 Kg per annum compared to World Health Organization recommended per capita consumption of 25 Kg per annum: the 2013 per capita consumption studies for respective Partner States are: Burundi 3.6 Kg; Kenya 3.45 Kg; Rwanda 2.3 Kg, Uganda 10 kg and Tanzania 8 Kg.

He explained that high population growth in the region triggered opportunity for investment in other fisheries technologies such as aquaculture and fish cages, in which Uganda is doing better in the region. He also mentioned that in Lake Victoria the commonly available fish species Hapochromine (Furu), Dagaa, Nile perch and Nile tilapia.

Dr. Kayanda pointed out that on average in Lake Victoria, the overall Fish Biomass had decreased from 1.3 metric tons recorded in 1999 to 0.8 metric tons between 2010 and 2011. The acoustic survey conducted in 2014 revealed that biomass of Nile perch increased by 30% in western part of Lake Victoria particularly in Bukoba. He also explained that the allowable size of Nile perch catch in all East African Partner States is between 50cm and 85cm in which below 50cm and above 85cm are conserved for stocking.



The same acoustic survey of 2014 revealed that the biomass trend of Dagaa on average is continuously increasing: 1999 (20%); 2002 (26%); 2006 (40%) and 2014 (44%) that Nile Tilapia species are commonly found in shorelines, their biomass is decreasing while the Hapochromine biomass showed an increasing trend from 19% in 1999 to 27% in 2011.

### **3.1.3. Challenges**

#### **3.1.3.1. Challenges at Mwaloni – Kirumba Fish Market**

This modern Fish Market facility has attracted many business people from nearby regions of Mara, Kagera and Geita to bring fisheries products to this Market. These high influxes of fisheries products cannot be handled by this Market neither by the existing trucks fleets (convoys).

#### **Measures taken to respond to the challenges**

The Llemela Municipal Council is mobilizing funds for expansion of this Fish Market to address this overwhelming challenge.

#### **3.1.3.2. Challenges facing Fisheries in Lake Victoria**

In his presentation, Dr. Kayanda presented the following challenges:

- i. Increasing number of fishermen to 1.5% between 2012 to 2014; usually, any natural water (eg lakes, rivers) has a maximum number of fishing effort it can accommodate so that the fisheries become sustainable, above which the fisheries becomes depleted, unsustainable and will eventually collapse.
- ii. Use of Long line Hooks;
  - a. The use of smaller size hooks increased while
  - b. The use of bigger hooks decreased
- iii. Use of prohibited illegal gillnet still a challenge even though the gillnet decreased by 7.2% from 2012 to 2014;



- iv. Increased illegalities such beach seine, undersize gillnet, undersized hooks and monofilament; and
- v. Declines in fish catches and export.

### **3.1.4. Committee Observations**

#### **3.1.4.1. Observations on Mwaloni - Kirumba Fish Market**

The following are some of the noted observations by the Committee Members:

- a) Most of the business dealers are women;
- b) Young men are the cargo carriers;
- c) Sanitary conditions of the Fish Market is well maintained compared to the previous status when the Committee undertook a tour to assess the Impacts of Climate Change on the environment in 2013;and
- d) Water Hyacinth is still a challenge.

#### **3.1.4.2. Observations on the Fisheries Presentation**

After presentation, the Committee Members made the following observations:

1. The presentation on fisheries covered only Lake Victoria which represents 60% of fish production leaving out the remaining 40% from other water bodies of the EAC region. The Committee therefore recommended the presenter to give more information on the production from in -land waters to allow them have a thorough picture of the regional production in fish. As the requested information was not available, the Committee therefore recommends another study tour in all EAC Partner States to have a general knowledge on the status of fisheries in the EAC region.
2. The Nile Perch species of fish was introduced into Lake Victoria from Lake Tanganyika and Lake Kyoga. Introducing exotic fish species need thorough studies to avoid negative impacts to endemic species.

