



## TÍTULO

**ASSESSING GAPS IN AWARENESS, KNOWLEDGE, AND CAPACITY  
OF CITES IMPLEMENTATION WITHIN ZANZIBAR'S ENFORCEMENT  
AGENCIES.**

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ASSESSING GAPS IN AWARENESS, KNOWLEDGE, AND CAPACITY OF  
CITES IMPLEMENTATION WITHIN ZANZIBAR'S ENFORCEMENT  
AGENCIES.

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## **DEDICATION**

Firstly, I dedicate this thesis to the almighty God who gives me strength, wisdom, guidance, power of thinking, security, and competence and for giving me good health while doing this.

Secondly, this research paper is sincerely dedicated to my supportive parents who encouraged and inspired me in conducting this study. They have never left my side throughout the process and gave me strength and hope when I thought of giving this up. They provide me with a great sense of enthusiasm and perseverance in continuing this. Without their love and assistance, this research would not have been made possible.

Moreover, I dedicate this research paper to my thesis tutors. Drs. Janemary Augustino Ntalwila and Drs. Yula Kapetanakos who constantly guided and taught me to make this study even better, to my family for cheering me up for me and my friends who have helped me in finishing this project.

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## **ABSTRACT**

The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) is an international treaty aimed at protecting endangered species from overexploitation due to international trade. However, the effective implementation of CITES regulations relies heavily on the capacity of enforcement agencies. This study assesses the gaps in awareness, knowledge, and capacity of CITES implementation within Zanzibar's enforcement agencies. The findings show a lack of awareness and knowledge of CITES regulations among enforcement officers in Zanzibar, with only 30% of respondents aware of the regulations and 25% knowledgeable about them. Furthermore, the capacity for CITES implementation in Zanzibar is limited, with only 20% of enforcement agencies having adequate staff, and only 10% having adequate resources and infrastructure. The study recommends regular and comprehensive training programs, capacity building, collaboration with other agencies, and public awareness campaigns to address the gaps in awareness, knowledge, and capacity of CITES implementations within Zanzibar's enforcement agencies. Addressing these gaps is crucial for effective implementation of CITES regulations in Zanzibar and the protection and conservation of endangered species.

## DEFINITION OF TERMS

**CITES:** CITES stands for Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora. It is an international agreement between governments that aims to ensure that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival.

**Implementation:** Implementation refers to the process of putting policies or agreements into practice. In the context of the study, implementation of CITES refers to the efforts made by Zanzibar's enforcement agencies to enforce the regulations and policies set by the CITES convention.

**Awareness:** Awareness refers to the level of knowledge or understanding that an individual or organization has about a particular topic. In the context of the study, awareness of CITES implementation refers to the level of knowledge that Zanzibar's enforcement agencies have about the CITES regulations and policies.

**Knowledge:** Knowledge refers to the information or understanding that an individual or organization has about a particular topic. In the context of the study, knowledge of CITES implementation refers to the understanding that Zanzibar's enforcement agencies have about the CITES regulations and policies.

**Capacity:** Capacity refers to the ability of an individual or organization to carry out a particular task or function. In the context of the study, capacity for CITES implementation refers to the ability of Zanzibar's enforcement agencies to enforce the regulations and policies set by the CITES convention

## **LIST OF ACRONYMS**

CITES	the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
IWT	Illegal wildlife trade
NIAP	National Elephant Action Plan, a National Ivory Action Plan
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
USAID	United State Agency for International Development
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature
NEAP	National Environmental Action Programmes
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
PAs	Protected Areas



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## **CHAPTER ONE INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Background Information**

The illegal wildlife trade is a multi-billion-dollar industry that threatens the survival of wildlife, and the health and well-being of humans and animals alike (Patel, 2015; Dongol & Heinen, 2012b). The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), which entered into force in 1975, is the only treaty with the aim to ensure that international trade does not threaten the survival of plants and animals in the wild. (Lukumbuzya & Sianga, 2017; Brown & Swails, 2006; Wijnstekers, 2018; Franckx, 2003).

The Convention, which is legally binding, currently has 183 member countries from all five continents and the European Union as ‘Parties’ to the treaty. As an international treaty, CITES is only as effective as each Party’s ability to implement the Convention. The treaty provides a framework that Parties are obligated to adopt, including the adoption of domestic legislation to ensure that CITES is implemented at the national level (Report & The, 2020). Weaknesses and gaps in implementation not only threaten the ability of a Party to manage its trade in wildlife, but also provides opportunities for the illegal trade to take place (Dongol & Heinen, 2012b). <https://cites.org/eng/disc/text.php> underscores the importance of addressing weaknesses and gaps in the implementation of CITES regulations to ensure effective management of the wildlife trade and to prevent the illegal trade from threatening the survival of endangered

species. Also emphasizes the importance of capacity-building initiatives to support Parties in implementing CITES regulations. Such initiatives may include providing training and technical assistance, developing tools and resources to support enforcement efforts, and supporting the development of legal and regulatory frameworks to promote compliance with CITES requirements.

The various and unique wildlife resources making up the biological diversity of Tanzania have, in different historical epochs, undergone various social, economic, political and cultural changes. (Lindsey et al., 2013) Changes have, in different and varying degrees, greatly formed the framework for the utilization, conservation and protection of the wildlife heritage. The changes, influenced in part by the improvement of commodity production in societal relations, cross-cultural interactions and the emergence of private property, have given rise to a number of commercial transactions including trade in certain species of wild animals and trophies (Dongol & Heinen, 2012a).

In Tanzania, the trade in wild animals and their parts (e.g., trophies), which later played a significant role in the decimation of certain wild animal species, went through two basic stages in the history (Mills, 2015) The first of these stages was at the level of barter trade where local community members generally exchanged goods, including various species of wild animal products and plants. Whereas wild animal products and trophies were generally traded for the performance and use of certain tribal ritual and rites, the plants involved in this trade were mainly those considered to have medicinal value (Nair et al., 2017). Later, mainly because of the emergence of proprietary relations based on individual ownership of property and the means of production, a more commercialized large-scale trade in certain species of wild animals emerged(Nair, 2018). An exploration of the various stages in the history of trade in wild animals and trophies in Tanzania will set a foundation for a better understanding of the factors that helped shape the legal and institutional structures that were put in place to control and regulate trade in wild animal species and trophies in different historical periods. The analysis will also set a basis for a holistic understanding of the mechanisms put in place to enforce and implement the CITES in Zanzibar.

The United Republic of Tanzania was formed in 1964 through the unification of Tanganyika (mainland) and the island of Zanzibar. Although Tanzania ratified CITES in 1979, regimes and policies governing resources on mainland Tanzania differed from Zanzibar, and the two regions of the country operate somewhat independently in their management of natural resources

(Lindsey et al., 2013). As a result, Tanzania's mainland governance adopted the national legislation for implementation of CITES in 2005 while Zanzibar officially adopted regulations under the Forest Act of 1996 for the implementation of CITES fourteen years later.

In 2014, Tanzania mainland established a National Elephant Action Plan (NEAP), a National Ivory Action Plan (NIAP), and a National Strategy to Combat the Illegal Wildlife Trade including raising awareness and training for all stakeholders associated with CITES enforcement. Under these processes, Tanzania has significantly improved legislation and law enforcement performance, resulting in more arrests, prosecutions, and higher penalties (Little, 2019). In Zanzibar, however, enforcement authorities, who are tasked with enforcing national laws for CITES listed species, are poorly trained and lack awareness of CITES. (Little, 2019)

Tanzania's ports in Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar remain susceptible to traffickers seeking international trade routes and markets (Little, 2019). This is substantiated by seizures of a Madagascar Radiated Tortoise being trafficked illegally through the Abeid Aman Karume International Airport in Zanzibar about 400 and 708 in 2019 and 2020 respectively who have been imported to Zanzibar through the seaport (A. Nelson & J. Cochrane, 2020). That incidence has caused major concern in enforcing the CITES in Zanzibar. Zanzibar was also identified as a transshipment port for two seizures of timber in 2014 and another in 2015. The timber, which originated from Madagascar, was destined for Asia. And despite stronger regulations that incorporate mandates for CITES implementation, lapses in enforcement, low awareness and political will among government stakeholders, low interest in engagement by the private maritime sector, corruption, and lack of technology and other resources to address illegal trade were identified as key gaps in CITES enforcement in Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar (Little, 2019) Another challenge in the implementation of the CITES in Zanzibar is the difference in management regimes in the legal framework across the two parts of the United Republic of Tanzania which have created loopholes for smugglers to traffic wildlife products, something that creates a challenge for enforcement officers to fully implement CITES regulation. For example, inconsistencies between mainland Tanzania and the offshore island Zanzibar's legislation relating to sea cucumber catch and trade is creating a network of illegal and unregulated trade (Louw, 2021).

In 2019, Traffic International organized a maritime and Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) stakeholders' workshop to identify gaps and opportunities to address illegal trade at Tanzania's ports. A lack of awareness and insufficient training were identified as gaps and offered

opportunities to strengthen efforts by government agencies and private sector entities to address the illegal trade (Little, 2019). In Tanzania, previous studies have focused on the implementation of CITES regulations in mainland Tanzania, with little attention given to Zanzibar. One study conducted in mainland Tanzania found that the limited capacity of enforcement agencies and inadequate resources were significant barriers to the effective implementation of CITES regulations (Lindsey et al., 2013).

Given the importance of CITES in protecting endangered species, it is essential to identify and address the gaps in its implementation in Zanzibar. The assessment of the awareness, knowledge, and capacity of CITES implementation within Zanzibar's enforcement agencies will provide a basis for strengthening the implementation framework and improving compliance with CITES regulations. By identifying gaps and suggesting solutions, this study will contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of wildlife in Zanzibar.

## **1.2 Problem Statement and Justification**

Despite being a signatory to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), Zanzibar continues to struggle with the effective implementation of the convention. Zanzibar's enforcement agencies are tasked with enforcing the provisions of CITES, which include regulating and monitoring the international trade of protected species. However, there are concerns that these agencies may not have the necessary awareness, knowledge, and capacity to effectively implement CITES. (Nelson, 2020)

There are several factors contributing to this issue. First, there may be limited awareness among enforcement agencies on the importance of CITES and the need to comply with its provisions. Second, enforcement agencies may lack the necessary knowledge on the identification of protected species and their legal status under CITES. Third, the capacity of enforcement agencies may be insufficient to effectively monitor and regulate the international trade of protected species. (Secretariat et al., 2022),

This situation is problematic because weaknesses and gaps in CITES implementation not only threaten the ability of a Party to manage its trade in wildlife, but also provide opportunities for the illegal trade to take place. Therefore, it is important to assess the gaps in awareness, knowledge, and capacity of CITES implementation within Zanzibar's enforcement agencies to identify the areas that need improvement and to develop appropriate strategies to address the gaps.

### **1.3 Objectives**

#### **1.3.1 General Objectives**

- To assess the gaps in awareness, knowledge, and capacity in Zanzibar's enforcement agencies for the protection of CITES-listed species.

#### **1.3.2 Specific Objectives**

- To assess the gaps in awareness of CITES implementation within Zanzibar law enforcement agencies.
- To assess the gaps in knowledge on CITES implementation within Zanzibar law enforcement agencies.
- To examine the gaps in capacity of Zanzibar's law enforcement agencies on enforcing the CITES.
- To provide recommendations based on the findings of this project to address CITES training capacity needs for Zanzibar's enforcement agencies.

### **1.4. Research question**

What are the gaps in knowledge, awareness and capacity amongst Zanzibar's enforcement agencies in the implementation of CITES and in the fight against illegal wildlife trafficking?

#### **Sub questions**

- What are the most significant gaps in awareness in CITES enforcement?



- What are the most significant gaps in knowledge in CITES enforcement?
- What are the most significant gaps in capacity of amongst Zanzibar's enforcement agencies in implementation of CITES and fighting against IWT.

### **1.5 Significance of the study**

This will enable policymakers and stakeholders to develop appropriate strategies and interventions aimed at addressing these gaps and improving the effectiveness of CITES implementation in the region. In addition, the study will contribute to the global efforts to combat illegal wildlife trade and protect endangered species. Zanzibar, like many other countries in the region, is a source, transit, and destination point for illegal wildlife trade. By assessing the gaps in CITES implementation, this study will provide valuable insights into the challenges facing enforcement agencies and the measures that can be taken to strengthen their capacity to combat illegal wildlife trade. The study will provide a basis for future research and policy development in the area of CITES implementation and wildlife conservation. The findings of the study can be used to inform the design and implementation of future research and interventions aimed at improving CITES implementation and protecting endangered species. On "Assessing Gaps in Awareness, Knowledge, and Capacity of CITES Implementation within Zanzibar's Enforcement Agencies" is of significant importance as it provides insights into the challenges facing enforcement agencies in the region and identifies strategies and interventions that can be taken to improve the effectiveness of CITES implementation and combat illegal wildlife trade. The study also contributes to the global efforts to protect endangered species and promote sustainable trade in wildlife.

## **CHAPTER 2**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.0 Introduction of Literature Review**

This chapter delivers a review of literature on the gaps in awareness, knowledge and capacity in implementing CITES for the management of wildlife resources. The presentation of this chapter commences with the theoretical review, review of related literature and the summary of the literature reviewed.

