



The Essence of Wildlife Crimes and Associated Effects on Wild Animals' Protection in Tanzania – Legal Perspective

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ABSTRACT

Conservation challenges have surfaced in Tanzania for decades. Several researches have revealed the causes, each research taking own perspective. This article discusses conservation challenges in legal perspective. The article reveals the manner crimes against wildlife initiate human induced wildlife conflicts, but humans have legal ambits to justify their actions. The article uncovers several acts the law permits whilst the same are triggering misery over wildlife. The article discovers environmental crimes posed by humans' development demands. Yet, humans refuse to acknowledge the situation and camouflage in attributing their ill actions to wildlife by twisting the situation as "human-wildlife conflicts". The article recommends that, it is technically improper to capacitating wildlife to commit crimes. Particularly, wildlife are the victims of unjust and pre-meditated human actions. In this review, content and thematic analysis used to interpret an in-depth aspects of wildlife law(s). It is concluded that, whilst the law recognizes wildlife in two facets; wild animals and their habitats, and requires the protection of both, there are human-wildlife common interests which the law has not been able to safeguard *inter se* and thus trigger crimes against wildlife. There is need for suitable laws in the wildlife sector to safeguard wildlife.

Key words: Law – wildlife – humans - competing demands – conflicts - human induced wildlife conflicts.

INTRODUCTION

The law in Tanzania defines wildlife to include flora and fauna. This means that, according to the law, wildlife entails wild-indigenous animals and plants, their constituent habitats and ecosystem found on land and water. Considerately, the law, in defining "wildlife," has accommodated both, the wildlife and their natural habitats (Wildlife Conservation Act 2022). Wildlife, in its broad sense therefore embeds both the wildlife as creatures themselves and their environment. Wild animals and their habitats therefore are both properly wildlife. However, this article will focus on wild animals and their habitats. Therefore, much as clarity is maximized, whenever the term "wildlife" appears, one has to contextualize to ascertain whether it has been referred to mean, either "wild animals" and / their habitats. Habitats, for purposes of this article means natural homes for wild animals.

This review is directed on the legal regime on wildlife conservation in Tanzania. It is prompted by endless experienced conflicts in wildlife resource management. The face of the conflicts is tainted with actual human deeds which appear to be "crimes" against wildlife. In actual sense, the world has twisted the truth on crimes against wildlife into wildlife crime and human-wildlife conflict (Anuradha *et al.* 2019). Much as it is noted that conflicts between wildlife and people are simply crimes against wildlife prompted by humans all over the world and the causes are already obvious, one can still question: why is it difficult to end the



conflicts? (Bruskotter *et al.* 2015). Human actions (crimes *per se*) are already pointed to be a destruction on wildlife and the ecosystem to trigger the unlikelihood on conservation success (Bowen 2012). In the end of it all, wild animals are the recipients of harsh consequences and their lives are at risk.

Unfortunately, it is humans who is legally entrusted with the core of conservation roles (Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania 1977). The questions therefore arise: will wildlife be protected by the adverse who needs them for consumption? why are crimes against wildlife and their associated human induced wildlife conflicts an agenda in the world today despite their certainty? Can the universe witness the end of crimes against wildlife and ancillary human induced wildlife conflicts in the future? Is it proper to maintain the use of the term “wildlife crimes” even after uncovering that it only humans capable of committing crimes and harming wildlife?

This article intends to shed lights on the legal perspectives and the answers to the raised questions will be gathered in this article. Moreover, the great concerns of this article are to uncover the fact that, “human-wildlife conflicts” is the term used to paint “crimes” committed against wildlife and to excuse humans from being solely pointed as champions for nature depletion.

Moreover, the article uncovers the crimes which humans commit against wildlife to alarm the conflicts between the two. It reveals certain crimes against wildlife and the manner the said crimes prompt reactions by wild animals against humans. It is unfortunate that humans have imported the word “human-wildlife conflict” to colour out ill-fated deeds of humans against wildlife. Humans unfairly mirror out collaborative consequences between wildlife and humans and avoid the truth of their involvement. Further, the article uncovers legal barriers towards the enforcement of wildlife laws and the facts toward unlikelihood to the end of crimes against wildlife and associated human

induced wildlife conflicts if proper legal application is negated. The article will also answer the herein above raised questions in legal perspectives.

Grips towards understanding crimes against wildlife

The law criminalizes all wrongs against wildlife (URT 2022a, URT 2022b). The law(s) enumerates all acts and / omissions to be against wildlife welfare. Therefore, all acts with ill effects according to the law are referred to as crimes. Certainly, crimes against wildlife are among the leading conservation challenges. These crimes ignite adverse reaction by wild animals and hence human induced wildlife conflicts. The prime challenge is the manner to address them. On one side of this challenge; the conservators’ efforts which are not backed up with legal basis are challenged by political disinclination and on the other side of the challenge, the law itself has not been able to fully address the challenges in lieu of harmonizing the needs of both the wild animals and humans. The hereunder sections of this article presents obvious legal challenges which make conservation efforts fruitless. The article reveals the manner each challenge emerges *vide* human lingering needs.

i. Crimes Against Wildlife and The Perceptions on Human Induced Wildlife Conflicts

Defining the term “crime” may result into the author taking the readers astray over time. This is because, time has become one of the factors which may result into change of definitions of “everything.” However, for purposes of this article, in the era of today, the definition of the term crime will be attempted. A crime, therefore, can be defined as any *act* or *omission* resulting from human conduct which is considered *in itself* or *in its outcome* to be harmful and which the State wishes to prevent, which renders the person responsible liable to some kind of punishment as a result of proceedings which are usually initiated on behalf of the State



and which are designed to ascertain the nature, the extent and the legal consequence of that person's responsibility

(Martin *et al.* 2006).