3. Fish production is not adequate from natural waters to cater for high population growth in East African Community Partner States. It is for this reason that aquaculture should be promoted.
4. The fluctuation in fish production depends on natural environment such as weather condition.
5. Low per capita fish consumption in East African Community Partner States depends on several factors including low production which trigger high price, religious factors and traditional norms.
6. Fish production is higher in Uganda than in Tanzania which has a big portion of Lake Victoria due to extensive use of aquaculture and fish cages technologies used by Uganda.
7. Enhancing sanitary conditions in fish, landing sites, market and surrounding environment is key for food including fish security

## **PART II. POACHING**

### **3.2. SITE VISIT TO SERENGETI NATIONAL PARK**

#### **3.2.1. Background on the Serengeti National Park**

The Serengeti National Park is the best-known wildlife sanctuary in the world, unequalled for its natural beauty and scientific value. With more than two million wildebeest, half a million Thomson's gazelle, and a quarter of a million zebra, it has the greatest concentration of plains game in Africa. The wildebeest and zebra moreover form the star cast of a unique spectacular - the annual Serengeti / Masai-Mara migration.

The National Park covers an area of 12,950 square kilometres; its ecosystem (the Serengeti Conservation Ecosystem), which includes the Ngorongoro Conservation Area, the Maswa Game Reserve and the Maasai Mara Game reserve (in Kenya), is bigger. It lies between the shores of Lake Victoria in



the west, Lake Eyasi in the South, and the Great Rift Valley to the East. As such, it offers the most complex and least disturbed ecosystem on earth.

Elephants are native to the Serengeti ecosystem, but Serengeti elephants were likely all killed off for ivory in the 1800's. At least, there weren't any recorded there until the middle of the twentieth century when they started moving back in again. In the 1960's they migrated in from both the north and the south, and by 1970 there were over 3,000 elephants in the Serengeti. Things got rocky for elephants again in the 1980's as severe poaching reduced their numbers in Serengeti National Park to around 500. In 1988, elephants were given Cites Endangered Species Status and worldwide trade in ivory was banned. This was good news for Serengeti elephants and their numbers rebounded again into the thousands.

### **3.2.2. Challenges of the Serengeti National Park**

Today, the Serengeti ecosystem is about 40% of what it historically was—much of this has to do with the development of agriculture and settlements. There are twenty tribes living around or in close proximity to the protected area, and the increasing population causes a need for more development to sustain the population, which in turn deteriorates the Serengeti. For example, agriculture is taking over some parts of the Serengeti National Park and the Maasai Game Reserve,

Mining settlements are interfering with the migration path of some animals, and mechanized agriculture has taken over where wildebeests would historically breed their calves. This has caused a loss of habitat for many species in the Serengeti.

Non authorized People enter into Serengeti National Park for various reasons: poaching, hunting, cutting trees/firewood, grazing livestock, fishing, cultivation, mining, collecting thatch grass, collecting medicine,

water, hiding/refuge, collecting honey, etc...

### **3.2.3. Presentations on Wildlife Poaching**

Before the presentation on wildlife poaching in Mwanza, the Committee Members did recap of the site visit to Serengeti National Park in which they mentioned some of the animals seen such as Elephants, Buffalos, Giraffes, Rhinoceros, Lions, Hippopotamus, crocodile, Gazelle, Topys, water buck, Monkeys, Baboons, Antelopes, Wildebeests and Ostrich etc.

In the resource person's presentation, the following were highlighted:

- Elephants and Rhinoceros are the most vulnerable wildlife to poaching in the region and globally, but other countless species like leopards, pythons, marine turtles and other wildlife products are endangered.
- Poaching level is escalated in Kenya and Tanzania leading to decreased number of Est Africa Elephants.
- Other natural resources which are illegally taken from the region include flora and timber products.
- Despite the links between wildlife, sustainable development and human wellbeing, wildlife is under threat.
- Habitat loss, climate change, invasive species, pollution and poaching are among the biggest threats.
- Wildlife crime is one of the most lucrative forms of illegal activity worldwide. It hurts people, communities and economies. It devastates ecosystems and national security at risk.
- Major contributing factors are persistent weaknesses in the legislation governing wildlife crime along with poor administration and low levels of compliance. Some of the statutes and associated regulations relevant to wildlife management have not been revised to deal with modern wildlife

threats;

- Even where more modern statutes exist, there are often shortfalls in their administration and enforcement.
- Lack of awareness and capacity among legislators and prosecutors to draft and apply integrated wildlife management laws hampers efforts to curb illegal exploitation of wildlife.
- There is a low level of awareness of the problem and how to best address it at the appropriate levels.
- Poaching activities have evolved from individual poachers or ad hoc gangs to increasing recurrences of attacks by well - resourced and organized groups including transnational criminal networks.