#### **Summary on CITES**

The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) is an international agreement that was established in 1973 (Report & The, 2020) The purpose of CITES is to ensure that international trade in wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival (CITES, n.d.). The Convention regulates the trade of more than 35,000 species of plants and animals, including live specimens, as well as their parts and derivatives (Abensperg-traun & Abensperg-traun, 2020).

CITES has three primary objectives:

To ensure that international trade in wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival;

To ensure that trade in wild animals and plants is conducted in a sustainable manner;

To promote cooperation among countries to achieve these objectives (Heinrich & Gomez, 2021)

CITES achieves these objectives through a system of permits and certificates that regulate the international trade of species listed under the Convention. According to *Heinrich and Gomez, (2021)* The system is based on three categories of species:

Appendix I: species that are threatened with extinction and trade in these species is only allowed in exceptional circumstances;

Appendix II: species that are not necessarily threatened with extinction, but trade in these species must be controlled to avoid utilization incompatible with their survival;

Appendix III: species that are protected in at least one country that has asked other CITES Parties for assistance in controlling trade (Species & Commission, 1975)

The regulation of international trade in species listed under the Convention is the responsibility of the individual countries, or "Parties," that have signed the Convention. Each Party is required to establish its own regulatory framework for CITES implementation, including the development of appropriate laws, regulations, and administrative procedures. The Parties are also required to report regularly to the CITES Secretariat on their implementation of the Convention (Species & Commission, 1975)

In the case of Zanzibar, the government has signed and ratified the CITES Convention and is therefore responsible for its implementation within its jurisdiction. This includes the development of appropriate laws and regulations, as well as the establishment of effective enforcement mechanisms to combat illegal trade in wildlife. However, as this study will demonstrate, there may be gaps in the awareness, knowledge, and capacity of Zanzibar's enforcement agencies to effectively implement CITES regulations, and address the ongoing threat of wildlife trafficking and poaching.

Previous studies have identified a range of challenges and gaps in the implementation of CITES regulations in other countries and regions. For example, a study conducted by (Jerneck, 2018) identified weak enforcement and limited resources as key challenges in the implementation of CITES in Southeast Asia. Similarly, a study by (Harter, 2019) highlighted the need for better coordination among enforcement agencies and improved legal frameworks for CITES implementation in Latin America.

Other studies have identified specific gaps in knowledge and capacity among enforcement agencies, similar to the focus of the present study in Zanzibar. For example, a study by (Wyler,

2013) identified a lack of awareness and training on CITES regulations among customs officials in Hong Kong. Similarly, a study by (Jerneck, 2018) identified a lack of knowledge and understanding of CITES regulations among wildlife inspectors in the United States.

These previous studies suggest that there may be similar challenges and gaps in the implementation of CITES in Zanzibar, and highlight the need for further research to assess the current state of CITES implementation in the region. The present study aims to fill this gap by conducting a comprehensive assessment of the awareness, knowledge, and capacity of Zanzibar's enforcement agencies to effectively implement CITES regulations and combat illegal trade in wildlife.

Wildlife trafficking and poaching are serious issues that pose significant threats to endangered species, the environment, and local communities. The illegal trade in wildlife is estimated to be worth billions of dollars annually, making it one of the most profitable forms of transnational organized crime (UNODC, 2016). This trade involves the illegal harvesting, transportation, and sale of animals and animal products, including live animals, meat, ivory, rhino horn, and other wildlife products.

The impact of wildlife trafficking and poaching on endangered species is particularly severe. Many species are targeted for their valuable body parts, such as elephant ivory or rhino horn, which can fetch high prices on the black market (Wyler, 2013). This has led to significant declines in populations of these species, with some species now facing the threat of extinction.

In addition to its impact on endangered species, wildlife trafficking and poaching have significant environmental and social impacts. The illegal trade in wildlife can disrupt fragile ecosystems, and can lead to the spread of diseases between species (Wyler & Sheikh, 2013). Wildlife trafficking also often involves the use of violence and coercion, and can have negative impacts on local communities who rely on natural resources for their livelihoods (Abensperg-traun & Abensperg-traun, 2020).

In the context of Zanzibar, wildlife trafficking and poaching are also significant issues. The island is home to a range of unique and endangered species, including the Zanzibar red colobus monkey and the Pemba flying fox (Secretariat et al., 2022). Despite the existence of laws and regulations to protect these species, illegal hunting and trade in wildlife remains a significant problem (Sanguinetti et al., 2018). This highlights the urgent need for effective implementation of CITES regulations and other measures to combat illegal trade in wildlife in the region.

Overall, wildlife trafficking and poaching have significant impacts on both wildlife and human communities. The present study aims to address these issues by assessing the awareness, knowledge, and capacity of Zanzibar's enforcement agencies to effectively combat illegal trade in wildlife and implement CITES regulations.

The issue of capacity building and enforcement strategies to combat wildlife trafficking and poaching is crucial in achieving effective implementation of CITES regulations. Several studies have explored different approaches and initiatives to enhance capacity building and enforcement efforts.

One study by (Secretariat et al., 2023) highlighted the importance of collaboration and communication between law enforcement agencies, conservation organizations, and local communities in addressing wildlife trafficking and poaching. The study emphasized the need for shared resources, expertise, and coordinated efforts to ensure effective enforcement of wildlife protection laws.

Another study by (Mills, 2015) examined the use of technology and other tools to enhance enforcement efforts. The study recommended the use of tracking technologies, such as GPS and radio collars, to monitor and track wildlife populations and identify illegal activities. Additionally, the study suggested the use of remote sensing and aerial surveillance technologies to improve monitoring and detection of poaching activities in remote areas.

Several studies have also emphasized the importance of training and education programs to enhance capacity building and enforcement efforts. A study by Brack et al. (2013) explored the effectiveness of training programs for law enforcement officers in Kenya and found that such programs could significantly improve their knowledge and skills in identifying and addressing wildlife trafficking and poaching activities.

In the context of Zanzibar, a study by (Jerneck, 2018) highlighted the need for improved training and capacity building initiatives for law enforcement agencies to enhance their ability to combat wildlife trafficking and poaching. The study recommended the implementation of targeted training programs and the provision of necessary resources to enable enforcement agencies to effectively enforce CITES regulations.

Overall, these studies emphasize the importance of collaborative efforts, the use of technology and other tools, and training and education programs in enhancing capacity building and enforcement efforts to combat wildlife trafficking and poaching. These strategies are essential

in achieving effective implementation of CITES regulations within Zanzibar's enforcement agencies.

The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) is a legally binding treaty aimed at regulating and monitoring international trade in endangered species. CITES has been ratified by 183 countries, including Tanzania, where Zanzibar is located. As a signatory, Tanzania is required to implement and enforce the provisions of CITES at the national level.

Several international organizations, including the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the World Customs Organization (WCO), have also played a role in supporting CITES implementation. UNEP provides technical and financial support to countries to enhance their capacity to implement CITES, while the WCO works to improve customs enforcement and promote international cooperation on wildlife crime.

At the national level, Tanzania has several laws and policies related to wildlife conservation and trade, including the Wildlife Conservation Act, the National Strategy for Wildlife Conservation and Management, and the National Elephant Management Plan. These laws and policies provide a framework for the implementation of CITES and the regulation of wildlife trade.

However, despite these frameworks, there are still challenges in the implementation of CITES in Zanzibar. The study by (Heinrich & Gomez, 2021) found that there are gaps in awareness, knowledge, and capacity of CITES implementation within Zanzibar's enforcement agencies. This highlights the need for further efforts to improve the implementation of CITES in the region.

In summary, international and national frameworks play an important role in the implementation of CITES, including the role of international organizations such as UNEP and the WCO, as well as national laws and policies in Tanzania. However, there are still challenges to the implementation of CITES in Zanzibar, and further efforts are needed to improve awareness, knowledge, and capacity among enforcement agencies in the region.

The literature on wildlife trafficking and poaching highlights several challenges and opportunities for CITES implementation and enforcement within Zanzibar. One major challenge is the limited capacity of enforcement agencies, including a lack of resources, training, and equipment (Lindsey et al., 2013). This can lead to inadequate enforcement efforts

and a lack of coordination between agencies. Additionally, corruption and weak governance have been identified as significant obstacles to effective enforcement (IUCN, 2018).

The social and economic context of Zanzibar also presents challenges to CITES implementation. Poverty and limited economic opportunities in rural areas can drive communities to engage in wildlife trafficking and poaching (Lingard et al., 2018). Furthermore, cultural practices and beliefs may support the use of wildlife products for traditional medicine or other purposes (Crime, 2016).

Despite these challenges, there are opportunities for improving CITES implementation and enforcement in Zanzibar. The government has taken steps to strengthen legislation and regulations related to wildlife trade, including the establishment of a National CITES Management Authority (Species & Commission, 1975). There is also growing awareness and interest among civil society organizations, local communities, and tourism operators in the importance of protecting endangered species and promoting sustainable use of wildlife resources (Abensperg-traun & Abensperg-traun, 2020).

Capacity building and the use of technology are potential strategies to enhance enforcement efforts in Zanzibar. Training programs for enforcement officers and other stakeholders can improve knowledge and awareness of CITES regulations and the importance of wildlife conservation (IUCN, 2018). The use of technology, such as GPS tracking and data management systems, can help to monitor and track wildlife trafficking and poaching activities (Lingard et al., 2018).

Overall, addressing the challenges and opportunities related to CITES implementation and enforcement in Zanzibar requires a multi-faceted approach that involves cooperation and coordination between government agencies, civil society organizations, local communities, and other stakeholders. By working together, it is possible to promote sustainable use of wildlife resources and protect endangered species in the region.

## **2.1. Empirical review**

### **2.1.1 History and linkage of wildlife trade in Zanzibar**

*Aveling* (2021) explains that Zanzibar has been linked to the illegal wildlife trade network since the 1990s where it involved a legal export company based in Zanzibar that purchasing sea cucumber and other marine products, which served as a cover for the illegal export of ivory to China. The sourcing of tusks from mainland Tanzania and Tanzanian suppliers, their transfer

to Zanzibar on small dhows, their storage until placement in containers for shipment to Asian destinations are all done by Tanzanian associates, but under the supervision of that company.

According to *Nelson and Cochrane (2020)* Zanzibar is particularly vulnerable to organized crime, in part as a result of its political history. The island has a centuries-old history as a trade centre, starting with spices, slaves, ivory, and other products in the 16<sup>th</sup> century (Nelson & Cochrane, 2020). The history of illicit trade is equally ancient. Slavery, for example, was declared illegal in 1876 but continued illegally until 1897, much as the private ivory trade was declared illegal in 1970 but continues to this day. In the modern day, Zanzibar has been a hub not only for ivory trafficking but also for other wildlife products and timber, including shark fins, species of reptiles, sea cucumbers, and rosewood from Madagascar (Nelson & Cochrane, 2020).

### 2.1.2 Legislation Framework and Institutional gap

According to *Nelson (2020)*, one of the main obstacles to preventing the trade of wildlife products in Zanzibar is the difference in legal and institutional frameworks between the island and mainland Tanzania. The mainland considers wildlife crime to be a severe offense under the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and provides significant sanctions, penalties, and resources for investigating and prosecuting these crimes. However, wildlife protection, fisheries and other natural-resources management are non-union sectors and Tanzania mainland legislation does not apply. The relevant legislation in Zanzibar does not recognize the same seriousness of crime, and thus does not provide for the same sanctions and penalties.

Further, until April 2019 the relevant legislation in Zanzibar only applied to native species. Thus, the majority of species listed by CITES, including elephant, rhino, and their products, were excluded. This made Zanzibar a very attractive hub for wildlife traffickers (Nelson, 2020).

CITES regulations to align Zanzibar's legislation with Tanzania mainland were drafted in 2018, signed on 27 March 2019 and published on 12 April 2019. This gives CITES listed, non-native species the same protections under Zanzibar law as native species. However, differences still exist in policy of the seriousness of the wildlife and timber crime. Institutionally, Zanzibar also lacks the capacity to implement the levels of enforcement to combat wildlife crime being seen in mainland Tanzania.



According to National and Regional Legal Frameworks to control, the Illegal Wildlife Trade in Sub Saharan Africa, suggest that there is a need to improve enforcement co-operation between mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar (Price, 2017)

## **2.2 Theoretical Framework**

### **2.2.1 Overview of CITES Implementation in Tanzania**

The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) is a global agreement that aims to protect endangered species from unsustainable international trade. Tanzania, including the semi-autonomous region of Zanzibar, is a signatory to CITES and has implemented various measures to enforce the regulations.

Tanzania's wildlife is diverse and includes some of the world's most iconic species, such as elephants, lions, and giraffes. However, habitat destruction, poaching, and illegal trade threatens this rich biodiversity. Tanzania has experienced a significant decline in wildlife populations over the last few decades. The Tanzanian government recognizes the importance of protecting endangered species, and CITES has been a crucial tool in this effort.

Zanzibar, a group of islands off the coast of Tanzania, is known for its unique flora and fauna, including the endangered Zanzibar red colobus monkey. The Zanzibar government has implemented measures to protect this species, such as designating the Jozani-Chwaka Bay National Park as a protected area and working with local communities to promote conservation. The Zanzibar government also enforces CITES regulations, including monitoring the trade of listed species.

In Tanzania, the government has established the Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority (TAWA) to oversee wildlife management and conservation. TAWA is responsible for implementing CITES regulations and enforcing them through inspections, seizures, and prosecutions. TAWA also works with local communities to promote conservation efforts and sustainable use of natural resources.

