Countering wildlife trafficking in Mozambique: what’s working and what hasn’t

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WCS New York, 13 February 2018
Terminology

• CWC vs CWT vs IWT
  - Counter wildlife crime
  - Counter wildlife trafficking
  - Illegal wildlife trade

• Anti-poaching vs Counter Trafficking
  - Anti-poaching: stopping the killing – controlling the landscape, identifying the key people and resources poaching elephants, reactive & proactive
  - Counter trafficking: stopping the movement – penetrating the networks, understanding trafficking mechanisms, identifying weak points, dismantle and disrupt
WCS history in Mozambique

- Exploratory work in Niassa Reserve in 2011
- Established country program in late 2012
- Co-management of Niassa Reserve in October 2012
- National elephant census 2014
- National PA management systems 2014/2015
- National ivory and rhino horn inventory 2016
- COMBO established 2016
- National WCU 2017
Results: 2014 National elephant count

- Mozambique lost 48% of its elephants in five years from 2009 to 2014
- Decline from ~20,050 to ~10,374
- Mostly in the north – 60% decline from ~15,000 to ~6,000 (Niassa and Quirimbas)
- Tete = 20% decline to 1,656
- Limpopo = 19% decline to 1,155
Results: 2016 Niassa Reserve elephant count

- Niassa lost 17% of its elephants in two years (2014-16) – estimated 766 animals
- Carcass ratio 48% (48% in 2014)
- 38% reduction in fresh carcasses
- Decline in bull groups of ~64% (450 to 160)
- Range contraction of ~20%
Niassa Reserve elephant numbers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Elephant numbers</th>
<th>Carcass numbers</th>
<th>Carcass ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>8,700</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>3.87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>11,838</td>
<td>737</td>
<td>5.86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>13,061</td>
<td>645</td>
<td>4.71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>12,477</td>
<td>461</td>
<td>3.56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>11,833</td>
<td>588</td>
<td>4.73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>20,118</td>
<td>897</td>
<td>4.27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>12,029</td>
<td>2,627</td>
<td>17.92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>4,441</td>
<td>3,183</td>
<td>41.75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>3,675</td>
<td>3,379</td>
<td>47.90%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2016 National ivory inventory
2016 National ivory inventory

- Mozambique has 11,299kg of ivory (14 sites)
- 80% is of unknown origin – can never be sold
- Remaining 20% = ~$330,000
- Costs to centralise = ~$130,000
2016 Cambodia seizure
2016 Cambodia seizure
ASSUALA IMPORT & EXPORT, EI
SITA, RUA DONA ALICE, BAIRRO MAHOTAS, CIDADE DE MAPUTO,
MOZAMBIQUE
TEL: MR NOLTON+258 824309000

INVOICE

Consignee: Cantransit Import Co., Ltd
Group 8, St. Keo Chenda, Sangkat
Chroy Chong Va, Khan Chhroy Chong Va,
Phnom Penh, Cambodia
Tel:(+855) 814007352
Email:chiennnguyen3663@gmail.com
Vat: K008-901503386
Ship Mode: By Sea
Port of Discharge: Sihanouk Ville Port, Cambodia

Date: 05/10/2016
Invoice No:AIEIV08/2016
Country Origin: Mozambique
CIF: Sihanouk Ville Port

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marks &amp; Nos.</th>
<th>Description of Goods</th>
<th>Quantity (M³)</th>
<th>Unit Price (USD)</th>
<th>Amount (USD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CHANFUTA WOOD</td>
<td>63.754</td>
<td>380.00</td>
<td>24,226.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>63.754M³</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| TOTAL        |                          | 63.754        |                 | 24,226.52    |

Cont.No. CZZU1445950 / 20' /UAFL033818
CAIUJ3280890 / 20' / UAFL033819
DNAU2619753 / 20' / UAFL033820

ASSUALA IMPORT EXPORT, EI
Sang Chánh
November 23, 2015

Sang Chánh cần chỉ cho luôn tên tuổi địa chỉ này, khối phúc công tìm chủ et nội chung giờ các chủ tuổi trẻ tài cao, làm ăn hưng. Chí So!!!

Tú Thọ
January 12, 2016 at 9:23am

Tú Thọ To mom co ngay ôm đơn vi to mom chi ak
January 12, 2016 at 9:23am

Tú Thọ Công a tìm chỉ roi k can cho đâu
See Translation
Stockpile thefts - Mozambique

- WCS survey 2006-17 – 12-15 thefts, ~6-8 tons of ivory
Review of MZ co-management models

• PA’s in MZ are under-performing regionally
• PA’s with devolved management models fared better
• Niassa Reserve – wildlife 62% of carrying capacity but declining
• Key reasons devolved models performing better:
  - Attract higher levels of investment
  - Longer term vision and commitment, better engagement with communities
  - Clear mandate and autonomy = accountability, avoiding conflict and confusion
  - Attract and hire competent staff
Rhino horn crime in MZ

- >>150 businesses and properties
- >100 vehicles
- >400 suspects
- >50 High caliber weapons
- 50 poaching groups

- 49% Rhino Poaching
- 36% Rhino Horn Export
- 15% Other
Rhino horn trafficking in MZ
Rhino horn trafficking in MZ
Arrest of an ivory trafficker MZ

- Kasian ‘Chupi’ Mateso
Arrest of an ivory trafficker MZ
Arrest of an ivory trafficker MZ

http://www.malunde.com/2018/01/chupi-matatani-lindi.html#.WmX6HSgLy0g
Overlaps in northern MZ

- The Shuidong Connection - EIA’s work
- Mocimboa de Praia
- Ansar al Sunna
Vetted units to tackle organised crime

- Small vetted multi-agency law enforcement units
- Clear mandate and boundaries for investigations
- Respected leadership
- Seconded officers retain authorities
- Lines of authority and reporting are internal to the unit
Way forward

- Stopping poaching = devolved management authority
- Stopping wildlife trafficking = vetted units