In summary:

- The illegal wildlife trade robs EAC Partner States and their communities of natural capital and cultural heritage, with serious economic and social consequences. It undermines the livelihoods of natural resource dependent communities and threatens economies as it damages the health of the ecosystems on which they depend and further undermining sustainable economic development.
- The acts and the proceeds from illegal wildlife trade escalates other criminal activities, and in some cases has been linked to armed groups engaged in internal and cross border conflicts, which seriously undermines the security of the Region.
- Personnel responsible for the protection and wellbeing of wildlife resources such as rangers and other law enforcement agents are being killed or injured in significant numbers. This weakens economic development, wellbeing and security of Partner States and their people.





### **3.2.3.1. Status of poaching in EAC Countries**

As the Committee did not have experts from all EAC Partner States, it resolved to report on two cases namely the Serengeti National Park and the Kenya National Park, in addition to the poaching status in Kenya.

#### **The Republic of Kenya**

##### **Background information on Nairobi National Park**

The Nairobi National Park was established in 1946 to protect wildlife from human threats. Apart from wildlife conservation, the park was reported to play other roles such as education, scientific research and employment to many people.

Nairobi National Park was said to bring on average about Kshs 45Million per year. The park falls under category II of IUCN classification and is managed by Kenya Wildlife Service. The urban protected area is home to wide range of wildlife such as lions, leopards, cheetahs, buffalos, giraffes and critical endangered black rhinoceros.

##### **Challenges facing the Park**

Sustainability of the park was said to be threatened by urbanization, increasing peri-urban land use changes, population growth, and increased demand for wildlife products by China and Middle East, and corruption. The threats were observed to be more pronounced in the wildlife migratory corridors.

##### **Measures taken to respond to the challenges**

In addressing the challenges facing the National Park, Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) had instituted the following measures;

- i. Electric fence was progressively installed to the west, north and east in order to separate the national park from urban fabrics;
- ii. Public-Private Partnership approach was adopted to install Green Line by

growing 50m forest of native trees along 30km of the park's eastern edge;

iii. In responding to the escalation problem of poaching and wildlife trafficking, KWS has instituted the following initiatives:

- Use of sniffer dogs at all country entry and exit points;
- Strengthening park surveillance and monitoring operations; and
- Strengthening joint cross border operations and sharing of intelligence information.
- General prosecution of culprits and collaboration with Interpol.
- Land use planning

### **Wildlife crimes in Kenya**

It was said to be an economic crime often perpetrated by criminal syndicates operating in the most remote regions of our globalized world, exploiting local people and laws enforcement for personal gains.

### **Wildlife Security in Kenya**

The Kenya's constitution of 2010 outlines that wildlife is a national asset to be managed for the benefit of the people and for the future generations. This therefore puts a lot of responsibility on Kenya Wildlife Services (KWS) as the custodian of the national asset. Kenya's vision on Conservation seeks to save the last great species; the mission focuses at conservation, management and enhancement of wildlife and its habitats and provides a wide range of public uses and benefits in collaboration with stakeholders. The vision and mission are embedded in KWS strategy 2012-2017.

### **Kenya Wildlife Service Law Enforcement Mandate**

It aims at eliminating poaching in wildlife protected areas and reduces it to bare

minimum in other areas; it also aims to provide security to local and international visitors within wildlife protection areas under KWS jurisdiction and respond to internal and external wildlife threats e.g. global terrorism, wildlife and environmental crimes and proliferation of small arms from war-torn neighboring countries.

### **Wildlife challenges in general in Kenya**

The challenges include the following:

1. Proliferation of small arms and light weapons in the country which are now used in wildlife poaching;
2. Inadequate man power (rangers), skills, equipment and transport;
3. Human settlement around key rhino and elephants areas;
4. The illegal trophy dealers are taking advantage of Kenya's efficient communication and transport system (Air, sea port, Road and electronic money transfer);
5. Changing lifestyle, poverty and unemployment (Some members of the community are involved in poaching due to high economic returns);
6. Vastness of the area of coverage against available strength leading to fatigue;

### **Addressing the challenges**

Committee Members were informed on the measures taken by KWS as the response to challenges facing wildlife conservation in Kenya. The measure includes;

1. Enactment of new wildlife legislation with enhanced penalties. The new legislation also strengthens wildlife prosecution;
2. Formation of specialized units to combat poaching and illegal wildlife trade. These are Canine unit at JKIA and Port Unit at Mombasa port;
3. Enhanced inter-agency collaboration e.g. crack unit (KWS,GSU), CID and NIS;
4. Increasing international operation e.g. uses of Interpol and LAFD;



5. Developing forensic lab to ensure that evidence collected are water tight to stand trials. The lab will also enhance wildlife identification, monitoring and DNA to assist in country wildlife crime.