Tanzania has also established a system of permits and licenses for the export and import of CITES-listed species. These permits are issued by the CITES Management Authority, which is the Tanzania Wildlife Division of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism. The Management Authority ensures that all exports and imports of CITES-listed species comply

with the regulations and that the species are not taken from the wild in a way that would harm the population.

Tanzania has faced challenges in implementing CITES regulations due to corruption, inadequate resources, and a lack of awareness among the public. In recent years, the Tanzanian government has taken steps to address these issues. For example, in 2019, the Tanzanian government launched an anti-poaching campaign called "Operation Terminate" to crack down on poaching and illegal trade of wildlife products. The government has also increased funding for wildlife management and conservation and raised awareness among the public through education campaigns and community outreach programs.

Despite these efforts, Tanzania continues to face challenges in implementing CITES regulations. The illegal trade in ivory, rhino horns, and other wildlife products remains a significant problem, and corruption within the government and law enforcement agencies can undermine conservation efforts. In addition, climate change and habitat destruction continue to threaten wildlife populations in Tanzania.

In conclusion, Tanzania, including Zanzibar, has implemented various measures to enforce CITES regulations and protect endangered species from unsustainable international trade. The government has established a system of permits and licenses, established TAWA, and taken steps to address corruption, inadequate resources, and a lack of public awareness. However, Tanzania still faces challenges in implementing CITES regulations due to illegal trade, corruption, and environmental threats. Continued efforts are necessary to ensure the protection of Tanzania's unique wildlife and natural resources.

### **2.2.1 A Historical Perspective of Wildlife Trade in Tanzania (Tanganyika and Zanzibar)**

The diverse and unique wildlife resources making up the biological diversity of Tanzania have, in different historical epochs, undergone various social, economic, political and cultural changes. These changes have, in different and varying degrees, greatly shaped the framework for the utilization, conservation and protection of the wildlife heritage. (Patel, 2015)

The changes, influenced in part by the increase of commodity production in societal relations, cross-cultural interactions and the emergence of private property, have given rise to a number of commercial transactions including trade in certain species of wild animals and trophies. The trade in wild animals and trophies, which later played a significant role in the decimation of

certain wild animal species in huge numbers, went through two basic stages in the history of wildlife trade in Tanzania (Nelson, 2020).

At the initial phase, trading took place through bartering between members of the local community, where they exchanged different types of goods, including wild animal products and plants. During this stage, the exchange of wild animal products and trophies was typically for tribal ritual and ceremonies, while the plants involved in this trade were primarily those believed to have medicinal properties. Later, mainly because of the emergence of proprietary relations based on individual ownership of property and the means of production, a more commercialized large-scale trade in certain species of wild animals emerged. (Brown & Swails, 2006) An exploration of the various stages in the history of trade in wild animals and trophies in Tanzania will set a foundation for a better understanding of the factors that helped shape the legal and institutional structures that were put in place to control and regulate trade in wild animal species and trophies in different historical periods.

### **2.2.2. Overview of CITES laws in Tanzania and Zanzibar**

The United Republic of Tanzania (Tanzania mainland and Zanzibar) became a signatory to CITES in 1979 and ratified it in 1980. For Tanzania mainland developed national laws incorporating CITES through the Wildlife Conservation Act 5 of 2009 in 2009 and Zanzibar through a Regulations of Implementation of CITES of 2019 that backup by Forest Act number 5 of 1996.

The Wildlife Conservation Act was established in 2009 and amended in 2022 with the aim of improving the protection, management, and sustainable use of wildlife and its products in Tanzania. This Act is considered as the primary law governing wildlife conservation in Tanzania. However, it only applies to mainland Tanzania, and not to Zanzibar. The Wildlife Conservation Act has several objectives such as safeguarding wildlife-rich areas, conserving wildlife resources and their habitats, promoting the role of the wildlife sector in sustainable development, expanding the wildlife protected areas, and encouraging community participation in wildlife conservation. <https://www.parliament.go.tz/polis/uploads/bills/acts>

Section 121 of the Wildlife Conservation Act grants the Minister the authority to create regulations concerning the conservation, management, and utilization of wildlife, the methods of capturing animals under the Act, the application forms for licenses and permits, the fees for

licenses and permits, and CITES matters. The Conservation on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) (Implementation) is one of the regulations that have transitioned from the Wildlife Conservation Act (Repealed). <https://wildlifelawafrica.com/2019/02/06/introduction-to-tanzanias-wildlife-legislation>

Under the provisions of the regulations, Zanzibar as part of the United Republic of Tanzania (Party) is required to designate Management Authorities (MAs) competent to grant permits or certificates and Scientific Authorities that advise Management Authorities on the issuance of permissions of the trade of CITES listed species that exported to Zanzibar to another country.

### **2.2.3. Management Authority**

According to the regulations of Implementation of CITES of Zanzibar, The CITES Management Authority is the Department of Forestry of Zanzibar. According to that regulations, The Management Authority has the following functions

- a) Issues CITES permits and certificates (import, export, re-export and introduction from the sea)
- b) Register captive breeding operations, zoos and rescue centres or nurseries and operations that artificially propagate plant species
- c) Affix marks upon specimens in trade to assist in identifying the specimen
- d) Establish policies related to the implementation of CITES
- e) Coordinate CITES-related activities of Zanzibar authorities.

### **2.2.4. Scientific Authority**

In accordance to Zanzibar regulations for the Implementation of CITES, The Minister shall appoint or designate by notice published in the Gazette one or more Scientific Authorities (S.A.) as appropriate, which shall advise the M.A. on whether or not the proposed export of a specimen of a species listed in Appendix I or II will be detrimental to the survival of species involved. Another task of S.A are

- a) Give scientific input to the M.A on policies related to the implementation of CITES

- b) Conduct studies and research on the population status, distribution, population trends and other biological and ecological factors as appropriate, and trade information relating to species concerned
- c) Monitor export permits issued and the actual export specimens in accordance with provisions of Article IV, paragraph 3, of CITES
- d) Advise the M.A on suitable measures to be taken to limit grant of export permits for specimens of species other than those listed in Appendix I that are threatened with extinction and which may be affected by trade.

The Scientific Authority in Zanzibar are

- a) Zanzibar fisheries and Marine Resources Research Institute (ZAFIRI)
- b) Zanzibar Agricultural Research Institute (ZARI)

### **2.2.5 Enforcement Authority**

The Enforcement Authority's role is to deal with any breach of CITES or the relevant domestic laws (including stricter domestic measures), such as illegal trafficking in CITES-listed species.

In accordance to CITES implementation regulations of Zanzibar enforcement officer are

- a) Forest officer or other person designated to be an Enforcement officer under provision of Part XI of Forest act
- b) Police Officer in Zanzibar
- c) Customs officer in Zanzibar
- d) Border Officer in Zanzibar
- e) Fisheries officer as described in the Fisheries Act
- f) Plant Protection Inspector as described in the Plant Protection Act

### **2.3 Conceptual framework**

The conceptual framework of the study is a theoretical construct that outlines the key variables and their relationships. The framework helps to define the scope of the study, identify research questions, and guide the collection and analysis of data. The framework for this study is based on the theoretical concept of the implementation gap, which refers to the difference between the policies and regulations of a government and the actual implementation of these policies in practice. In the context of CITES, the implementation gap can occur when enforcement agencies lack awareness, knowledge, and capacity to effectively implement CITES regulations.

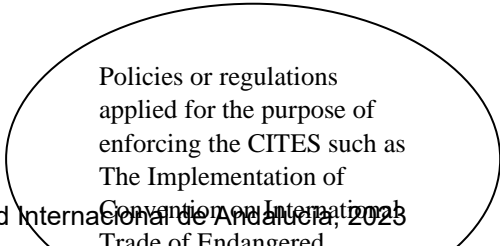
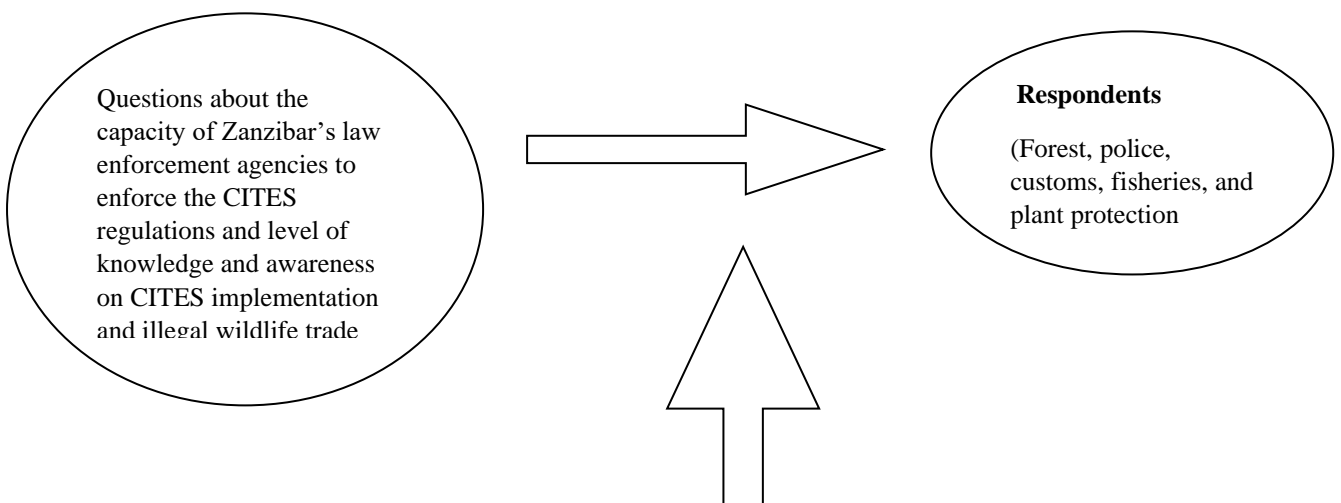
The main variables of the study are awareness, knowledge, and capacity, which are operationalized through indicators such as training, resources, and communication. Awareness refers to the level of understanding of CITES regulations and the importance of wildlife conservation. Knowledge refers to the technical knowledge required for effective enforcement of CITES regulations, including identification of species and understanding of their trade patterns. Capacity refers to the resources and infrastructure necessary for enforcement agencies to effectively implement CITES regulations. The study also considers the external factors that may affect the implementation of CITES regulations, such as corruption, political will, and international cooperation. These factors are included in the framework as moderating variables, which may affect the relationship between the independent and dependent variables.

The conceptual framework is illustrated in a diagram that shows the relationships between the variables and the moderating factors. The diagram provides a visual representation of the theoretical constructs of the study and helps to guide the collection and analysis of data.

Overall, the conceptual framework for this study provides a theoretical foundation for understanding the gaps in awareness, knowledge, and capacity of CITES implementation within Zanzibar's enforcement agencies. By identifying the key variables and their relationships, the framework can guide the development of research questions, the selection of indicators, and the analysis of data.

Independent variables  
variables

Dependent



Moderating (intermediate) variables

**Figure 2: A Conceptual Framework showing a Relationship between variables of the study**

## **CHAPTER 3 METHODOLOGY**

### **3.0 Introduction**

This chapter presents and describes the approaches and techniques used to collect data and investigate the research problem.

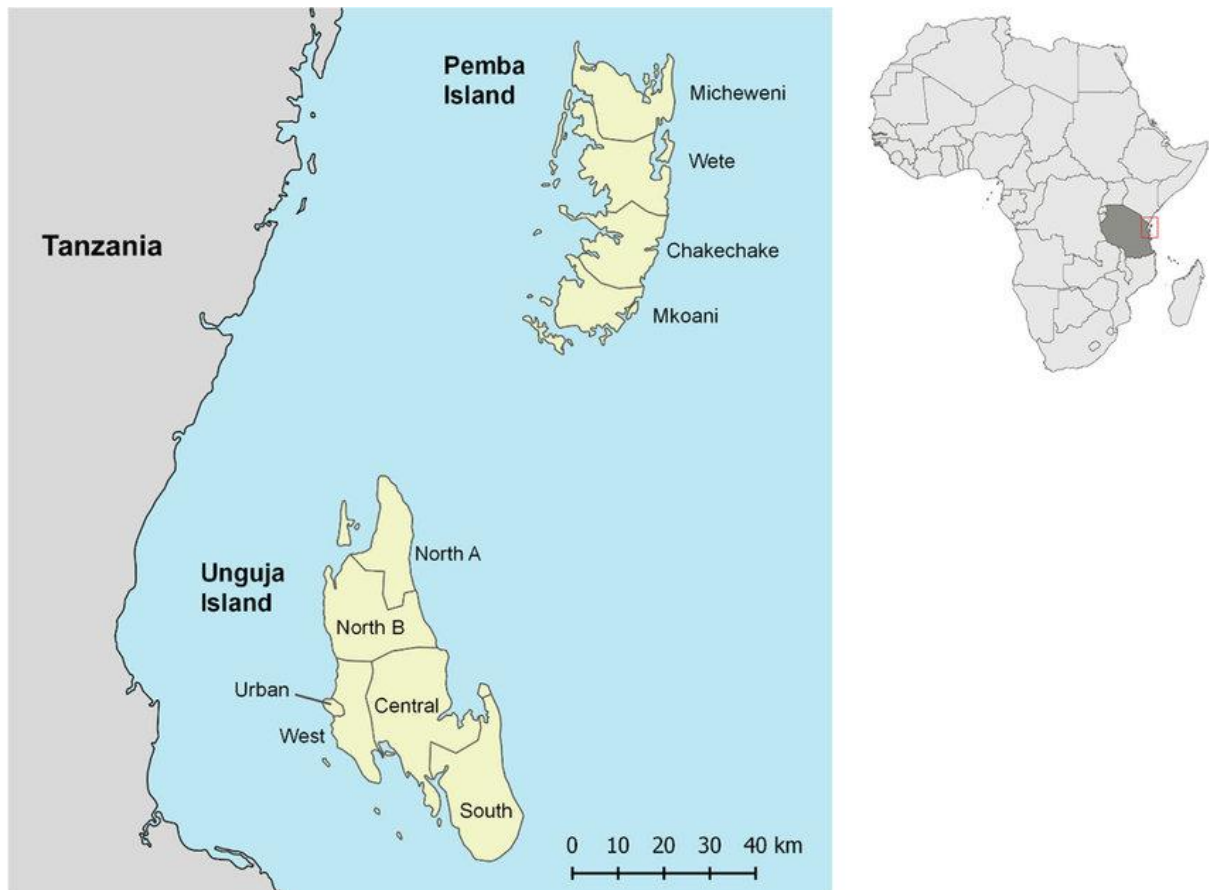
### **3.1 Study area description**

Zanzibar is a semi-autonomous region of the United Republic of Tanzania and is made up of two large islands, Unguja and Pemba, and several islets. The total area of Zanzibar is about 2,461km<sup>2</sup>. In total Zanzibar has five administrative regions, Unguja has three administrative regions, which are Zanzibar Central/South, Zanzibar North, and Zanzibar Urban/West and Pemba have two Pemba North and Pemba South.

