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Nature and parks



In some African parks, the past few months have been rich in accidents, often quite serious. I am not speaking here of the tragedies linked to the fight against poaching, which are also increasingly frequent and violent, but rather of clashes between visitors and wildlife.

One could say that such clashes are inherent to the nature of these territories, and that being in nature exposes us to the equally natural risk of predators or the uncontrollable reactions of wild animals. This is true and the risk will only increase, mechanically, as visitor numbers grows.

But that's not all. A significant fraction of these accidents is linked to new behaviors, those of visitors and those of wildlife managers. And by virtue of fact, those of wildlife.

Tourists - or at least a significant amount of them - no longer perceive African parks as hostile territories in which they are just temporary hosts exposed to the risks of nature. They reach the parks already saturated with images, and hardly shiver at the sight of an elephant; or only one that's very close and waves its ears. Armed with mobile phone, they want to film what can be "put online" and nothing is less fit to that purpose than a lion engaged in his favorite activity, napping. Thus it becomes necessary to get closer in order to zoom in, to make noise, to wake it up. Visitors want to get closer in order to seize something "out of the

ordinary", an image that will go viral, and the most emboldened attempt to take selfies with a hippopotamus or a leopard in the background. Some may even exit the vehicle so that their friends can better immortalize the ephemeral moment where, precisely, the stunned tourist regains awareness of his or her mortality!

One fact summarizes it all: visitors now come on safari without binoculars to observe and without a zoom to photograph. They expect to approach animals until they can nearly be touched, unaware of potential costs.

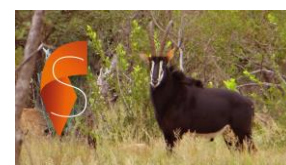
But unconscious tourists are not the only ones involved. More and more accidents are happening because animals lose awareness of the dangerous nature of humans, which they had learned for millennia. This happens mainly because we condition them to that. A study conducted over ten consecutive years in the 1990s recorded seven fatal accidents in parks in South Africa, three of which involved lions, and two linked to hippos. Since the beginning of this single year 2018, two deaths have already been deplored, one caused by a lion and the other by a giraffe. In both cases, the animals were "accustomed" to humans, living in private reserves where animals are supposed to be easily handled to make them more "approachable".

One extreme is the example of the cat industry, for we can indeed talk of a real industry. Cubs are cradled and bottle-fed by well-meaning (or simply stupid) tourists who believe they help save the species. Then the cats grow up and accompany thrill-seeking visitors for short walks, like we would do on Sunday with a dog. Once in adulthood, these animals are (at best) transferred on a conservancy

where they will pretend to be wild and watch tourists with hungry eyes. At worst, they are slaughtered in a pen or a slaughterhouse, to fuel the trophy market or the Chinese pharmacopoeia. Nothing is natural about this process, thus it is not surprising that these animals no longer behave as they should. Hence the accidents.

In the end, the visit of an African park is practically without danger if we respect some common sense rules and visit the responsible sites. Therefore, there is no good reason not to visit the parks and thus contribute to their sustainable financing. Of course, wandering in places that are protected areas only by name and have since long harnessed nature to serve the needs of humans, exposes one to a legitimate backlash. Hence the need to make the difference between a protected area and an open zoo, between a real park manager and a seller of thrill rides.

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Lion kills tourist, 22, in South Africa game park

Brad Hunter
More from Brad Hunter

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Lions (GETTY IMAGES)

A tourist was mauled and killed by a lioness at a private game lodge

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Law enforcement in protected areas (in Africa)


Extracts of the first module of the MOOC on law enforcement, prepared by Lydia Slobodian – IUCN Center of Environmental Law (Bonn – Germany)

The MOOC (massive open online course) on law enforcement in protected areas (in Africa) (<http://papaco.org/mooc-on-law-enforcement/>) presents the main notions that one should master if one wants to be efficient in enforcing laws and regulations in protected areas. This NAPA gathers a few abstracts of the first videos of the course. The MOOC is currently online and subscriptions are still open (see on www.papaco.org).

