



Hello everyone,  
let's TAKE ACTION  
AGAINST  
WILDLIFE CRIME



What is the message  
of this movie?  
Let us discuss!

# Let's watch a movie



[CLICK HERE](#)



Can you list some animals Kata sees?



# Wildlife Categories

We have 3 different types of game/wildlife animals

1. Specially protected game

2. Protected game

3. Hunttable game

Can you name some animals in the different categories?  
What might be the reason for these categories?







# Game Categories

## 1. Specially Protected

Zebra, Giraffe, Hippo, Rhino, Impala, Elephant, Pangolin

## 2. Protected

Cheetah, Leopard, Python, BushBaby, Crocodile, Lion, Honey badger, Dikdik, Wildebeest, Duiker, Tortoises, Hartebeest

## 3. Hunttable Game

Buffalo, Oryx, Kudu, Springbok, Warthog, Game birds, bushpig...



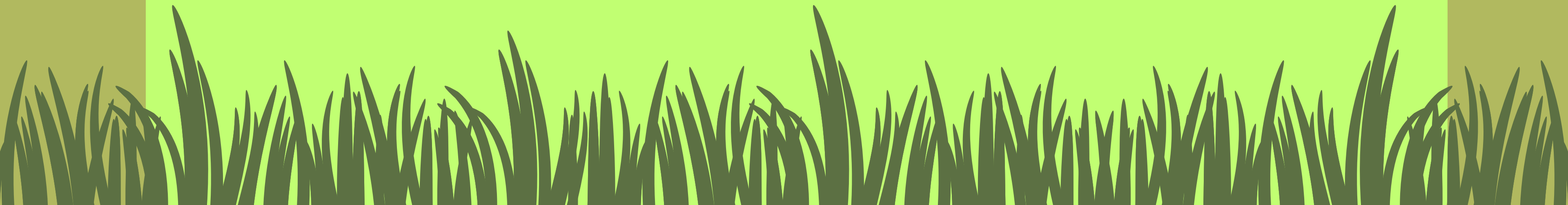
# Conservancies in Namibia

- 1996 Namibia introduces rights to communities over natural resources & conservation, including over wildlife.
- 86 conservancies, covering almost 20% of Namibia.
- Namibia's approach: CBNRM - Community Based Natural Resources Management.



# Benefits of Conservancies

- Local communities are empowered to manage & utilise resources
- income generation & environmental preservation & conservation.
- 250.000 Namibians benefit
- Conservancies contributed N\$30Mio to Namibian economy in 2022
- 5400 people employed by CBNRM
- ~1000 longterm jobs in conservancies





# Benefits of Conservancies (cont)

The Namibian CBNRM programme exists by the will of the people, so it is only right that their needs should be a central concern.

Income is generated mostly via hunting quotas & tourism.

**What if there is nothing left to  
hunt or see?**

**Will the conservancies be able to  
continue to empower people?**

**Is there a poaching crisis?**  
**1970 the world had 65000 black**  
**rhinos.**

**Today there are down to 5000!**  
**50years later.**

**Extinction is possible,**  
**if we do not act now.**



Imagine the  
outcome. Do we  
want this for  
Namibia? NO!



THE NAMIBIAN



Nampa-Reuters

BRINK OF EXTINCTION ... Tam, the last male Sumatran rhino in Malaysia, takes a mud bath in a photo dating from May 2014. He has now died at the age of about 30 years.

## Malaysia's last male Sumatran rhino dies

**M**alaysia's last male Sumatran rhinoceros has died, and with efforts to save the critically endangered species in the country have been dashed.

The rhino, named Tam, was about 30 years old and lived at a wildlife reserve

side of Borneo.