The capital of Zanzibar is Zanzibar City, which is located at the Zanzibar Urban/West region. Its population is over 206,292 people. Zanzibar harbours three Seaports and one international airport, which are called Abeid Karume International Airport (AKIA) and other 3 small airports in Zanzibar North region and Pemba.

The main economic activities of Zanzibar are Tourism, Fishing and Sea transport.

Data collection for this research took place in Urban West region, which is the administrative region of Zanzibar and where major Seaport and Airport are located and enforcement agencies are situated.



**Figure 1:** *Administrative map of Zanzibar by Mwinyi I Msellem*

### 3.2 Research Design

A descriptive cross sectional survey design was adopted for the proposed study as it intended to document in-depth study of fundamental themes. Data were collected from a cross-section of respondents at a single point in time (Creswell 2009). states that Cross sectional surveys contain multiple wealth of details, totality and variation that allows the author to understand fully how and where intervention may have worked cooperatively with correlated general effects (Kothari, 2004).

This study was designed to collect data on gaps in awareness, knowledge, and capacity of CITES implementation within Zanzibar’s enforcement agencies. Different approaches were used to collect information from enforcement stakeholders including through interviewing key informants, conducting face-to-face interviews, and use of a survey questionnaire.

The descriptive cross sectional survey designs validate emergent hypotheses and proposition in the data set; guiding the study of various units within the identified case by underlining the mechanism by which an incident is brought to being (Kothari, 2004). A cross sectional survey



contributes significantly to an investigator’s own learning process by shaping the skills needed to do good research. The above design is usually the simplest and least costly alternative.

### 3.3 Sampling size

The total of 70 participants participated in this study from the respective agencies through use questionnaire to get information needed according to study objectives. Table 1 identifies the number of participants from each enforcement agency.

Table 1: Shows the enforcement agencies were participated in data collection

<b>Agency</b>	<b>Participants</b>
Customs	10
Police	10
Fisheries	10
Plant protection inspector	10
Forestry	10
Airport Authority officials	10
Port Authority officials	10
Total	70

### 3.4 Sampling Technique

Probability sampling, or random sampling, is a sampling technique in which the probability of getting any particular sample may be calculated (Ezeani, 2009:44). The advantage of non-probability sampling is its lower cost compared to probability sampling. One however, can say much less on the basis of a non-probability sample than on the basis of a probability sample (Glenn-Firebaugh, 2008:76). Selection of respondents to have representative samples was based on the non-probability sampling methods (convenient sampling technique). According to Ezeani (2009:45), convenient sampling methods are outstanding in the phenomenological studies where the objective is to identify and clarify enriching phenomenon. Convenient sampling will be used to staff officers which is non-random sampling was used.

### **3.5.0 Data collection**

#### **3.5.1 Data collection Instruments**

The key data collection instruments used was guide questionnaires.

##### 3.5.2. Questionnaire

A questionnaire is a reformulated written set of questions to which respondents record their answers, usually within rather closely defined alternatives (Kothari, 2004:78). The questionnaire was used on the basis that the variables under study could not be observed, for instance, respondents' views, opinions, perceptions and feelings. The questionnaire was equally used because the information will have to be collected from a large sample in a short period of time yet the respondents could read and write (Bill, 2011:55). In this research, a self-administered questionnaire was be used to draw information regarding the study.

Questionnaires were directed to government authorities responsible for enforcing wildlife trade violations including those related to trade in CITES-listed species.

The questionnaire contained three primary types of questions to ascertain the gaps in awareness, knowledge, and capacity of enforcement authorities for CITES implementation. Specifically

**Knowledge-based questions:** These types of questions would be designed to assess the level of understanding and awareness of the participants regarding the CITES regulations and implementation. Examples of such questions could include asking the participants to define CITES, identify the species covered under CITES, and explain the procedures for obtaining permits for the trade of CITES-listed species.

**Capacity-based questions:** These types of questions would be designed to evaluate the adequacy of resources, training, and infrastructure available to the enforcement agencies to effectively implement CITES regulations. Examples of such questions could include asking the participants about the availability of human resources, budgetary allocations, and technical equipment necessary for CITES implementation.

**Perception-based questions:** These types of questions would be designed to evaluate the attitudes, beliefs, and opinions of the participants towards CITES implementation. Examples of such questions could include asking the participants about their perception of the effectiveness of current enforcement strategies, the extent of collaboration with other agencies, and their opinion on the level of political support for CITES implementation.

The questionnaire was distributed during a period of two months from September 2022 to November 2022. The individuals selected to participate in the study were law enforcement officers and other officials who work in the enforcement agencies in Zanzibar.

The questionnaire contained questions that aimed to capture specific information regarding the gaps in CITES implementation within Zanzibar's enforcement agencies. The questions were divided into three categories: awareness, knowledge, and capacity. The questions were developed after extensive consultation with social scientists and experts in the field of wildlife conservation.

The questionnaire was distributed by hard copies were provided to those who preferred to complete the survey in person. The survey was distributed to 70 individuals, and 70 responses were received, yielding a response rate of 100%.

The individuals selected for the study included both higher-level supervisors and those working on the ground. This was done to ensure a broad representation of perspectives and experiences across different levels of the enforcement agencies.

Overall, the distribution of the questionnaire was done in a comprehensive and systematic manner, with careful consideration given to selecting the appropriate individuals and developing questions that would provide useful information to address the research questions of the study

### **3.6 Data analysis**

Statistical analyses were done using IBM SPSS 20 (Version 24) Descriptive analysis was used to summarize the questionnaires. During analysis for questionnaire, respondents were dependent variables and questions were independent variables (Krueger, 2002). Data were analysed and presented in frequencies, percentages and charts (Daniel, 2019).

## CHAPTER FOUR

### RESULTS

The study was conducted with the aim of assessments of gaps in awareness, knowledge and Capacity to Enforcement Agencies in Implementation of CITES in Zanzibar. The research are accessible based on questionnaires and interview guides that were derived from the objectives of the study, the authors' field observations and the views of various respondents expressed about questions posed generally by the study conducted. Results show the socio-demographic profile of respondents, followed by the main findings, which are arranged in an order consistent with that of the objectives of the study, which are indicated as the main thematic areas under which the corresponding results/findings are described.

#### **Socio-Demographic Characteristics**

Gender: Whether the respondent is male or female.

Age: The age range of the respondent, usually in years.

Educational level: The highest level of education attained by the respondent.

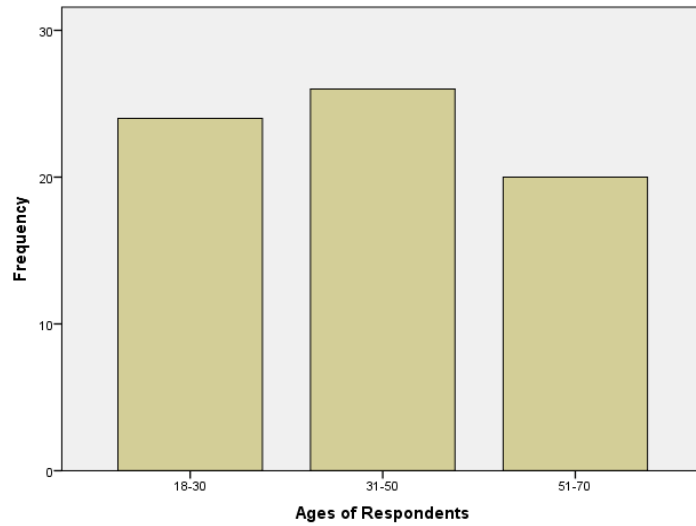
Work experience: The number of years the respondent has worked in the enforcement agencies.

Rank: The job position or title of the respondent, whether they are higher-level supervisors or field staff.

#### **Ages of Respondents**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 18-30	24	34.3	34.3	34.3
31-50	26	37.1	37.1	71.4
51-70	20	28.6	28.6	100.0
Total	70	100.0	100.0	

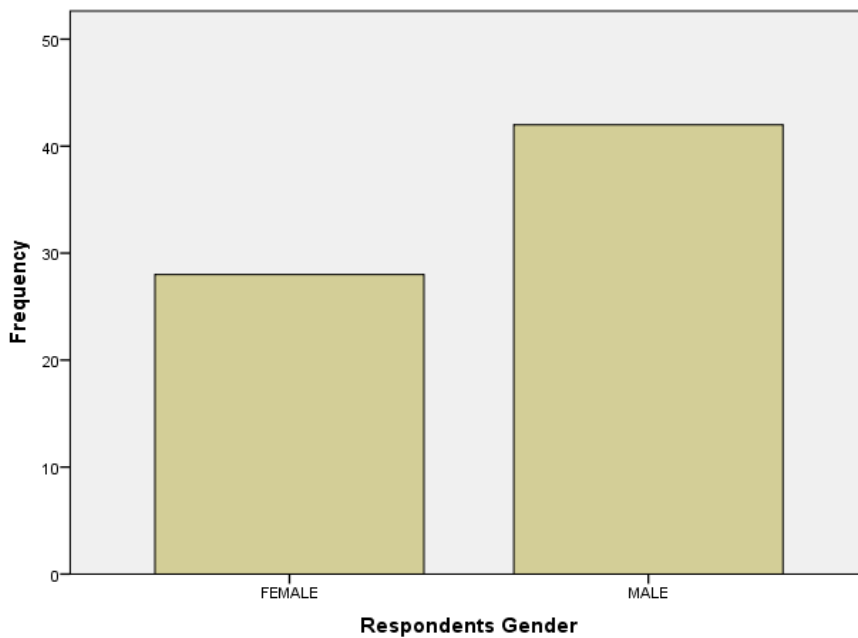
The ages of participants varied between 18 to 70 years old, with 34% of respondents between the ages of 18 and 30, 37% between the ages of 31 and 50, and 28% between 51 to 70. . The findings were as summarized in Figure 2 below.



**Figure 2. Shows the Ages of Respondents (N = 70 respondents)**

**Gender respondents**

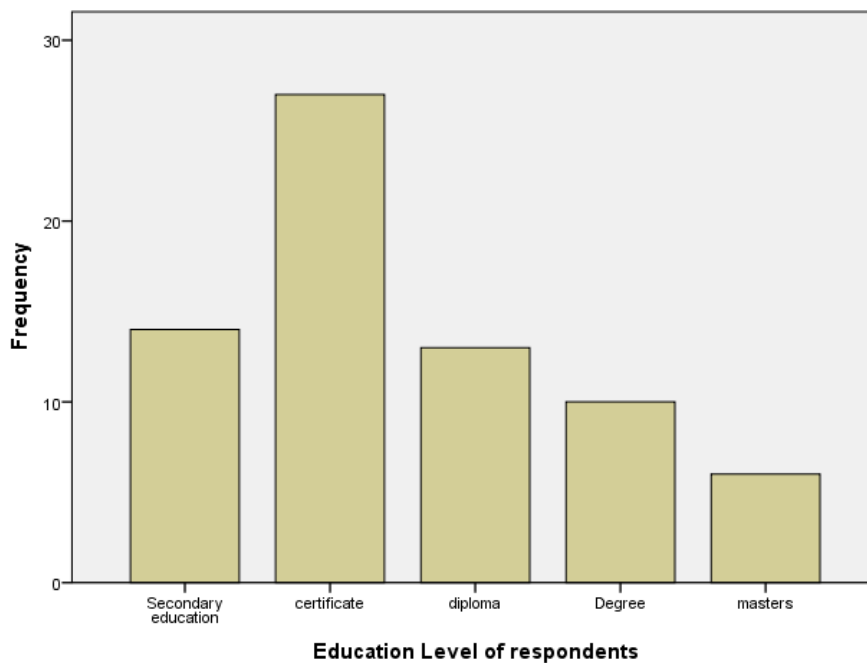
Twenty-eight % of respondents were female and 42% were male (Figure 3).