LAW ENFORCEMENT IN AFRICAN PROTECTED AREAS



<p>Module 1 Page 3 to 20</p> <p>Module 2 Page 21 to 26</p> <p>Module 3 Page 27 to 31</p> <p>Module 4 Page 32 to 38</p> <p>Module 5 Page 39 to 49</p>	<p>Law applying to protected areas</p> <p>Ethics, norms and values</p> <p>Corruption</p> <p>Giving orders</p> <p>Enforcing laws</p>
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1 - WHAT IS LAW?

Law: a body of rules governing human conduct, recognized as binding, and enforced by a public authority.

LAW AND ETHICS

Law is different from morality and ethics. It may, for instance, be immoral to lie to your spouse or cut to the front of the line, generally, these actions are not

prohibited by law nor enforced by a public authority. At the same time, not all action by public authority is lawful: a corrupt policeman may put me in jail for refusing to pay a bribe – this is not supported by law.

DIFFERENT FORMS AND LEVELS OF LAW

- International level: treaties, principles and conventions.
- National level: statutes, regulations and judicial decisions.
- Local or community level: municipal codes and community bylaws.

STATUTORY LAW AND CUSTOMARY / RELIGIOUS LAW

In some places, religious codes or customary rules have legal force. In many countries, religious law exists alongside statutory law, or is incorporated into the statutory system. In these countries, religious courts can judge cases and order punishments. In other places, customary authorities, such as village chiefs or tribal councils have law-making power.

Legal pluralism: enforcement of different types of law from different legal sources.

HIERARCHY OF LAWS

This helps solving possible contradictions and conflicts. The highest and most important source of norms is the National Constitution of a country. Its provisions are implemented through general laws, special laws and bylaws and regulations. If provisions contained in a specific regulation contradict the text of a law, the former will be declared null, likewise if a law contradicts the content of the National Constitution, this law will also be considered null.

FUNCTIONS OF THE LAW

Substantive law: creates rights and obligations. It tells you what you can do and what you can't, what rights you have to your things and your property, and even what taxes you owe.

Procedural law: creates processes within the legislative, judicial and administrative systems. It tells you how to get a driver's license or file a complaint or defend yourself if you are arrested or sued. It also gives judges, policemen, officials and other government actors rules to follow as they do their job.

2 - THE LAW AND CONSERVATION

In the context of conservation, the law:

- sets the basic framework in which conservation operates,
- sets processes for decision-making, planning and management,
- provides direct tools for conservation (e.g. restrictions/procedures for certain activities or requirements for protection in certain areas),
- provides incentives for private conservation (e.g. subsidies).



IMPORTANT LAWS FOR CONSERVATION

Laws including:

- laws governing particular ecosystems (e.g. wetlands, forests, lakes, seas, drylands and coastal areas),
- laws governing specific sectors, such as mining, agriculture, water and fishing,
- protected areas laws,
- biodiversity laws,
- framework laws for conservation,
- laws that recognize indigenous rights, community rights and other rights related to the environment,
- laws that address harmful activities (e.g. rules for environmental impact assessments and pollution and chemical regulations),
- land use, property, tax and trade laws,
- criminal law,
- laws that define the structure of government,
- laws that create processes for decision-making,
- laws establishing procedural rules for resolving disputes.

But it is important to remember that regulation is only one way that law can support conservation.

3 - RIGHTS

The law creates and manages a system of rights and obligations. A right is a legal entitlement. Some

rights are human rights, which are recognized as fundamental by the international community, no matter what national law says. Other rights are recognized in national law or private contracts: rights to the things that you own, rights to act in certain ways, and rights to make certain decisions. These rights may be limited, and I may be able to sell them or give them away. Typically, I cannot use my rights in a way that violates the rights of others.

PROPERTY RIGHTS

Property rights combines:

- the right to access the property,
- the right to exclude others,
- the right to use the resources on the property,
- the right to sell it,
- the right to live there,
- the right to develop,
- etc.

Different people may have rights to the same property. One person may have the right to farm property, while another has a right to cross over the property to get to his pasture or field. The property may be owned by a third person, or by the State.

TENURE

Closely connected to the concept of property rights is the concept of tenure.

Tenure: describes the way in which people or groups gain and hold rights relating to land or other resources.

Leasehold: type of tenure where a person may rent or lease land for a specified time.

Freehold: a person buys some or all rights to the property.