### **Observations on Kenya**

Kenya continues to be a transit route for ivory in Africa, majorly through the port of Mombasa, which according to a survey accounted for the largest volumes of ivory seizures in Africa, with over 10 tons of illegal ivory intercepted at the port between January and October 2013. It has been reported (2014) that Kenya recorded lower rates of poaching in 2013 compared to Tanzania, a fact credited to the country's better law enforcement policies on poaching.

### **3.2.2. Joint Ivory Action Plan 2013 in Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda as a means to reduce elephant poaching**

Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda are beneficiary to the Ivory Fund whose contributors include; Netherlands, Germany, China, UK, France Belgium and South Africa.

Kenya and Tanzania have been identified to be among the eight countries of concern with respect to increased illegal trade in elephant ivory and directed by CITES Parties through the Standing Committee to put in place actions aimed at reducing the illegal trade.

The objective is to enhance cooperation among States and States Agencies to ensure elephant poaching and illegal Trade in elephant ivory is reduced if not eliminated.

### **3.2.4. Overall challenges observed in wildlife management**

Committee Members observed the challenges facing Wildlife Management in general which includes but not limited to the following:

1. Lack of harmonized laws, regulations and guidelines pertaining to wildlife conservations;
2. Lack of effective administration and enforcement of wildlife management laws by policy-makers.
3. High poverty level; corruption; fraud; tax evasion; inadequate skilled rangers, lack of awareness of judiciary, custom, law enforcement, encroachment of protected areas;
4. Inadequate modern technological facilities, transport and equipment to combat the emerging wildlife insecurity;
5. Environmental issue such as destruction of wildlife habitats, lack of buffer zones and blockage of wildlife migration routes.
6. Low level of awareness of the problem and how to best address it at the appropriate levels,
7. Shifting patterns of world development have negative ramifications on wildlife law enforcement.
8. Wildlife crime works against the objective of sustainable wildlife conservation as it has driven many species into extinction and threatens others.
9. Rising demand and prices for wildlife trophies in the illicit markets;

### **3.2.5. Addressing the Wildlife challenges**

Committee Members were informed that several international and national measures are being undertaken by EAC Partners States to combat challenges facing wildlife conservations. These measures include the following:

1. National, regional and international conservation Institutions are continuously supporting the anti-poaching strategies;
2. The EAC Countries are developing new Legislative and Law enforcement with enhanced penalties.
3. Several countries, including China and the United States, have also

destroyed their stockpiles of confiscated ivory, sending a clear message that ivory trade is prohibited.

### **3.2.6. Members' Observations on Wildlife Poaching Presentation in Mwanza.**

The Committee commended the presenter on the good and inspiring presentation on Wildlife poaching and made further observations as follows:

1. Elephants and rhinoceros are highly affected by poachers in search for ivory; other animals like impala, gazelle, antelope and wildebeests are killed for meat.
2. Poaching is organized by rich people using poor people as recently shown by the event which happened in Tanzania where poachers shot down a helicopter in which a captain was shot dead. They concluded that commercial poaching is done by rich people who can own guns vehicles and can corrupt rangers.
3. Measures and institutions at our airports, borders and ports are still weak as the export and import of illegal wildlife are passing through these terminals. Members therefore expressed the need to put in place strict measures to control illegal trafficking especially at East African countries borders.
4. There is conflict between wildlife and human beings; they found that it is unjust to destroy farms of communities living around protected areas in the name of protection of wildlife. Members were of the view that governments should find a solution for these people to avoid them invade the protected areas.
5. There are however communities which live in harmony with the wildlife like the Massai Communities. Local Governments should consider



compensating local community in case of killing of their domestic animals. In addition, giving part of returns collected from tourism endeavors to the Communities living near or inside the National Park for sustainability would be a plausible measure.