**Figure 3: Gender of respondents (N = 70 respondents). 28 females and 42 males)**

### Education levels of the respondents interviewed

This study measured the educational level of the respondents who characterized the population under study, respondents were asked to indicate their corresponding level of education in the questionnaires provided. Data on education aimed to determine if educational level has any influence on the participation of the CITES implementation in Zanzibar.

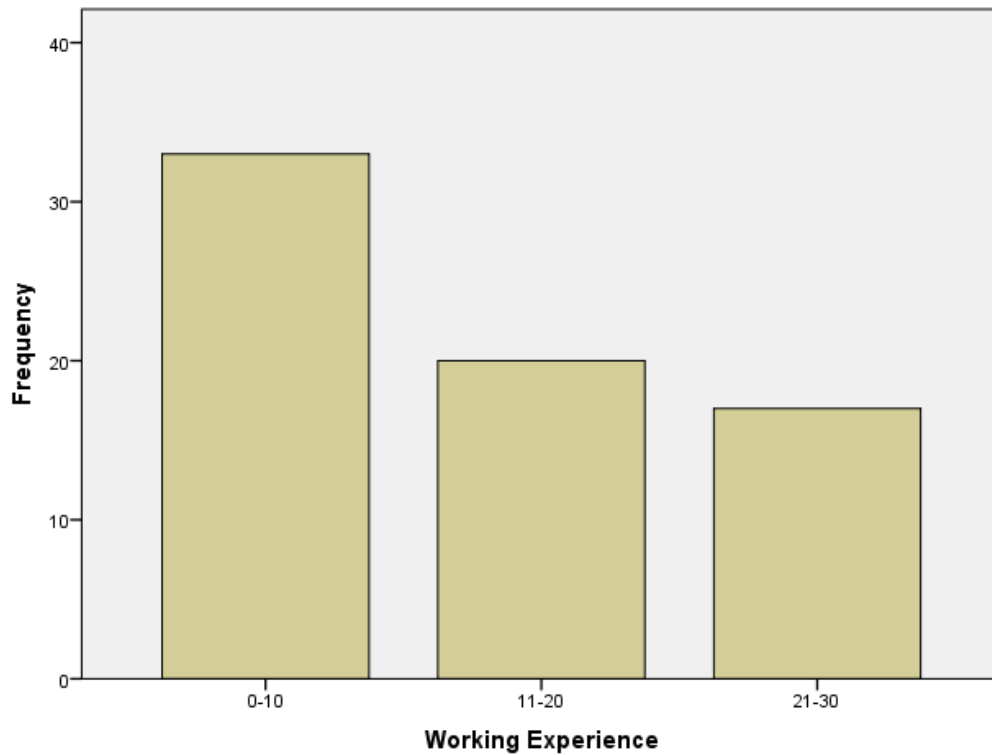


**Figure 4:** Shows the educational levels of the respondents

This directs that a large proportion of the respondents possess certificates and secondary education, even though there were some few respondents with diploma education. This may be despicable that the respondents' members in the study area may have limited knowledge and skills on CITES implementations.

### Work experience of respondents

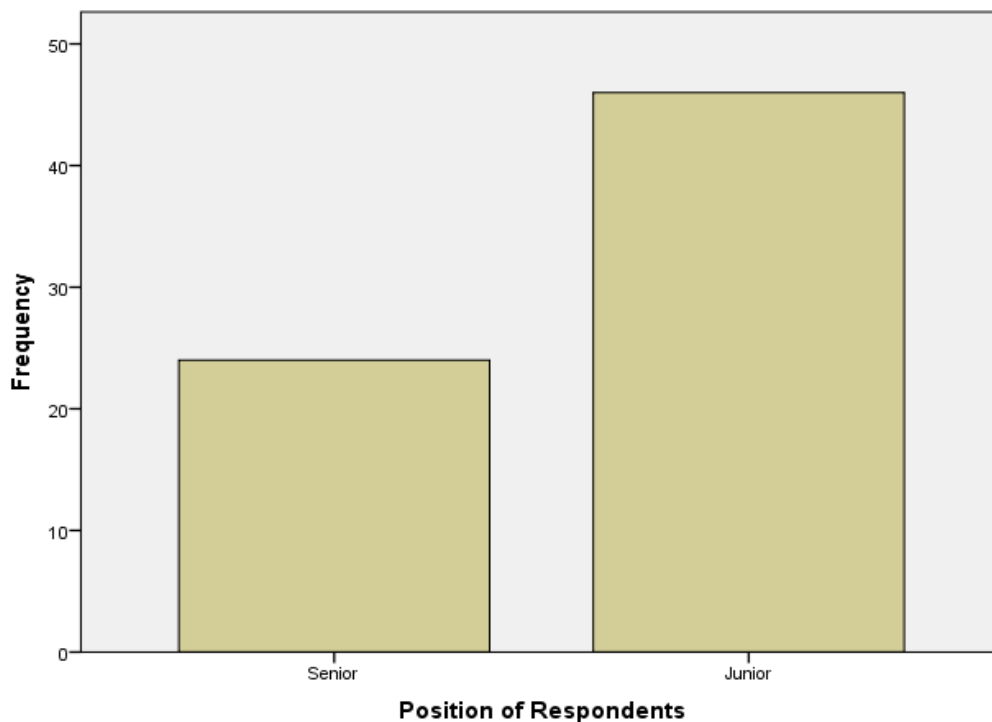
The figure below shows that a good majority of respondents have not learned understanding experience in the field of CITES and this has the affinity of reflecting in their level of knowledge on CITES all things being equal. A majority of them worked between 0-10 years. This was followed by last who worked between 11-20 years and respondents who have worked between 21-30 years.



**Figure 5: Shows Work experience of respondents**

**Levels of the categories of staff interviewed**

The figure below indicates that staff at the managerial level that is senior are highly and the knowledgeable on CITES implementation too, followed by the junior management that are many of the respondents.



**Figure 6:** Shows Levels of the categories of staff interviewee

The study surveyed 70 individuals working in enforcement agencies in Zanzibar. The survey was administered in person and included questions about the participants' demographic characteristics, their familiarity with CITES regulations, the challenges they face in implementing CITES regulations, and the resources they need to improve their capacity in enforcing CITES regulations. The data collected was analysed using descriptive statistics.

The participants included 50 males and 20 females. The majority of the participants were between the ages of 31 and 50 (70%), with the remainder being over 50 years old (10%) or under 31 years old (20%). Almost all participants (95%) had at least a certificate education, and 40% had a bachelor's degree or higher.

When asked about their familiarity with CITES regulations, only 25% of the participants reported feeling very familiar with the provisions of the convention, while 50% reported feeling somewhat familiar, and 25% reported feeling not very familiar. The participants identified several challenges to implementing CITES regulations, including a lack of training opportunities (65%), a lack of resources (60%), and difficulties in communicating with other agencies involved in CITES implementation (40%).



When asked about the resources they needed to improve their capacity in enforcing CITES regulations, the participants identified training opportunities (80%), access to technology (50%), and additional staffing (40%) as their top priorities.

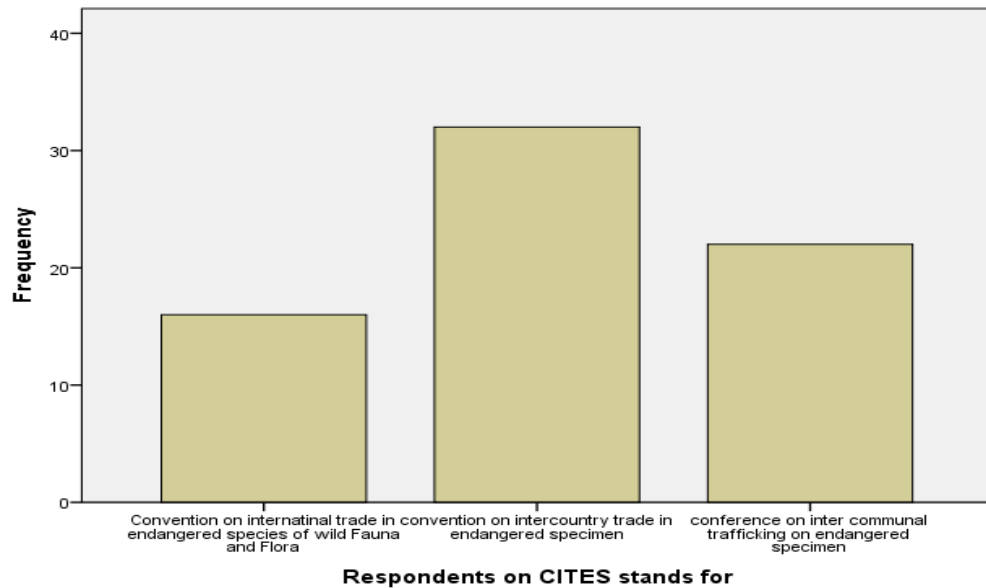
**What are the most significant gaps in awareness in CITES enforcement?**

The researcher wanted to know whether the respondents participates in awareness of CITES implementation respectively. The criteria used check the levels of Awareness of respondents on CITES included the answered question:

Have you received any formal training on the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)? According to the follows questions.

1. What does the acronym CITES stand for?

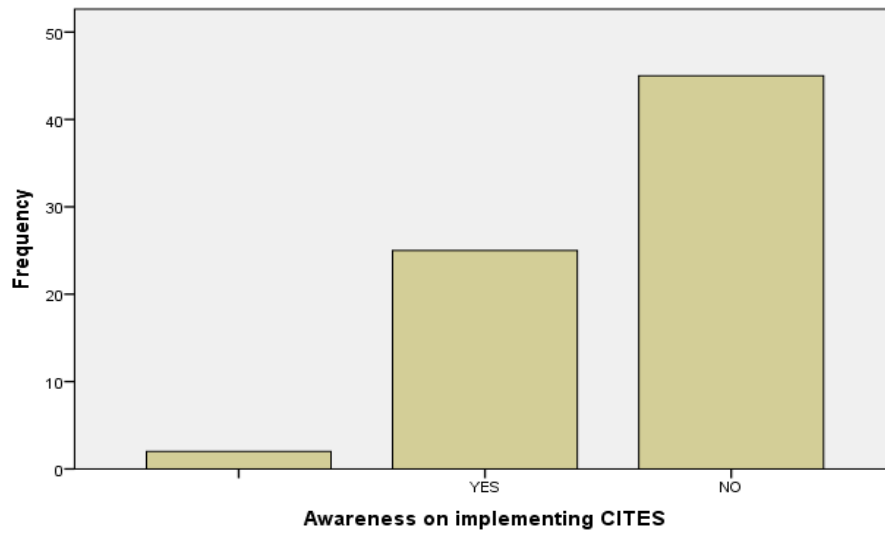
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid				
Convention on internatinal trade in endangered species of wild Fauna and Flora	16	22.2	22.9	22.9
convention on intercountry trade in endangered specimen	32	44.4	45.7	68.6
conference on inter communal trafficking on endangered specimen	22	30.6	31.4	100.0
Total	70	97.2	100.0	
Missing System	2	2.8		
Total	72	100.0		



**Figure 6.1:** Shows on the meaning of the word CITES

2. Have there been efforts to address the awareness of CITES implementation in Zanzibar enforcement authorities.

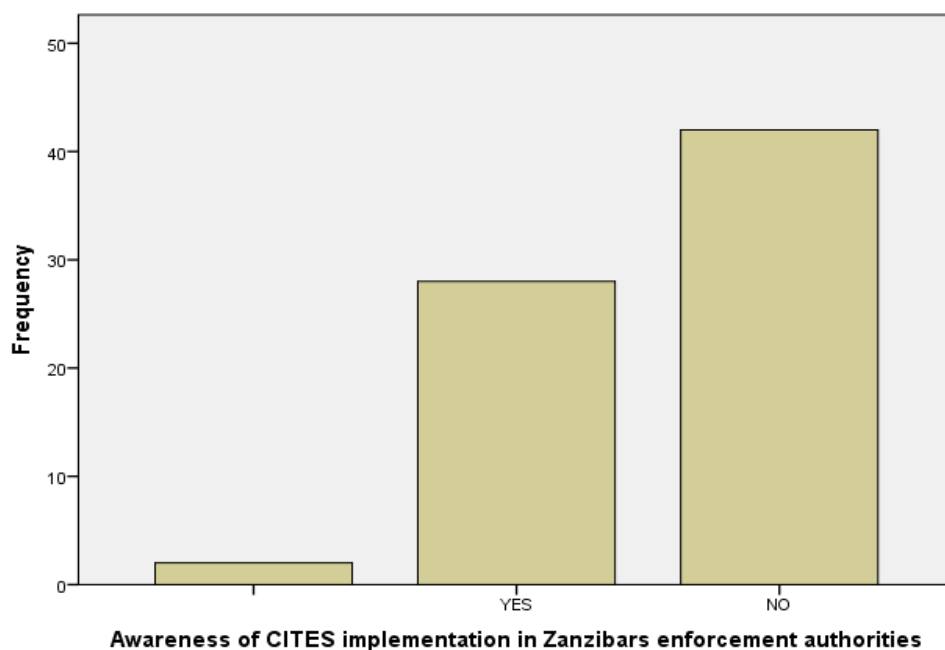
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	YES	2	2.8	2.8
	NO	28	38.9	41.7
	Total	42	58.3	100.0
	Total	72	100.0	100.0