Customary tenure: a person or group may have rights to a property through custom or traditional use.

Tenure can be public or private, individual or communal. Tenure rules can come from different legal orders, and there can be problems where tenure rules established by one regime is not recognized by another.

Other types rights important for conservation: rights related to specific resources (water, mineral and fishing rights) and rights relating to participation, information and access to justice. And there are many important human rights, including emerging

rights to a healthy environment, that we will discuss later.

4 - INSTITUTIONS

Institutions are involved in making and implementing law at every level.

- Legislative institutions create law. At the national level, a congress or parliament might be the legislative institution, and at the local level, a city, community or tribal council can perform legislative functions.
- Executive institutions implement and enforce law. The chief executive of a country is normally a president or prime minister. Government ministries and agencies, including law enforcement agencies and prosecutors, are also part of the executive branch.
- Judicial institutions, namely courts, interpret law and resolve disputes. Courts can exist at different levels and in different types of legal system, and they may have authority, or jurisdiction, over different subjects.

The lines between legislative, executive and judicial institutions are often blurred. Executive institutions can create legal rules through agency regulation, described below. Judicial courts also create law, particularly in common law countries where judicial decisions have precedential value.

INSTITUTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

Institutional responsibility may be divided by sector, particularly within the executive. There may be different agencies responsible for agriculture, water, forests, fisheries, etc. This can create problems, particularly where environmental systems or challenges implicate more than one sector. For example, a mangrove forest may come under the authority of forest, coastal, marine, or freshwater agencies; or may fall into a gap where no agency gives it enough attention.

5 - INTRODUCTION TO REGULATION

One of the most important and familiar examples of environmental law is regulation of activities that affect biodiversity and natural resources.

TYPES OF REGULATION

There are many different types of regulation:

- command and control regulation: works by directly prohibiting or imposing requirements on activities. It states what is allowed and what is not allowed, and establishes punishments for violating the rules.

- market-based regulation: creates enabling frameworks or market conditions where certain activities are more or less desirable or profitable. It can use tools like subsidies and taxes, or tax breaks.



AGENCY REGULATIONS

Regulation can come directly from legislation. But often the specific rules that apply to individuals and corporations are fleshed out through regulations created by government agencies to implement the legislation. Permitting processes, quotas, descriptions of regulated activities, and lists of protected species are often found in agency regulations.

These agency regulations are usually easier to change than the framework legislation. This makes them more flexible and adaptable to circumstances. For example, if a species becomes more vulnerable, it can be subject to stronger levels of protection through regulation, and vice versa.

PARTICIPATORY PROCESS

Creating or changing regulations usually requires a participatory rulemaking process. For example, there may be a requirement that new rules are subject to a “notice and comment” period, when they are publicly posted and available for comment. This is an important time for civil society and concerned individuals to express their views on the new regulations. The regulating body may be required to take public comment into account in reviewing the regulations.

In some cases, specific permitting processes are also subject to requirements for public notice and comment.

6 - AREA-BASED REGULATIONS

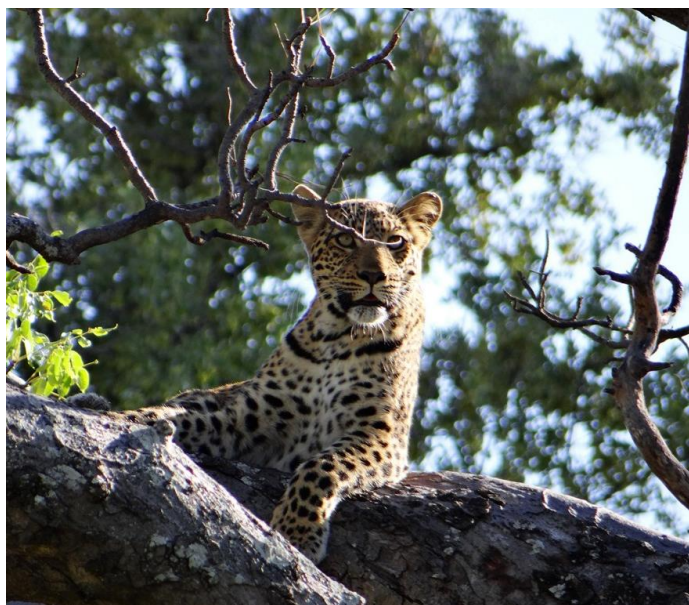
AREA-BASED REGULATIONS AND PROTECTED AREAS

Area-based regulations apply to a particular geographical space that you can point to or draw on a map. Law regulates access to protected areas, use of protected areas and their resources, and activities that threaten their conservation objectives. For example, a law might regulate hunting, possession of a firearm, or destruction of habitat in a protected area. In some cases law can prohibit entry into a protected area altogether. Different regulations may apply to different zones within a single protected site.