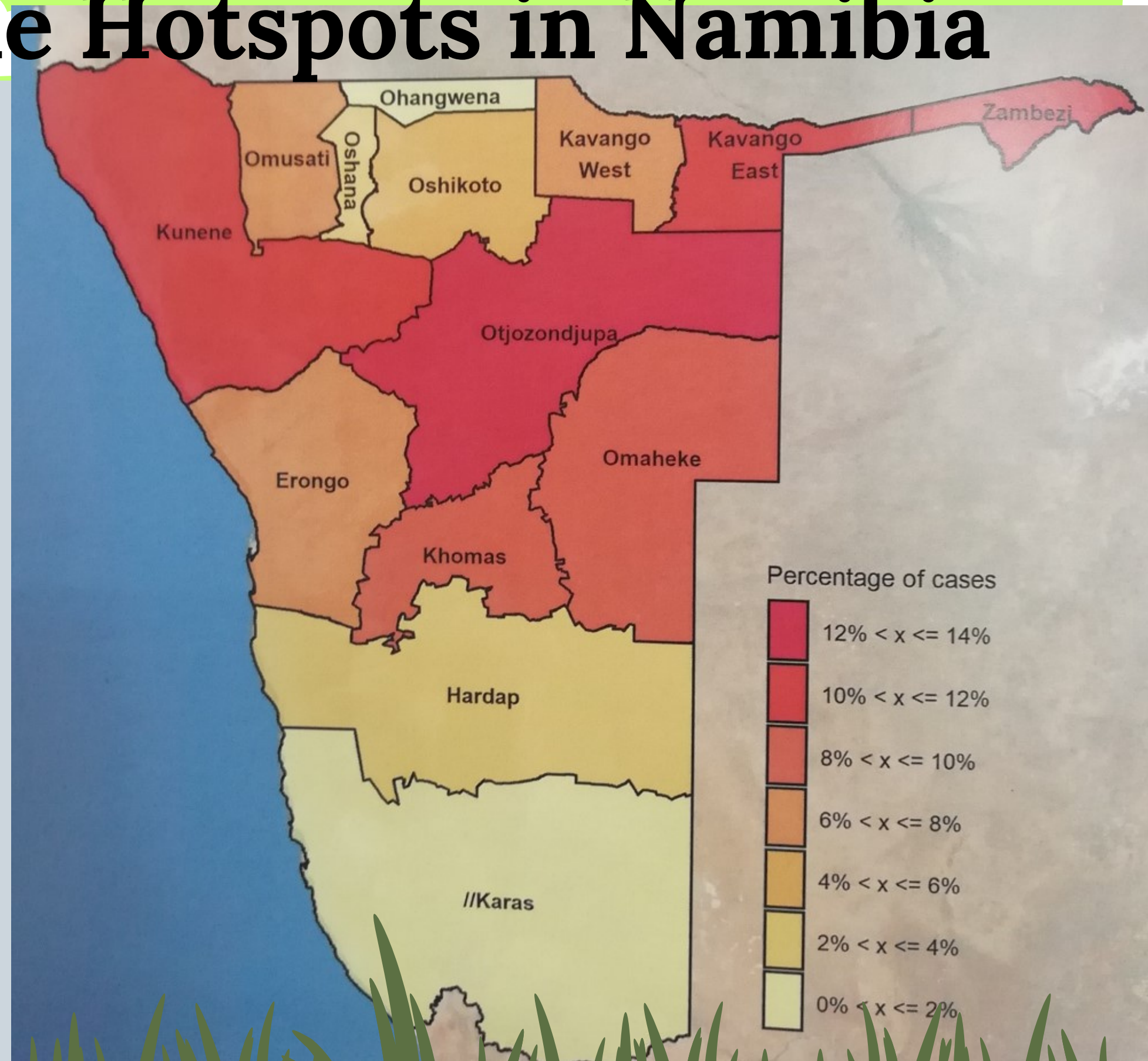
Their isolation, caused by habitat loss and poaching, means they rarely breed and may go extinct in a matter of decades, according to conservation group International Rhino Foundation.