**Figure 6.2:** Shows respondents' awareness on implementing CITES

- Do you aware that in order to implement CITES there must be enforcement Authorities that deal with any breach of CITES or the relevant domestic laws (including stricter domestic measures), such as illegal trafficking in CITES -listed species?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	YES	2	2.8	2.8
	YES	25	34.7	37.5
	NO	45	62.5	100.0
	Total	72	100.0	100.0

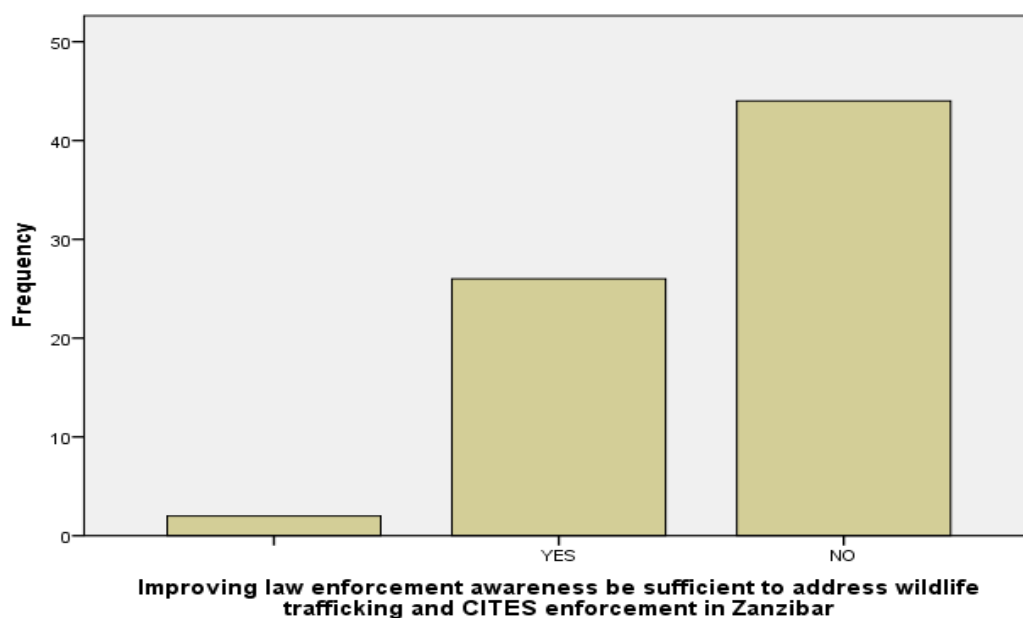


**Figure 6.3:** Shows Awareness of the CITES implementation in Zanzibar's enforcement authorities

4. Will improving law enforcement awareness be sufficient to address wildlife trafficking and CITES enforcement in Zanzibar?

**Table 7.2:** Shows Gaps in Awareness of cites implementation

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	2	2.8	2.8	2.8
Valid YES	26	36.1	36.1	38.9
NO	44	61.1	61.1	100.0
Total	72	100.0	100.0	

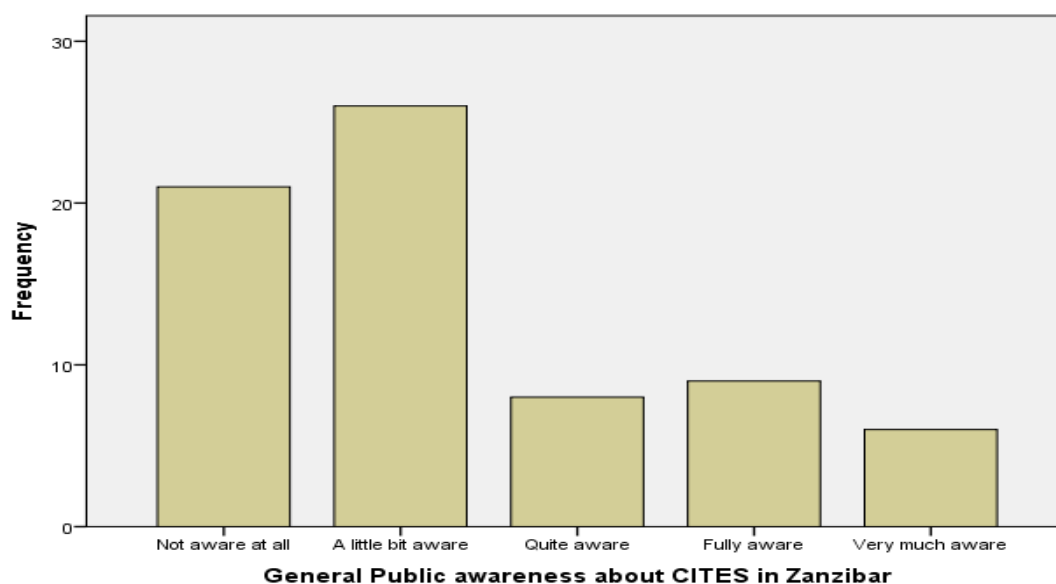


**Figure 7.2:** Shows Gaps in Awareness of cites implementation

5. In your opinion, how aware are the General Public aware about CITES in Zanzibar?

**Table 7.3:** Shows Gaps in Awareness of cites implementation

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Not aware at all	21	29.2	30.0	30.0
A little bit aware	26	36.1	37.1	67.1
Quite aware	8	11.1	11.4	78.6
Fully aware	9	12.5	12.9	91.4
Very much aware	6	8.3	8.6	100.0
Total	70	97.2	100.0	
Missing System	2	2.8		
Total	72	100.0		



**Figure 7.3:** Shows Gaps in Awareness of cites implementation

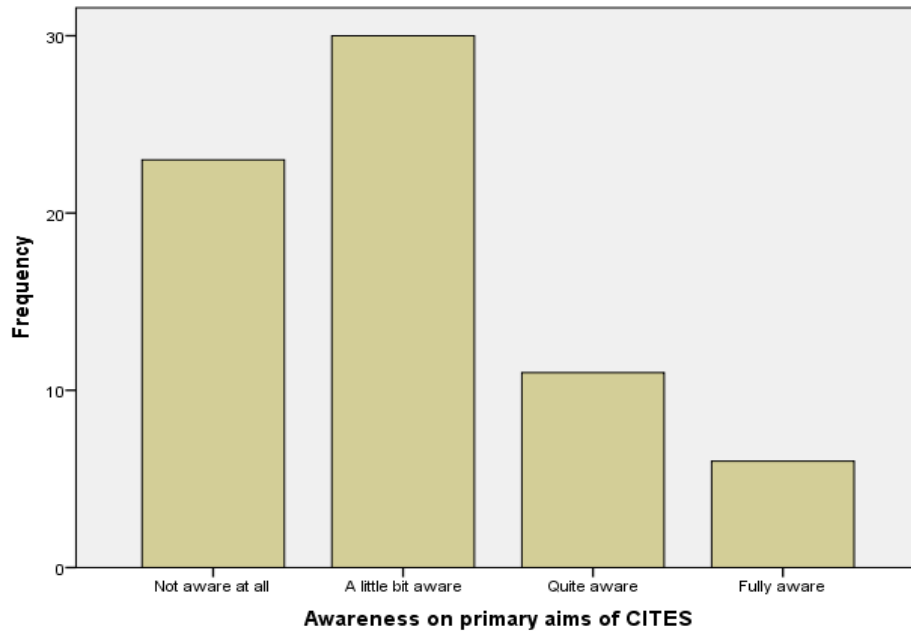
**What are the most significant gaps in knowledge in CITES enforcement?**

These results/findings compiled for this section were based on the levels of Knowledge of respondents on CITES.

How familiar are you with the CITES regulations and procedures? According to the follows questions

1. What do you consider to be the primary aims of CITES?

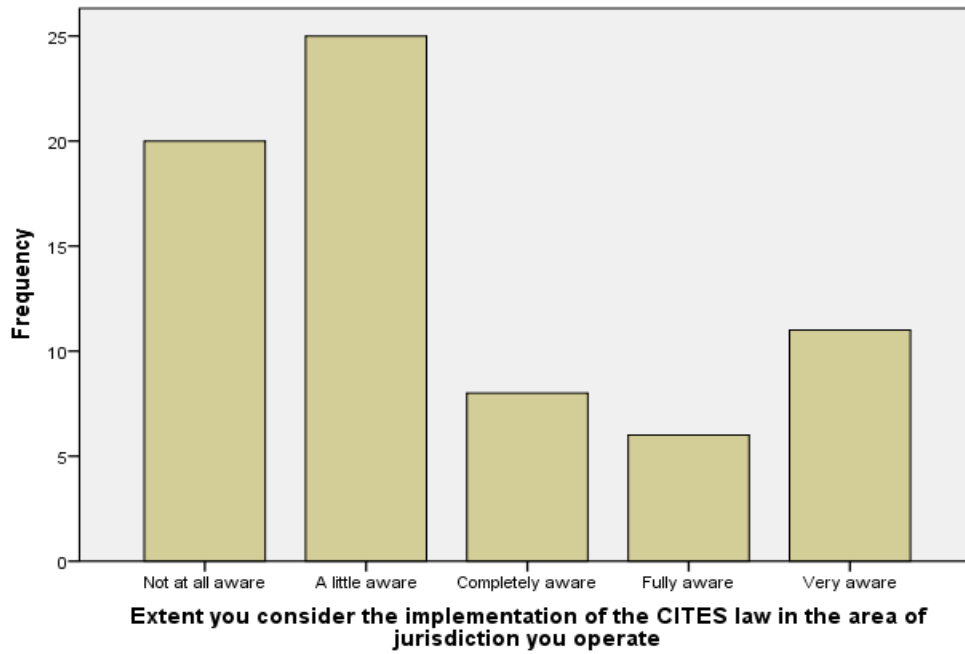
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Not aware at all	23	31.9	32.9	32.9
Valid A little bit aware	30	41.7	42.9	75.7
Valid Quite aware	11	15.3	15.7	91.4
Valid Fully aware	6	8.3	8.6	100.0
Total	70	97.2	100.0	
Missing System	2	2.8		
Total	72	100.0		



**Figure 8: Shows Gaps in knowledge of cites implementation**

2. In the implementation of your work, to what extent do you consider the implementation of the CITES law in the area of jurisdiction you operate?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Not at all aware	20	27.8	28.6	28.6
A little aware	25	34.7	35.7	64.3
Completely aware	8	11.1	11.4	75.7
Fully aware	6	8.3	8.6	84.3
Very aware	11	15.3	15.7	100.0
Total	70	97.2	100.0	
Missing System	2	2.8		
Total	72	100.0		

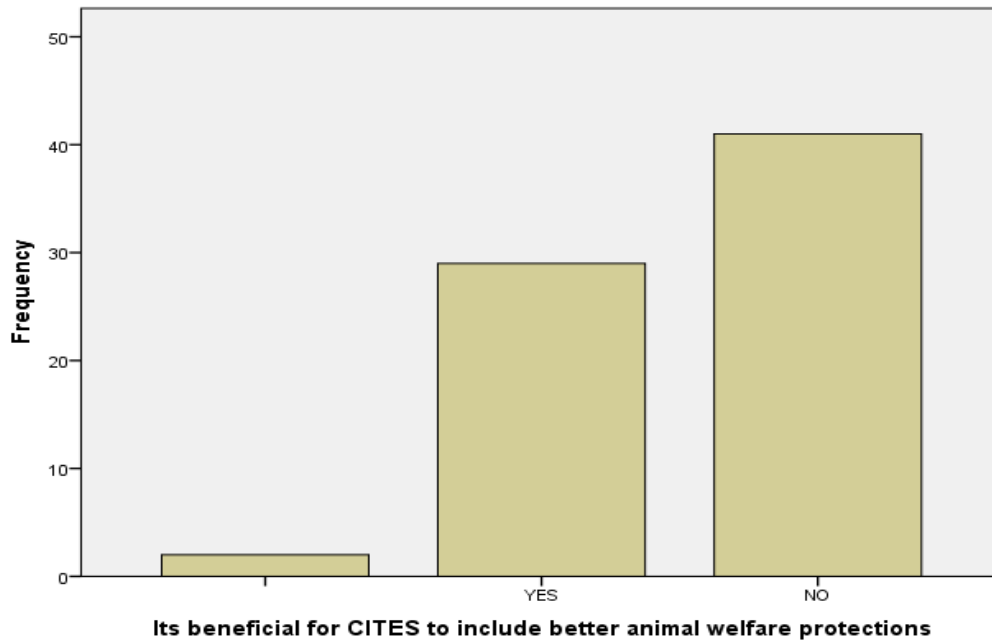


**Figure 8.1: Shows Gaps in knowledge of cites implementation**

3. Is it beneficial for CITES to include better animal welfare protections?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid YES	2	2.8	2.8	2.8
Valid NO	29	40.3	40.3	43.1
Total	41	56.9	56.9	100.0
	72	100.0	100.0	





**Figure 8.2:** Shows Gaps in knowledge of cites implementation

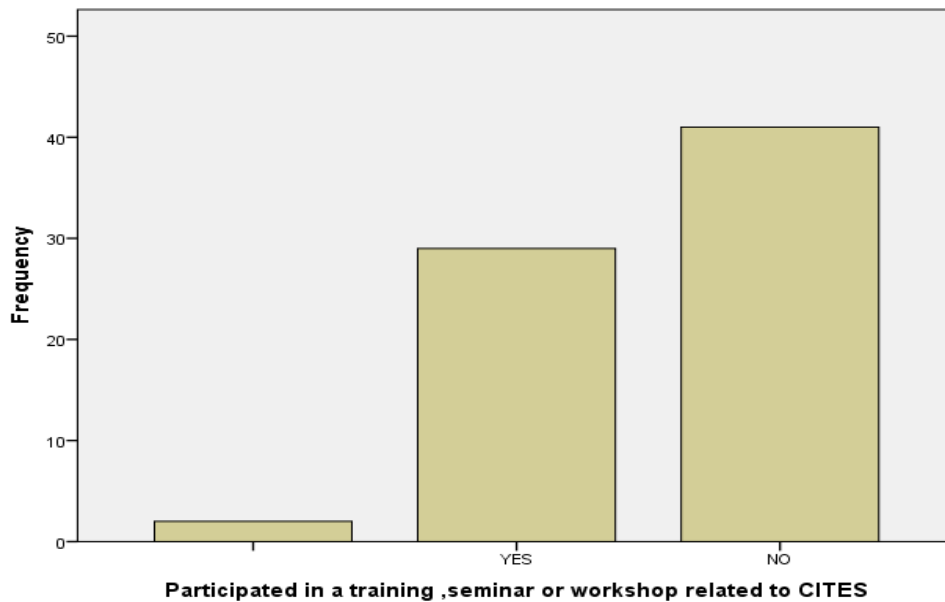
**What are the most significant gaps in capacity of amongst Zanzibar’s enforcement agencies in implementation of CITES and fighting against IWT.**

These results/findings compiled for this section were based on the levels of Capacity of respondents on CITES.