Area-based regulation is not limited to protected areas – it can also promote connectivity through conservation between and around protected areas, and conservation at the landscape level.

REGULATION OF ACTIVITIES

How activities are regulated depends on international obligations, conservation objectives and the protected area category of a specific site. In protected landscapes or seascapes, more activities may be authorized or allowed with a permit, including sustainable agriculture, fishing or harvesting of forest products.



SPATIAL PLANNING

Spatial planning or land use planning and zoning can be tools for area-based regulation both within and outside protected areas. Legislation can create systems of permits or concessions for activities such as mining, logging or tourism. Environmental impact assessment requirements are an important

tool in making decisions on whether to allow activities in a particular space.

Market-based measures, such as tax credits for sustainable private land use, or direct payments for ecosystem services can also be used for area-based conservation.

REGULATION FRAMEWORK

Area-based regulation may be provided for in national protected areas legislation, or land use legislation. It may also be based on forest law, wildlife conservation law or a framework biodiversity act. Marine and coastal areas, as well as wetlands may be subject to special regulations.

7 - SPECIES-BASED REGULATION

WHAT DOES "TAKING" A SPECIES MEAN?

Taking includes hunting, killing, catching, gathering, fishing, poisoning, harvesting, snaring, cutting, plucking or removing all or part of a member of a protected species. It may include harassing, disturbing or otherwise harming a species or its eggs. In some jurisdictions, actions that cause a protected plant or animal to die, such as use of pesticide, can also be considered a taking.

REGULATIONS RELATIVE TO TAKING

Regulations can:

- establish quotas for the number of specimen that can be removed,
- regulate the size and gender of the specimen,
- allow some taking under specific circumstances of strictly protected species,
- require a hunting or fishing license,
- limit hunting during certain seasons,
- allow traditional use by indigenous or local communities,
- authorize trophy hunting under controlled conditions and subject to strict quotas to generate revenue for conservation.

REGULATION OF SPECIES POSSESSION

Taking possession of a specimen or part of an endangered species can be a criminal offence. Laws can also regulate possession, processing, or transport of protected species. This type of regulation helps address taking along the trade chain. It facilitates enforcement, as it is usually easier to prove possession than to prove that someone killed a particular specimen.

Possession requires both physical possession – corpus – and intention to possess – animus. In short, you can't be convicted of possessing

something if you don't know you have it. But if you have something without knowing it is illegal to have it, there is a general principle in many jurisdictions that ignorance of the law is no excuse.

REGULATION RELATED TO TRADE

This type of regulation can cover domestic or international trade. In the case of international trade, legislation can create a system of permits or certificates for import or export of protected species. These do not need to be species that are native to the regulating country, but can apply to imported species.

PROTECTED SPECIES

The list of protected species may be regularly updated by a government agency. It may incorporate by reference an international list, such as the IUCN Red List or species listed under the Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species. Listing or delisting a species may be subject to a regulatory process that provides opportunities for public consultation. It is important for agents involved in enforcement and the judicial process to be up to date and have the capacity to correctly identify protected species.

8 - ACTIVITY OR THREAT-BASED REGULATION

Different mechanisms regulate activities:

Hunting. Hunting licenses may be required in specific areas, or when hunting specific species. However, regulations on hunting may not be limited to protected areas or endangered species. Many jurisdictions have general hunting regulations that set out processes for licensing and prohibit certain methods or equipment.