Since 2011, Malaysia has tried to breed

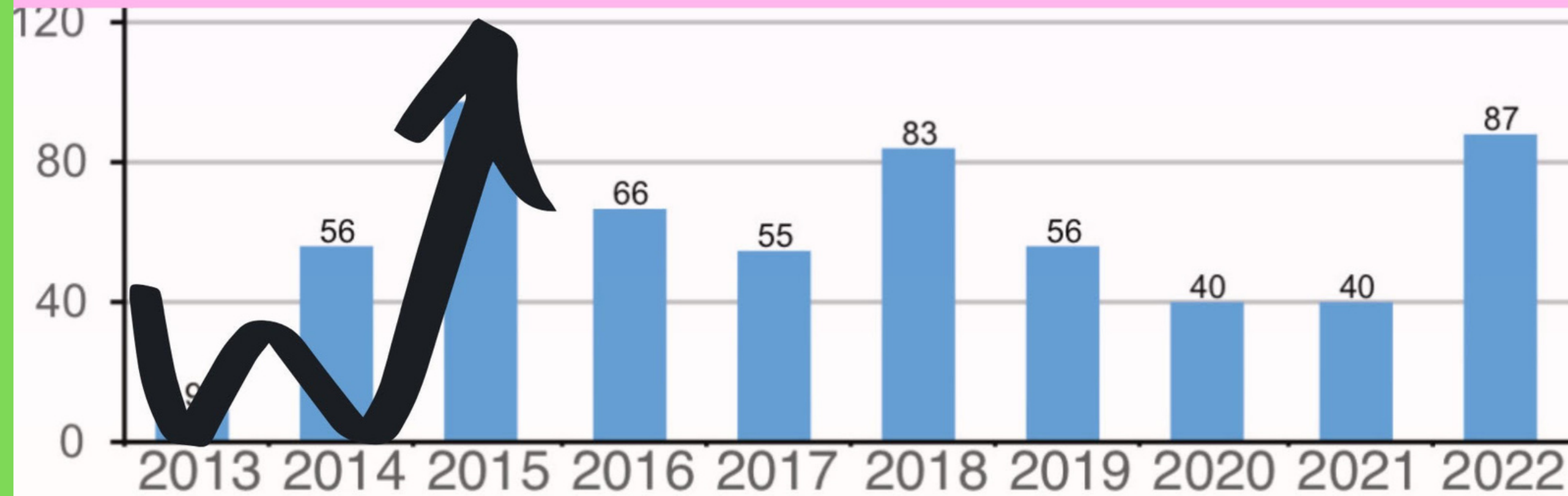


# Wildlife Crime Hotspots in Namibia

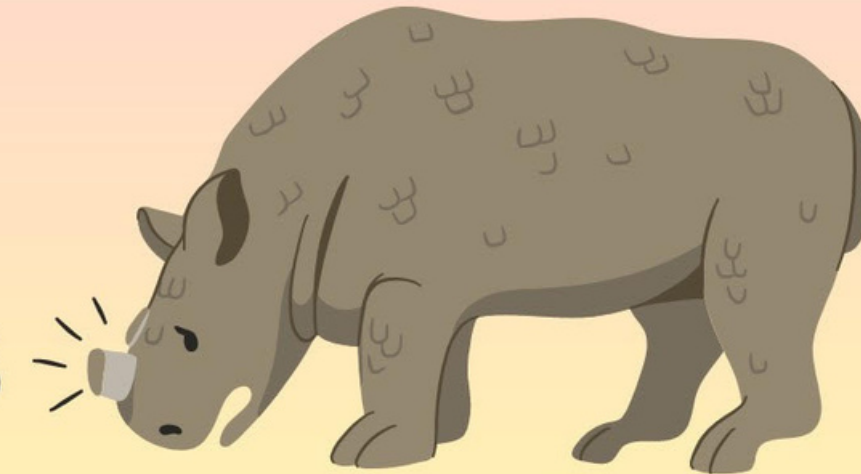
Data: 2021



# National Rhino Poaching Figures

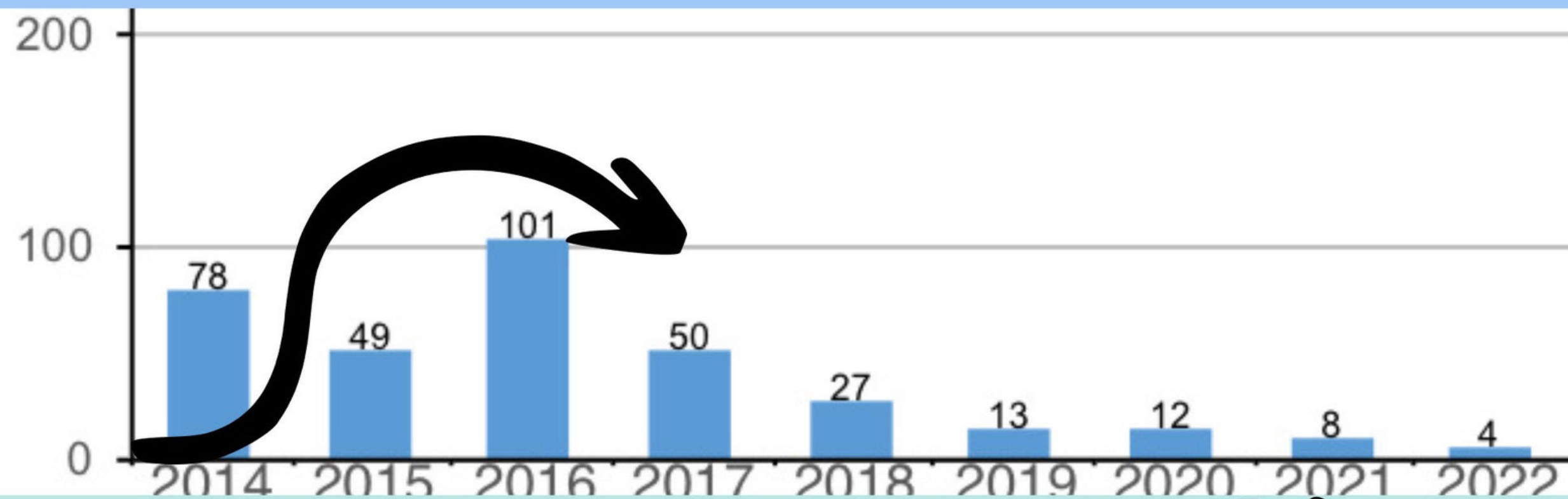


**Since 2013**  
**589 rhinos have been poached**

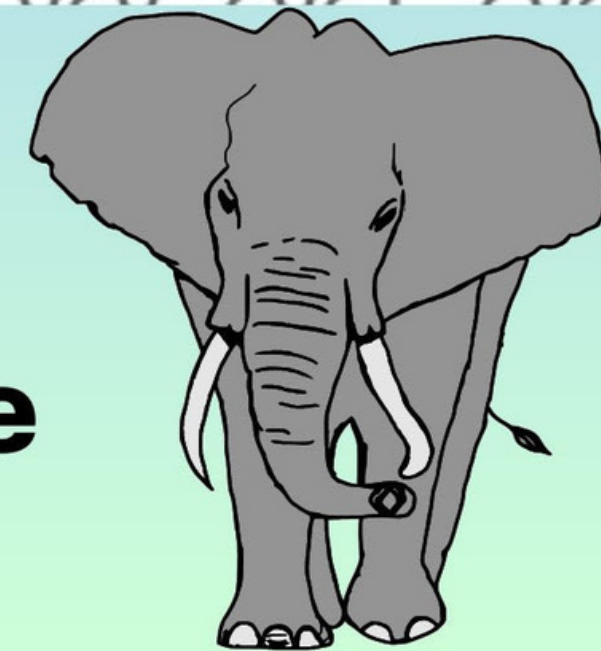




# National Elephant Poaching Figures



**Since 2014  
342 elephants have  
been poached**



# National Pangolin Poaching Figures



**Since 2015  
468 pangolins have  
been confiscated**



# Who is behind poaching?

Wildlife crime is committed by Organised Crime groups. operating globally & with links into Namibia.

Their networks & modus operandi include other illegal activities such as:

Drugs

Money

Tax Evasion

Human

laundering

Enslavement

trafficking

Timber

Arms smuggling

Prostitution

Bribery



# Impact of Wildlife Crime

1. Damage to the ecosystem & specific animal species



2. Damage to the economy (income generation, tourism, agriculture, jobs)



**LOSS OF  
LIVELIHOOD**

3. Erosion of rule of law & national security





# What are the Laws used to combat wildlife crime?

Constitution Art 95I

Controlled Wildlife  
Product and Trade  
Act 2008 (as  
amended 2017)

Nature Conservation Ordinance 1975 (as  
amended 2017)

Prevention of organised crime Act (POCA)  
2004

Arms and Ammunition Act 1996





# Constitution - Promotion of the Welfare of the People

The State shall actively promote...