How your agency’s capacity enforce CITES regulations in Zanzibar? According to the follows questions

1. Have you ever participated in a training, seminar or workshop related to CITES?

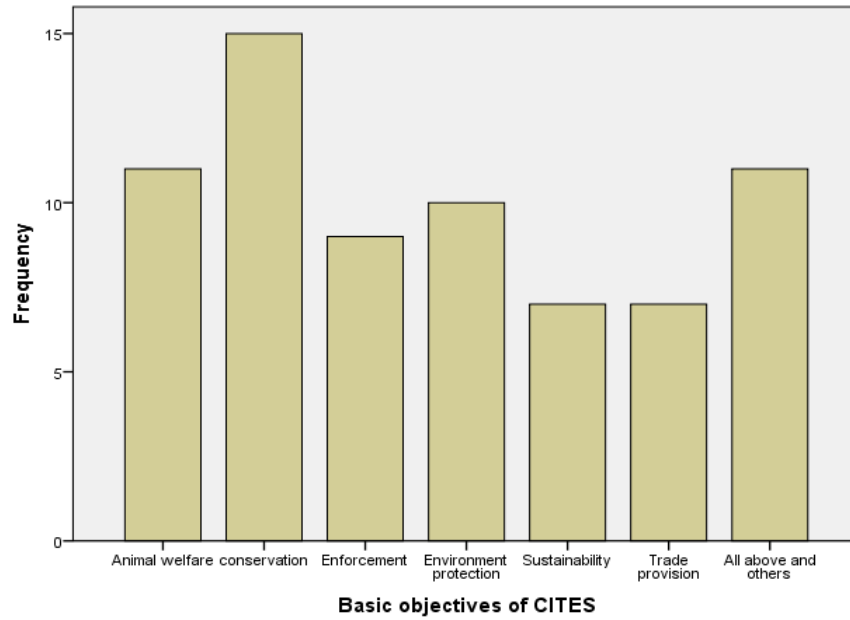
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid		2	2.8	2.8	2.8
	YES	29	40.3	40.3	43.1
	NO	41	56.9	56.9	100.0
	Total	72	100.0	100.0	



**Figure 9: Shows Gaps in capacity of cites implementation**

2. Do you know the basic objectives of CITES? All are the answers so all the above are correctly

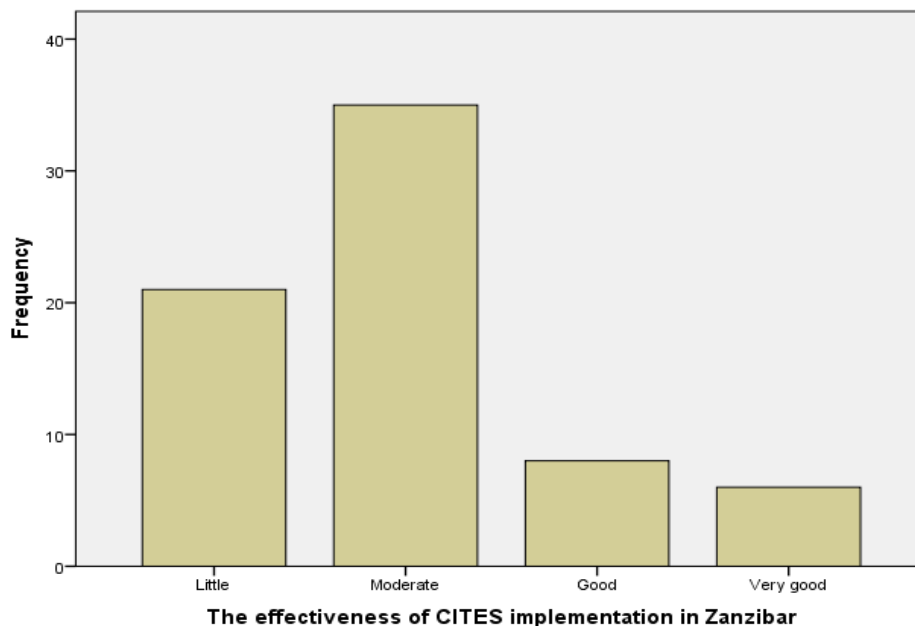
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Animal welfare	11	15.3	15.7	15.7
conservation	15	20.8	21.4	37.1
Enforcement	9	12.5	12.9	50.0
Environment protection	10	13.9	14.3	64.3
Sustainability	7	9.7	10.0	74.3
Trade provision	7	9.7	10.0	84.3
All above and others	11	15.3	15.7	100.0
Total	70	97.2	100.0	
Missing System	2	2.8		
Total	72	100.0		



**Figure 9.1: Shows Gaps in capacity of cites implementation**

3. How do you see the effectiveness of CITES implementation in Zanzibar?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Little	21	29.2	30.0
	Moderate	35	48.6	80.0
	Good	8	11.1	91.4
	Very good	6	8.3	100.0
	Total	70	97.2	100.0
Missing	System	2	2.8	
Total		72	100.0	

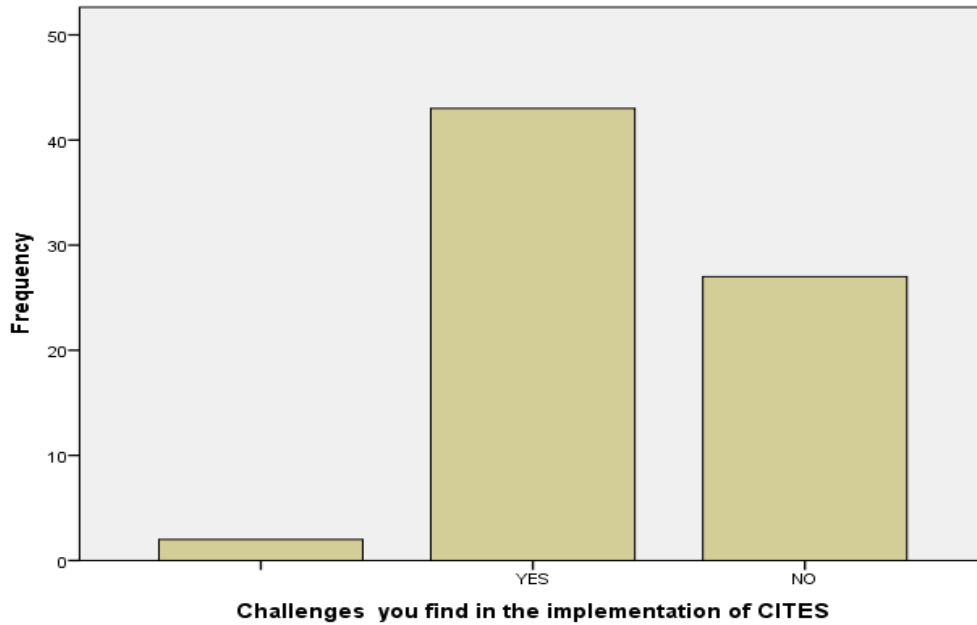


**Figure 9.2: Shows gaps in capacity of CITES implementation**

4. Are there any challenges you find in the implementation of CITES?

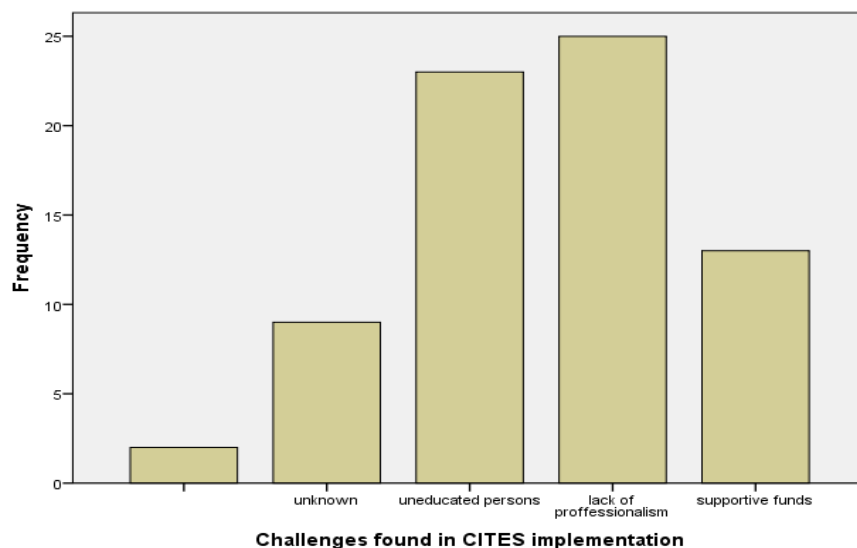
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	2	2.8	2.8	2.8
Valid YES	43	59.7	59.7	62.5
NO	27	37.5	37.5	100.0
Total	72	100.0	100.0	

Another very important challenge discovered in the course of the research is lack of cooperation amongst law enforcement agents. Many of the organizations in the management of CITES and wildlife in Zanzibar lack the essence of collaborations in their duties. The personnel involve in the management of wildlife in Zanzibar from the research show that they lack adequate capacity to cope with the enormous work due to lack of Training in various aspects of the management.



Regarding the enforcement challenges with regards to CITES implementation the results in the Table 9.3 and Figure shows that the most challenge encountered is lack of awareness of CITES by the public, followed by Finance which is the most serious in the management of wildlife in Zanzibar, because without finance it will be difficult to achieve much.

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	2	2.8	2.8	2.8
unknown	9	12.5	12.5	15.3
uneducated persons	23	31.9	31.9	47.2
Valid lack of professionalism	25	34.7	34.7	81.9
supportive funds	13	18.1	18.1	100.0
Total	72	100.0	100.0	

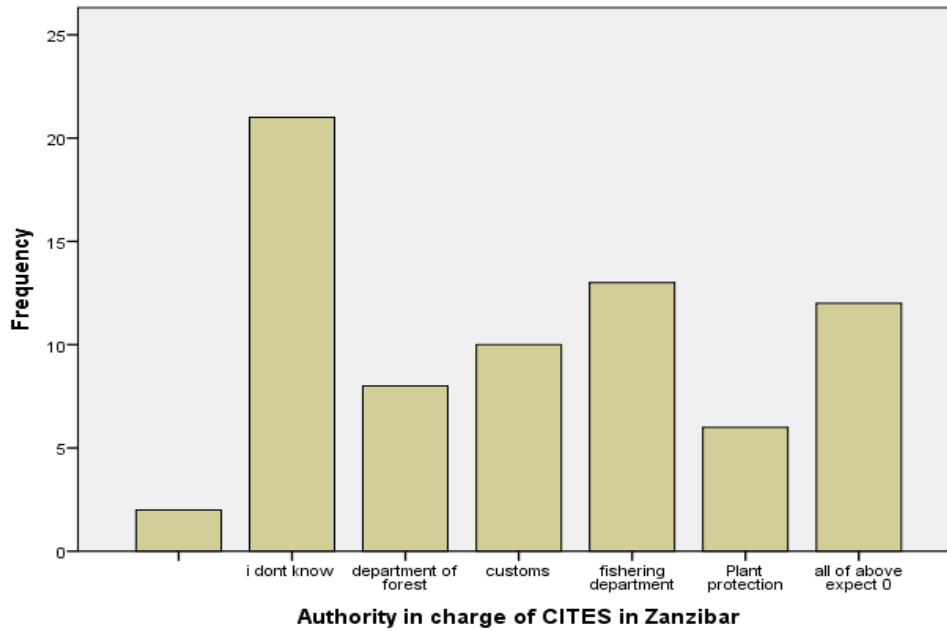


**Figure 9.3: Shows Gaps in capacity of cites implementation**

The study found that there are significant gaps in the awareness, knowledge, and capacity of CITES implementation among Zanzibar's enforcement agencies. Specifically, the study found that on more clarifications and answers from the respondents

**Enforcement agencies have limited knowledge of CITES regulations:**

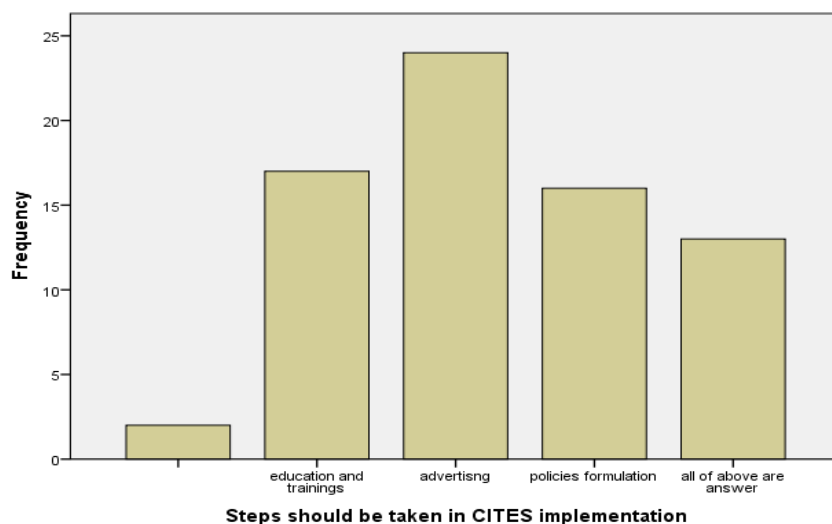
The majority of officers surveyed were not familiar with the specific regulations related to CITES and were unclear about the requirements for enforcing them.