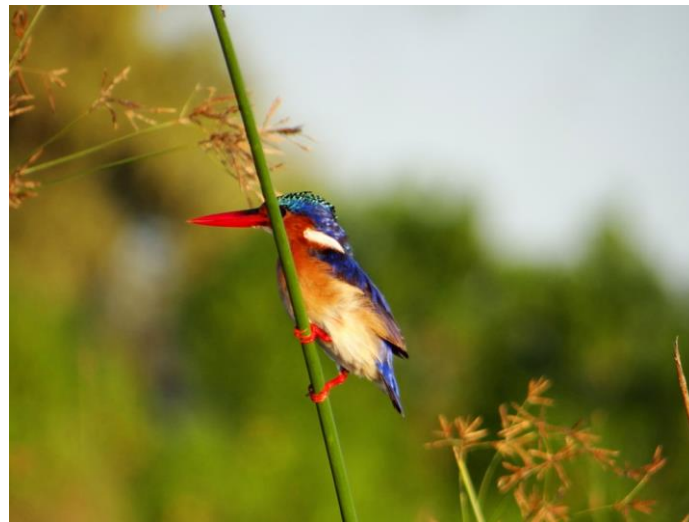
Activities that affect specific ecosystems. Dredging or filling wetlands, may be regulated generally, wherever that ecosystem is found, whether or not it is in a protected area. Or there may be general standards for activities such as mining or logging practices to reduce environmental impact.

REGULATIONS AGAINST POLLUTION

Regulation must determine what level of impact is acceptable. It must balance the desire for innovation and development with the need for sustainability. It must also be able to adapt to changing technology.

Quotas. The simplest standard is a quota, cap or load – a number that describes how much pollution can go into the air, water, ground or atmosphere, or how much of a resource can be taken out of the environment.

Best available technology or best available practices. This standard requires operators to use the best methods available to limit pollution, emissions or other environmental impact. Operators may not be required to immediately adopt any new technology if it is prohibitively expensive or otherwise unreasonable.



Criticism of this standard: it can reduce incentives for innovation, since any company that develops improvements to reduce impact will be creating a new legal requirement for itself and the rest of the industry. On the other hand, it can create a protection for companies that do innovate, since their competitors will be held to the same technological standard.

Coupling a cap or quota with a trading scheme:

- trading quotas: polluters that exceed their quota may be able to buy credits from others that emit less,
- policy of “no net loss” for wetlands, forests or biodiversity: operators may be able to offset activities that cause loss in one area by restoring or protecting a similar ecosystem in another.

Taxes. Carbon or pollution tax can be an alternative to direct regulation or tradeable permits. Taxes are one of the most efficient types of market-based measures for regulating activities.

Environmental impact assessment (EIA). Some activities always require an EIA, others may be

triggered by a specific threshold, such as where an activity is likely to have a significant adverse effect on biodiversity or the natural environment.

RISK ASSESSMENT

All activity or threat-based regulation has to deal with the question of how to evaluate risk. It can be hard to quantify the amount of harm that will be caused by an activity in advance, when deciding whether to allow it. Sometimes it is only possible to say that there is a certain chance of a certain level of harm. Regulation can provide methods to assess and manage risk, and establish thresholds for what levels of risk are acceptable. They also provide for what happens if the disaster or emergency actually happens: how to respond, and who bears the cost. This can give rise to legal liability.



9 - ENVIRONMENTAL AGREEMENTS

Global and regional agreements that address environmental issues are often called “Multilateral Environmental Agreements” or MEAs. Most MEAs use the name “Convention”. Some MEAs focus on a specific type of species or ecosystem (e.g. the Ramsar Convention). Others have a wider scope, like the Convention on Biological Diversity, which provides a broad framework for conservation.

MEA GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

Text of the Convention. At the core is the text of the Convention, which contains legally binding obligations. Sometimes the Convention Text includes Appendices or Annexes that are more specific and easier to modify than the main text.

Protocols. A Convention may have one or more protocols. These are additional agreements that are negotiated under the auspices of the main agreement, but may contain additional legally binding obligations. Parties to the Convention are

not obligated to join its Protocols, and often Protocols have a smaller number of Members than the parent Convention.

Governance structure:

- The Conference of the Parties (COP) is the highest governing structure and is held every few years. At the COP, Parties come together to make decisions about the interpretation and implementation of the Convention.
- The Meeting of the Parties is the highest level of governance of protocols.