Art 95l: maintenance of ecosystems, essential ecological processes and biological diversity of Namibia and utilization of living natural resources on a sustainable basis for the benefit of all Namibians, both present and future;

## Nature Conservation Ordinance 1975 (as amended 2017)

- Act provides for conservation & management of wildlife & fishing in inland waters
- protects our wildlife in national parks, private game reserves, on communal land, conservancies, & commercial farms.
- Act regulates allowed hunting methods, prohibited hunting methods, & penalties.

## Nature Conservation Ordinance 1975 (as amended 2017)

Illegal hunting of specially protected game:

= If found guilty, you can be charged N\$25Mio &/or 25years imprisonment.

Illegal hunting of protected game:

= If found guilty, you can be charged N\$500.000

## Controlled Wildlife Products and Trade Act 2008

This act prohibits possession, dealing in, manufacturing, importation & exportation of wildlife products without a permit.

The export & import is regulated under the international agreement called CITES.



## Controlled Wildlife Products and Trade Act 2008

Illegal possession of wildlife products:

= If found guilty, you can be charged N\$15Mio &/or  
15years imprisonment.

Illegal dealing with wildlife products:

= If found guilty, you can be charged N\$20Mio &/or  
25 years imprisonment.

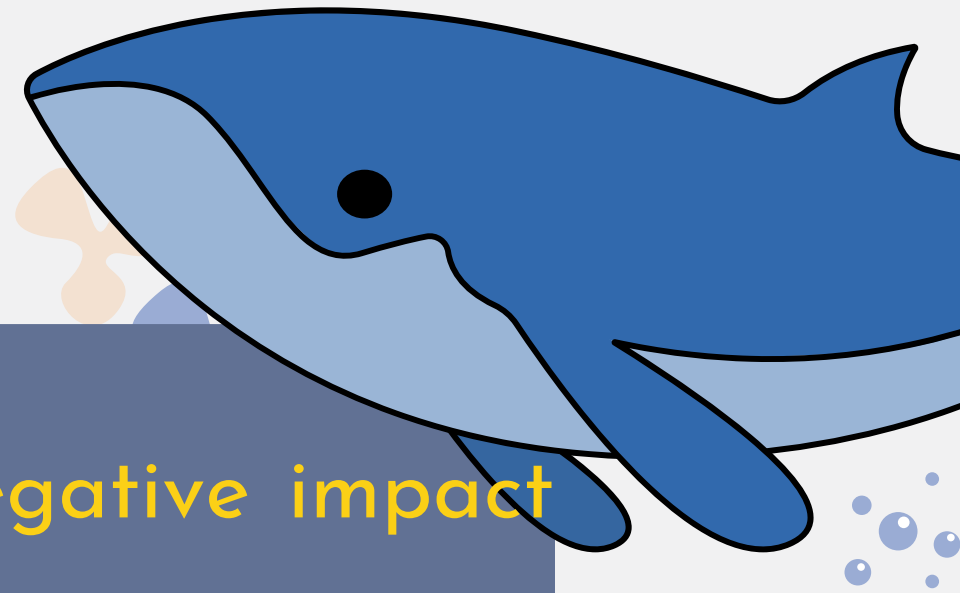


# CITES is...

... the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora.

... a global agreement among governments to regulate or ban international trade in species under threat.

EXAMPLE:  
WHALE



50 years ago, Governments began to recognize:

- International Trade in some wild animals & plants has a negative impact on those species.
- Species were being driven toward extinction through unsustainable use for food, fuel, medicine, & other purposes.
- After 200 years of industrial whaling across the planet, in 1950/60ies, big whales had almost died out.
- All nations (except Japan, Norway, & Iceland) began to ponder the end of whaling.
- CITES is created in this timeperiod.