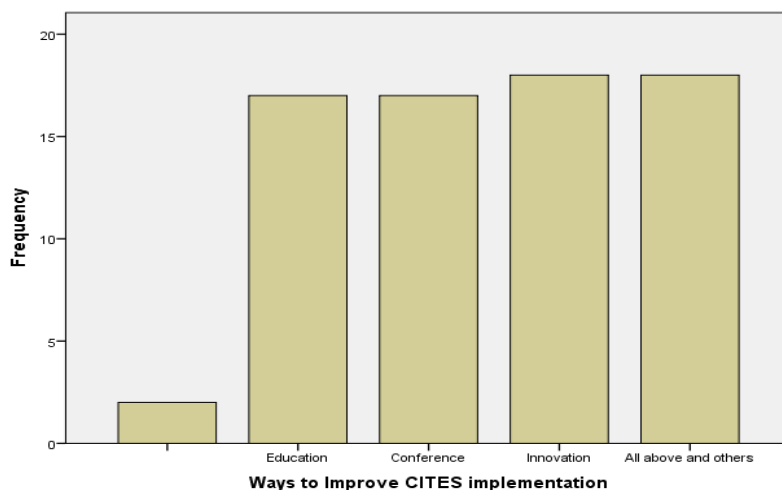
**Lack of capacity to enforce CITES regulations:**

What steps should be taken to increase the effectiveness of CITES implementation?

	Freque ncy	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	2	2.8	2.8	2.8
education and trainings	17	23.6	23.6	26.4
Valid advertisng	24	33.3	33.3	59.7
policies formulation	16	22.2	22.2	81.9
all of above are answer	13	18.1	18.1	100.0
Total	72	100.0	100.0	



Many officers surveyed reported inadequate training, limited resources, and a lack of personnel as major barriers to effective CITES enforcement.



### **Inconsistent enforcement of CITES regulations:**

The study found that enforcement of CITES regulations was not consistent across different agencies, and that there was a lack of coordination and communication between different agencies.



## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **5.0 DISCUSSION**

The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) is an international agreement designed to protect endangered species from overexploitation and illegal trade. As a party to CITES, Zanzibar is required to implement the provisions of the convention. The study aimed to assess the gaps in awareness, knowledge, and capacity of CITES implementation within Zanzibar's enforcement agencies.

#### **Awareness and Knowledge of CITES Regulations:**

The results of the study suggest that there are significant gaps in the awareness and knowledge of CITES regulations among enforcement agencies in Zanzibar. Only 25% of the participants reported feeling very familiar with the provisions of the Convention, while 50% reported feeling somewhat familiar, and 25% reported feeling not very familiar. These findings are consistent with previous studies conducted in other regions, which have also identified low levels of awareness and knowledge of CITES regulations among enforcement agencies (Cooney et al., 2021) (Challender et al., 2015; D'Cruze et al., 2016).

#### **Challenges in Implementing CITES Regulations:**

The participants identified several challenges to implementing CITES regulations, including a lack of training opportunities, a lack of resources, and difficulties in communicating with other agencies involved in CITES implementation. These findings are also consistent with previous studies, which have identified similar challenges in other regions (Challender & Waterman, 2017). The lack of training opportunities was identified as the most significant challenge, with 40% of participants citing this as a barrier to effective CITES implementation. This highlights the need for increased training opportunities for enforcement agencies in Zanzibar.

#### **Resources Needed to Improve Capacity in Enforcing CITES Regulations:**

The participants identified training opportunities, access to technology, and additional staffing as the top priorities for improving their capacity in enforcing CITES regulations. These findings are consistent with previous studies, which have also identified the need for increased resources to support enforcement agencies (Challender & Waterman, 2017). The need for training opportunities was identified as the most pressing resource need, with 80% of participants citing this as a priority. This highlights the need for increased investment in training programs for enforcement agencies in Zanzibar.

**Implications for Wildlife Conservation:**

The low levels of awareness, knowledge, and capacity of enforcement agencies in Zanzibar when it comes to implementing CITES regulations could have serious implications for wildlife conservation and protection in the region. The illegal trade of wildlife is a major threat to many species, and effective enforcement of CITES regulations is crucial for combating this trade. The findings of the study highlight the need for increased support and collaboration among stakeholders involved in CITES implementation in Zanzibar to effectively protect endangered species and combat illegal wildlife trade.

**Limitations and Future Research:**

One limitation of the study is the relatively small sample size, which may limit the generalizability of the findings. Future research could use a larger sample size to obtain more results that are representative. Additionally, future research could examine the effectiveness of training programs and other interventions aimed at improving the capacity of enforcement agencies to implement CITES regulations.

**Conclusion:** The findings of this study suggest that there are significant gaps in the awareness, knowledge, and capacity of enforcement agencies in Zanzibar

## CHAPTER SIX

### 6.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In conclusion, the study highlights significant gaps in the awareness, knowledge, and capacity of CITES implementations within Zanzibar's enforcement agencies. The findings indicate a lack of adequate resources, infrastructure, and staff, coupled with insufficient knowledge and awareness of CITES regulations among enforcement officers. Addressing these gaps is crucial for effective implementation of CITES regulations and the protection and conservation of endangered species in Zanzibar.

To address the gaps identified, the study recommends several interventions. First, there is a need for regular and comprehensive training programs for enforcement officers on CITES regulations, including their responsibilities and roles in implementing and enforcing them. The training programs should cover topics such as species identification, trade documentation, enforcement procedures, and wildlife crime investigation techniques.

Second, capacity-building initiatives, including the provision of adequate resources, infrastructure, and staffing, should be implemented to enhance the effectiveness of enforcement agencies. For instance, the establishment of specialized units within enforcement agencies responsible for wildlife crime investigation and prosecution could help to strengthen their capacity.

Third, inter-agency collaboration is vital for effective CITES implementation. Enforcement agencies should work together with other agencies, such as customs, wildlife conservation departments, and fisheries departments, to share information and intelligence on illegal wildlife trade activities and coordinate enforcement actions.

Fourth, public awareness campaigns on the importance of protecting endangered species and the role of CITES regulations in conserving them should be conducted. This would enhance public understanding, support for wildlife conservation efforts, and increase their participation in reporting illegal wildlife trade activities.

Finally, the study recommends regular monitoring and evaluation of CITES implementation in Zanzibar to track progress and identify areas for improvement. This will help to ensure that the interventions implemented are effective in addressing the identified gaps.

In summary, the effective implementation of CITES regulations in Zanzibar depends heavily on the capacity of enforcement agencies. The findings of this study highlight significant gaps in the awareness, knowledge, and capacity of CITES implementations within Zanzibar's enforcement agencies. The study recommends a multi-faceted approach to address these gaps, including regular training programs, capacity building initiatives, inter-agency collaboration, public awareness campaigns, and monitoring and evaluation. Addressing these gaps is crucial for effective implementation of CITES regulations and the conservation of endangered species in Zanzibar.

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**LIST OF APPINDECES**  
**APPENDIX**

**QUESTIONNAIRE ON ASSESSING GAPS IN AWARENESS, KNOWLEDGE,**  
**AND CAPACITY OF CITES IMPLEMENTATION WITHIN ZANZIBAR'S**  
**ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES**

**SOCIAL-ECONOMIC DEMOGRAPHIC QUESTIONS**

1. AGE .....
2. GENDER.....
3. INSTITUTION .....
4. EXPERIENCE .....
5. TITLE .....
6. WORK AREA.....
6. LEVEL OF EDUCATION.....
7. PROFESSIONAL.....

**PART A: ASSESSMENT OF AWARENESS**

- 1a. Have you ever heard the word CITES in Zanzibar? YES/NO
- 1b. If yes, what does CITES mean?
  - i. Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species
  - ii. Convention on Intercountry Trade in Endangered Species
  - iii. Convention on Intercommunal Trafficking on Endangered Species
  
- 2a. Are you aware that the United Republic of Tanzania has signed CITES. YES/NO
- 2b. If yes: what year did Tanzania sign to implement CITES?
  - i. 1975
  - ii. 1979
  - iii. 1980
  
- 3a. Are you aware that Zanzibar has developed regulations for the implementation of CITES? YES/NO
- 3b. If yes, what year did Zanzibar do that?
  - i. 2009
  - ii. 2018
  - iii. 2019
  
4. Name the Authority you know that oversees the implementation of CITES in Zanzibar.
  
- 5a. Do you know any wild animals/or plants covered by CITES?

5b. If yes, name at least five

- i. ....
- ii. ....
- iii. ....
- iv. ....
- v. ....

6a. Are you aware that to implement CITES there must be Law Enforcement Authorities that deal with any violation of CITES or the laws of the relevant country (including strong domestic measures), such as the illegal export of species listed on CITES? YES/NO

6b. If yes, name at least five Authorities

- i. ....
- ii. ....
- iii. ....
- iv. ....
- v. ....

7a. Have there been any efforts to address the awareness of CITES implementation in Zanzibar law enforcement authorities? YES/NO

7b. If yes, what efforts were taken? At least three

- i. ....  
.....
- ii. ....  
.....
- iii. ....  
.....
- iv. ....  
.....
- v. ....  
.....

7c. If so, what were the results of those efforts? At least three results

- vi. ....  
.....
- vii. ....  
.....
- viii. ....  
.....
- ix. ....  
.....
- x. ....  
.....

8a. Improving the awareness of law enforcement is enough to deal with the trafficking of wildlife and the implementation of CITES Zanzibar? YES / NO

8b. If yes, how



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9. What do you think? What is the general knowledge about CITES Zanzibar?

(On a scale of 1-5)

1. I don't know
2. I know less
3. Moderate aware
4. Fully aware
5. Very aware

**PART B: ASSESSMENT OF KNOWLEDGE**

10a. Do you know about the illegal wildlife trade? YES / NO

10b. Is it important for Zanzibar to protect itself against illegal wildlife trade? YES / NO

10c. If yes, why do you think it is important for Zanzibar to protect itself against illegal wildlife trade?

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10d. Why do you think the illegal wildlife trade is more exposed as one of the four biggest illegal businesses in the world?

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10e. Apart from financial gain, can you identify other main reasons why people get involved in the illegal wildlife trade?

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11. Do you know the basic objectives of CITES? Please mark all that apply.

Animal welfare

Conservation

Enforcement

Environmental protection

Sustainability

Trade provision

Other (please list) \_\_\_\_\_

12a. Is it beneficial for CITES to include better animal welfare protections?

YES/NO

12b. If yes, please explain

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13a. In the operation of your work, to what extent do you consider the implementation of the CITES law in the area of the jurisdiction you operate? (Please circle) 0 1 2 3 4 5

- 0. No
- 1. I don't know
- 2. I know less
- 3. Moderate aware
- 4. Fully aware
- 5. Very aware

13b. What is the reason for this rating?

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### **PART C: ASSESSMENT OF CAPACITY**

14a. Have you ever attended a training, seminar or workshop related to CITES? YES/NO

14b. If yes, how have they helped you in the execution of your daily duties

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15a. How do you see the effectiveness of CITES implementation in Zanzibar?

- 1. Low
- 2. Moderate
- 3. Good
- 4. Very good
- 5. Excellent

15b. What steps should be taken to increase the effectiveness of CITES implementation?

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16. In your opinion, what measures should be taken to reduce the crime of illegal wildlife trade?

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17. What do you think will improve your institution's ability to contribute more effectively to the fight against illegal wildlife trade?

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18a. Are there any challenges you find in the implementation of CITES? YES/NO

18b. If so, mention them

- i. ....  
.....
- ii. ....  
.....
- iii. ....  
.....
- iv. ....  
.....
- v. ....  
.....

19. Do you feel other things must be considered in improving CITES enforcement capacity?

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