Almost all Conventions have a Secretariat, responsible for managing and guiding the day to day implementation work of the Convention and its Protocols. The Secretariat cannot make legally binding decisions, but it can provide guidance and support to Parties in implementing the Convention.

10 - KEY MEAs

CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY (CBD)

The CBD is a framework convention – it creates a broad set of principles and goals for biodiversity conservation as well as structures for international cooperation. It sets out three key objectives:

- conservation of biological diversity,
- sustainable use of its components,
- fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources.

In 2010, the CBD COP adopted the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, including the Aichi Targets. The Aichi Targets are specific, measurable goals to be achieved by 2020, across a range of sectors.

THE RAMSAR CONVENTION

Adopted in the 1970s, it focuses on a specific habitat: wetlands. Ramsar includes general obligations for wise use of all wetlands within a country. It also establishes a list of wetlands of international importance, to which special management and conservation obligations apply.

WORLD HERITAGE

The World Heritage Convention includes sites of outstanding universal value, areas of exceptional natural beauty, outstanding geological formations, significant ecosystems and important natural habitats.

Beware: these international designations do not protect the site by themselves. Protection of these

sites needs to be implemented through national law, for example through designating a site as a protected area, to fulfil international obligations.

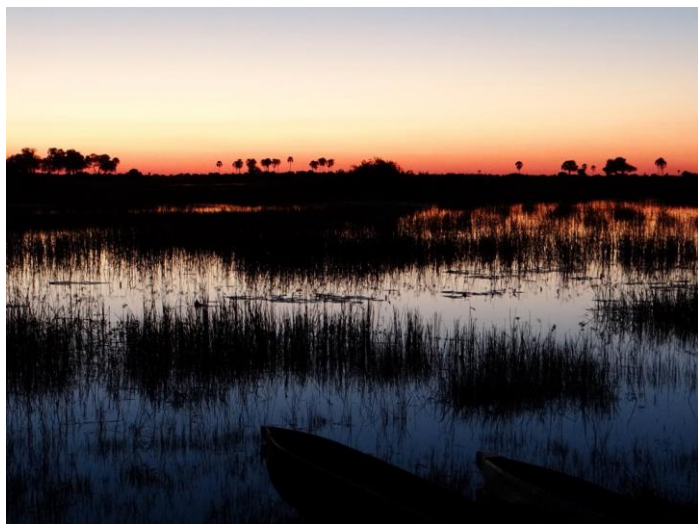
CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES (CITES)

CITES focuses on a different aspect of conservation, and addresses international trade in species. But remember, CITES only works if it is implemented in national law.

CITES lists species on three Appendices:

- Appendix I: international trade of listed species is prohibited except under specific conditions.
- Appendix II: listed species can only be traded with export permits.
- Appendix III: an export permit and a certificate of origin are required.

The Appendices are reviewed regularly by the COP, and species are added and moved. To stay in compliance, countries must make sure their national laws stay up to date.



THE CONVENTION ON THE CONSERVATION OF MIGRATORY SPECIES (CMS)

CMS creates a framework for agreements and Memoranda of Understanding among countries where a particular species is found, or range states. It is intended to support coordination in conservation of transboundary wildlife.

OTHER MEAs

Other global and regional levels MEAs can be listed here: the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea and the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change are particularly relevant. And there are important regional agreements such as the African Convention on Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, and regional seas conventions, such as the Barcelona Convention for the Protection of

Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean.

11 - PRINCIPLES AND RIGHTS

CONCEPT OF CUSTOMARY INTERNATIONAL LAW

A few key environmental principles have achieved the status of customary international law, meaning they are legally binding outside the context of a particular convention:

- territorial principle: States can mostly do what they want within their territory as long as it doesn't hurt other States or areas outside their territory – principle of the Stockholm Declaration of 1972,
- precautionary principle: you can't decide not to try to prevent serious environmental damage just because you're not sure - principle stated in the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development of 1992,
- principle of intergenerational equity: describes an obligation on present generations to act as custodians of the earth for future generations.

HUMAN RIGHTS

Human rights, like international principles, may be part of customary international law, though they can be stated in international agreements such. Many well established human rights are closely related to conservation of the environment like the protection of the right to life requires addressing environmental harms that create lethal threats.