# CITES cont.

- CITES regulate the global trade of plants & species
- single governments can control what happens within their borders,
- they cannot regulate the impacts of international trade in these species.
- In 1973, 21 countries addressed this issue by signing the CITES agreement.
- Currently CITES has 184 members.

Do you remember the little girl at the beginning of our session?



# CITES is...(cont)

What about timber?

EXAMPLE:  
TIMBER

CITES tries to combat criminal activities across borders, such as international crime syndicates operating in Namibia & across borders.

Namibia is a member since 1990 (Independence).

For the Export & Import of products you need to have a CITES permit.





# Institutions in charge of fighting Wildlife Crime

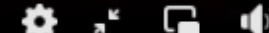
- Namibian Police Force (here: special unit PRU & Blue Rhino Task Team)
- Ministry of Environment, Forestry, and Tourism (MEFT)
- Anti Corruption Commission (ACC)
- Ministry of Finance (Financial Intelligence Centre - FIC & Customs & Excise)
- Ministry of the Judiciary
- Office of the Prosecutor General
- Ministry of Fisheries
- Office of the Ombudsman
- International Organisations
- Non-Governmental Organisations such as LAC, WWF, NNF
- AND conservancies, communities, the public!

Adora & Tulisan & SRT: Take Action in your community

Tulisan + Adora

Special Appearance By  
Rhino Friends Forever

0:06 / 4:32





# What can you do as a community?

- Communities shall feel a sense of ownership & pride in the (alive) wildlife of Namibia.
- Assist law enforcement by having your eyes & ears open. Be prepared to act when you see wildlife crime being committed.
- Where no law enforcement nearby, go to a trusted person (adult) to take the matter up.
- Standing up for the environment & wildlife through activism & protecting environmental rights through advocacy.
- Create awareness!



# Ways to influence



If your protest activities are well recognised, you may have the opportunity to meet with decisionmakers to discuss & share your ideas.



The background features a light blue sky with three stylized white clouds. At the bottom, there is a row of green grass blades. The main title is centered at the top in a large, bold, black font.

# Make your voice heard! Speak Up!

- Namibia will hold Parliamentary & Presidential Elections in 2024. Encourage those close to you to go & vote, if they are over 18 years of age.
- The constitution guarantees freedom of speech, freedom to assemble peacefully & freedom of association.
- A democratic government listens to the people and it acts for the people. It is therefore important that all eligible citizens vote in elections for the different levels of government.
- Engage your politicians before the elections & engage them on their ideas how to combat wildlife crime, your natural resources being stolen by others, your livelihoods being destroyed.



# Have your say!



- We need a government & Regional Council which spend money wisely & honestly, & help to improve your lives.
- If they do not do this, then you should let them know that you are not satisfied.
- If only one person complains to the government, then nobody will listen. One person's voice is not loud enough. That is why it is important for people to organise themselves in groups that represent their interests. A Conservancy is such a group.



**SPEAKING UP -  
WHAT ARE YOUR CONCERNS  
AS CITIZENS IN THIS  
DEMOCRACY?**



Let's play a great  
game

RHINO RESCUE



# How to Play?

The objective of Rhino Rescue game is for the anti-poachers to protect the rhinos from the poachers.

1. 2 or more players divided into two teams: poachers & anti-poachers.

2. Materials: A square grid paper, a dice, a pen, & pyramid-shaped tokens to represent the rhinos. Place the tokens/rhinos on the grid. The number of rhinos can vary depending on the difficulty level of the game.

3. Each team is placed on opposite sides. onto the first row. Teams take turns throwing the dice, moving their pieces (poachers or anti-poachers) on the grid towards the opposite side. No moving backwards.

4. Poachers move forward (only horizontally, vertically, or diagonally) & capture a rhino (or the other team's player) by landing on its square.

5. Anti-poachers move forward (only horizontally, vertically, or diagonally) & capture a poacher or save a rhino by landing on its square.

6. The team which has moved all (remaining) players first in the last row of the opposite side ends the game. The team with most points wins.

# LET'S TAKE ACTION

WILDLIFE CRIME  
SCHOOL COMIC  
COMPETITION 2023