6. There is conflict between Protection Laws and Conservation Laws approach. The existing Legislations do not allow local community to enter in the National Park for their security and wildlife protections.

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#### **4.0. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS**

##### **4.1. Fisheries**

Committee Members observed in general that the information received from the activity undertaken in Mwanza was not enough to give a thorough picture of Fisheries in all EAC Partner States. They therefore resolved to undertake another activity in remaining Partner States to come up with complete information on this sector in the entire East African Region.

##### **4.2. Poaching**

1. Committee Members observed that at regional level, stamping out wildlife crime is a priority for the region.
2. The Committee noted that for the past several years, Governments and Non-States organizations have made an effort to fight poaching but it kept rising.
3. The Committee further noted a low level of awareness of the poaching problem and how to best address it at the appropriate levels.
4. EALA's resolution was a response to the alarming levels of poaching in EAC region.

#### **5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS**

From the site visits, presentations and interactive sessions from both

activities, the Committee formulated the following recommendations on the two sectors:

### **5.1. FISHERIES**

1. The Committee should undertake another site activity in the remaining Partner States to get a thorough information on fisheries in the EAC region as the information received covered almost Lake Victoria alone.
2. The Committee recommends that research on fisheries be enhanced knowing that fisheries is a dynamic sector.

### **5.2. Poaching**

1. The Committee urges EAC Partner States to reform wildlife laws
2. The Committee urges the EAC to promote community conservation initiatives.
3. The Committee urges Partner States to consider traditional knowledge for conservation issues especially for the people living near or inside protected areas as a means to address challenges.
4. The Committee urges Partner States to develop/improve Wildlife conservation strategies and protection measures through patrols, joint cross border operations, surveillance and information sharing.
5. The Committee urges EAC Partner States to provide part of the revenue collected from wildlife tourism to the communities living around the National Parks to promote conservation.
6. The Committee urges EAC Partner States Governments to address issues of militias, corruption and governance in general.
7. The Committee recommends the EAC Secretariat to expedite the ongoing anti-poaching Strategy to combat poaching, illegal trade and trafficking of wildlife and wildlife products to foster regional coordination.
8. The Committee recommends the EAC Secretariat to develop Harmonized

strategies, standards, guidelines for conservation of shared natural resources.

9. The Committee urges East African elephant range countries, and countries through which ivory transits, to create National anti-poaching multi-agency Security Task Force.
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SEP The Committee encourages the East African elephant range countries to use the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime.
11. L  
SEP The Committee encourages East African elephant range countries to create intelligence analysis and investigation units dedicated to tackling wildlife crime.
12. The East African Legislative Assembly and National Parliaments should carry out awareness campaigns on anti-poaching at all levels
13. The EAC Partner States should carry out campaigns to both stop wildlife poaching, trafficking across borders and regions, as well as to improve /operationalize partnerships and collaborations with neighboring countries (Zambia, Mozambique, Ethiopia).
14. The Committee recommends the House to adopt this report and its recommendations.

## **6.0 CONCLUSION AND WAY FORWARD**

The conducted activities gave parliamentarians an understanding of what is going on in Fisheries in Lake Victoria and in Wildlife Conservation Strategies at national and regional level, opportunity to share views on the progress, challenges, impacts and measures adopted to face them.

The activities were very formative and informative. They allowed Members of the Committee to understand the urgent need for fighting poaching.



Further oversight on Fisheries in Partner States needs to be carried out to allow Members to understand what is happening in other water bodies outside Lake Victoria.

## **7.0. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

The Committee expresses its appreciation to the Rt. Hon. Speaker and the Clerk of EALA for the facilitation given to undertake this important activity.

The Committee thanks Hon. Ogle Abubakar for the wake - up call through his resolution which has lead this Committee to undertake this oversight activity to understand what is happening in the wildlife poaching in the EAC region.

The Committee also expresses its gratitude to the House for adopting the Resolution which allowed the Committee to undertake this activity.

Finally, we are grateful to the experts met in the process of undertaking this activity.



**REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, TOURISM AND NATURAL RESOURCES ON THE OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES ON POACHING: NAIROBI, KENYA, 18<sup>th</sup>- 19<sup>th</sup> AUGUST, 2014 AND IN MWANZA, TANZANIA, 11<sup>TH</sup> – 14<sup>TH</sup> FEBRUARY 2016**

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