Human rights are often invoked in cases involving indigenous peoples. Multiple international instruments recognize peoples' rights to self-determination and control over their natural wealth and resources. Development in their territory, and particularly removal of a people from their territory requires their free, prior informed consent.

This has also been connected to rights to property. The African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights has found that indigenous peoples have rights to ownership over their traditional land, and that States should take special measures to secure such ownership.

12 - COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT

COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT

Compliance and enforcement: making sure a law is effective, and its rules, processes and obligations are followed and upheld.

Compliance: means adherence to legal rules by the regulated entities.

Enforcement: measures to compel compliance. Compliance can be completely voluntary when the law seems reasonable and legitimate. But when this isn't enough, enforcement comes into play.



MODELS FOR COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT

Normative model. Compliance with the law as long as the law seems legitimate and fair and compliance is relatively easy. Under this model, compliance and enforcement measures should ensure that the system seems fair and just and help people comply.

Rational model. Assumes that people are rational, and will decide whether to comply or not by weighing the costs and benefits involved. If it is more expensive, more dangerous, and more difficult to break the law than to comply with it, fewer people will choose not to comply. There are two sides to this cost-benefit calculation:

- the costs of breaking the law should be higher than the benefits lawbreakers get,
- the benefits of compliance with the law should be higher than the costs of complying.

This gives us four basic approaches to improving compliance through the cost-benefit model:

1. lower the cost of compliance by making it easy and cheap to comply,
2. increase the benefits of compliance, through incentives such as subsidies, tax exemptions, information or technical support,
3. reduce the benefits of non-compliance by cutting down demand for unsustainably sourced products like ivory and rosewood,

4. increase the cost of non-compliance directly, through criminal prosecution or administrative and civil measures for enforcement

Enforcement can serve three basic functions:

1. punishment or retribution which can improve compliance under the normative model, by making the system seem just, but excessive or disproportionate punishment can undermine this function, and make law seem less legitimate,
2. direct prevention, by making sure that the target of enforcement cannot violate the law again,
3. deterrence. Punishing violators sends a message to other violators that if they break the law, the consequences will outweigh the potential benefit. To be an effective deterrent, enforcement must be consistent, and the penalties must be sufficiently high to change the cost-benefit calculation.

COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT AT AN INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

The international order depends on the principle of *pacta sunt servanda* under which international treaties must be honoured and States must comply with them. If States do not comply, international agreements can provide a limited range of enforcement mechanisms (e.g. penalties, trade sanctions). Many international treaties include dispute resolution mechanisms, such as provisions for arbitration, mediation or referral of disputes to the International Court of Justice.



INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

The International Court of Justice is the judicial organ of the United Nations. The Court's role is to settle, in accordance with international law, legal disputes submitted to it by States and to give advisory opinions on legal questions referred to it by the UN and its specialized agencies. According

to the Article 94 (1) of the UN Charter, all judgments of the ICJ are binding. Nevertheless, the ICJ has some flaws:

- only 73 States have accepted the jurisdiction of the Court,
- the ICJ has no power to enforce its resolutions by itself, but this is held by the UN Security Council, whose Permanent Members have the right to veto any decision or recommendation of the Court in which they are allegedly responsible,
- a case can only be heard by the ICJ if the countries have given their consent for the Court to hear it.

More on

<http://papaco.org/mooc-on-law-enforcement/>



PANORAMA
SOLUTIONS FOR A HEALTHY PLANET

CHILDREN IN THE WILDERNESS : CONSERVATION THROUGH LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT

<https://panorama.solutions/en/solution/children-wilderness-conservation-through-leadership-development>

As part of Wilderness Safaris, 'Children in the Wilderness' is an environmental and life skills educational programme for children, focusing on the next generation of decision-makers. It is implemented in Botswana, Malawi, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

The programme aims to inspire children to care for their natural heritage and to become custodians of these areas in the future. CITW operates Eco-Clubs in communities living in and around protected areas, as well as annual camps, Eco-Mentor training, and scholarship programmes.



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More info on PANORAMA

<http://panorama.solutions/en/portal/protected-areas>

JOB OFFERS

WCS is offering 2 positions on Law enforcement in Mozambique (Analyst and Information Manager)

Maputo - Application deadline: June 30

The Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) is a US non-profit, tax-exempt, private organization established in 1895 that saves wildlife and wild places by understanding critical issues, crafting science-based solutions, and taking conservation actions that benefit nature and humanity. With more than a century of experience, long-term commitments in dozens of landscapes, presence in more than 60 nations, and experience helping to establish over 150 protected areas across the globe, WCS has amassed the biological knowledge, cultural understanding and partnerships to ensure that vibrant, wild places and wildlife thrive alongside local communities. Working with local communities and organizations, that knowledge is applied to address species, habitat and ecosystem management issues critical to improving the quality of life of poor rural people whose livelihoods depend on the direct utilization of natural resources.

WCS established a country program in Mozambique in 2012 with two primary objectives to increase the protection of Niassa National Reserve, a vast landscape in the north of the country, and improve the conservation status of its elephants through co-management of the Reserve; and strengthen national-level protected area management by helping to improve policies and reinforcing the government's ability to implement wildlife crime legislation through strategic engagement with government agencies in Maputo. WCS Mozambique is now seeking a dynamic,

experienced individual with background in the analysis of law enforcement information related to wildlife crimes.

1 - Job Summary for Law enforcement analyst:

This position is to collate and analyse information from all sources pertaining to wildlife crime prosecution. The Law Enforcement Analyst is critical to providing the analytical products and distribution of information to support the effective implementation of wildlife laws in Mozambique, and prosecution of wildlife crime.

Major Responsibilities:

- To grade, collate and manage information from a variety of sources. This includes the processing and grading of information, maintaining a current, secure, and searchable database, and managing any archival information to insure its security.
- To support the Director to complete any tasks required.
- To liaise with all collaborating government bodies.
- To support relevant agencies in the Government of Mozambique to strengthen their capacity for wildlife crime prosecution.
- Foster and maintain internal dialogue within WCS with key internal stakeholders.
- Identify opportunities for collaboration and coordination with partners, and identify mechanisms for sharing information.
- Contribute to the WCS Counter Wildlife Trafficking strategy

Implementation modalities:

- All work, and communication with partners, in countries where WCS has country programs needs to be cleared by and linked to the country program through the Country Program Director.
- Communication within WCS and with partners both within and outside of Mozambique needs to be constant and ongoing.
- Protocols for managing communications need to be developed, agreed upon with relevant partners, and implemented.

2 - Job Summary for Law enforcement information manager:

This position is to collect and manage information from all sources available to improve the successful pursuit and prosecution of wildlife crimes.

The Information Manager plays a key role in the gathering and managing of products and information needed to support the effective implementation of wildlife laws

in Mozambique, and the successful prosecution of wildlife crime.

Major Responsibilities:

- To establish systems to gather and manage information from a range of sources. Working in collaboration with the Information Analyst and the Director, the Information Manager will manage the personnel supporting Mozambique's Wildlife Crime work.
- To improve the handling and management of information gathered related to wildlife crimes. This includes conducting meetings, complying with all communication operating procedures, maintaining good "rapport" and secure relationships with partners, and producing timely and comprehensive reports.
- To support the Director as needed to complete any tasks required.
- To liaise as needed with all collaborating government bodies.
- To support relevant agencies in the Government of Mozambique to strengthen their capacity for wildlife crime prosecution.
- Identify opportunities for collaboration and coordination with partners, both within Mozambique and in other countries, and identify appropriate mechanisms for sharing information.
- Contribute to the WCS Counter Wildlife Trafficking strategy.

Implementation modalities:

- All work, and communication with partners, in countries where WCS has country programs needs to be cleared by and linked to the country program through the Country Program Director.
- Communication within WCS and with partners needs to be constant and ongoing.
- Protocols for managing communications need to be developed, agreed upon with relevant partners, and implemented.

Interested candidates, who meet the above qualifications should apply by emailing an application letter and CV together with salary requirements and the names and contact information of three references to: africaapplications@wcs.org by June 30, 2018 deadline. Please include "Law Enforcement Analyst" or "Information Manager" in the subject line of your email.

In addition, please note that all candidates must also apply online via the WCS career portal at: <http://www.wcs.org/about-us/careers>

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