It is worth noting that, for a crime to be ascertained, in other words, for a competent authority to rule out that the crime has been committed, two elements need be established. These elements are *mens rea* (the condition of the mind) and *actus reus* (the actual act). A need to test the state of the mind is to establish that, there was indeed the intention to commit the unlawful act and that (*actus reus*) the unlawful act, was indeed committed (Curzon 2009).

However, there are circumstances where "omissions" are categorically the *actus reus* in the crimes involving wildlife in Tanzania. An omission means failure to act in which the failure itself attract legal consequences. In the context of criminal law knowledge, an omission will constitute an *actus reus* and give rise to liability only when the law imposes a duty to act and the offender is in breach of that duty (Jacobsen *et al.* 2006). This is true in the wildlife legal regime in Tanzania where wrongs against wildlife include failure to act in the directives of the law.

A very close observation on the meaning of crime would conclude that; for crime to be committed, there has to be observed several matters *to wit*: considering an intention to commit a crime, preparation for its commission, the attempt to commit it and finally the crime itself detected. It is humans' actions, which are crimes in their constitutes and which humans themselves decline acknowledging as such and so craft their actions into "human wildlife conflicts" to mean both humans and wildlife are equally culprits of environmental crimes. (Dickman 2010).

Now therefore, is it proper to maintain the use of the phrase "wildlife crime" to refer to crimes against wildlife? OR, is it proper to maintain the use of the phrase "human wildlife conflicts" when it is *prima facie*

humans who spark intolerable environment for wildlife? Clearly, wildlife is incapable of being positively tested under these crime tests circumstances. This constitutes one solid observation that, wildlife cannot commit crimes, it is only humans who are cognate enough to commit crimes and so the phrase "wildlife crimes" connoting the facts that wild animals are able to be involved in the commission of the crimes are maintained unfairly. Similarly, the phrase "human wildlife conflicts" does not hold water because there are no proven participatory features between humans and wildlife for a crime scene to come into existence.

ii. Crimes Against Wildlife: Is it the same as Wildlife Crime?

There are neither legal definitions of "wildlife crime" nor "crimes against wildlife." The two phrases are customarily given meanings. However, the need to arrive at proper meanings should not be ignored. As it is noted above, for a crime to be committed, there are tests to that effect. Observing further in the details of the said tests, it is obvious that wildlife is incapable of committing crimes. This can further be proved by the mere presence of the law. It is a settled understanding of the law that, *nullum crimen sine lege*, (no crime except in accordance with the law). This means that, where there is no law in place in respect of certain matter, there can never be crimes in respect of the same matter (Curzon 2000). Further, a deep understanding on the reasons law is made indicates that, it is only humans whom the laws are made to regulate. Some of the reasons are: to regulate the behaviour of the persons, to provide justice to the members of the society, to protect fundamental rights and freedoms of people and to maintain peace and security in the country, to mention but a few (Saleemi 2012).

The analysis above indicates that, laws are made against the people and never against wildlife. Therefore, creatures capable of committing crimes are only humans. The laws therefore, in the context of wildlife



resources are made for wildlife. It is important to note: *laws are made for wildlife protection and against the people*. In the light of the fore fronted reasons above, it is evidently improper to refer crimes committed against wildlife as “wildlife crimes.” Properly observed, crimes against wildlife can be explained to mean all what humans do or refrain from doing, the total of which resulting in conditions where wildlife suffer, get damaged, die and eventually go extinct (Jacobsen *et al.* 2006, Kissui 2008). Analytically therefore, the phrases “crimes against wildlife” and “wildlife crimes” are distinct. The first to mean wildlife are bullied and the later to mean wildlife are bullying. This article argues that the later does not hold water.

iii. Wildlife Protection: Is the Law Necessary?

Tanzania is crying over difficult coexistence between people and wildlife (MNRT 2020). Wildlife protection and coexistence between wildlife and people in Tanzania had not been a new phenomenon. Literature reveals that, since pre-colonial era, indigenous people, whilst practicing their traditions, customs and taboos, wildlife was part of their livelihood. They protected wildlife customarily and thus harmonious co-existence of human-wildlife relationship was not a threat to ecology (Majamba 1994). Since post-colonial era, protection of natural resources has been imperative and a matter of law (URT 2019d). The duty so to do is attributed to every citizen in the country whilst the duty to enact appropriate laws to achieve the same is vested with the parliament (URT 1977). It is therefore expected that efficient and adequate legal regime is in place to protect wildlife deservingly. However, several researchers; whose observation I agree, have complained against weak legal regime in Tanzania which has failed to protect wildlife (Kideghesho 2016, Wamkoya 2016). Unfortunately, today, as many authors have reported, human induced wildlife conflicts are globally alarming and thus countries in Africa and in

the whole world are resorting to the legal regime to protect wildlife (Graham *et al.* 2010, Kanga *et al.* 2012, Kaswamila *et al.* 2007).

It is believed that the legal regime, (law) is necessary to keep peace and order in the societies. Naturally, the societies where human individuals’ freedom is valued, the presence of laws warrants order and stability to conform to societies’ expectations (Dunham *et al.* 2010). Not only laws allow people to understand what is expected of them in their personal capacities but also set forth rules to restrain the government from infringing individual’s rights. Similarly, wildlife laws are expected to establish frameworks guiding ecological competing demands; as such, sufficient and adequate laws are inevitably needed to balance the defensible demands between human individuals, public interests and the interests for wildlife protection (Leslie *et al.* 2019). Although both humans and wild animals depend on the environment in almost equal leaps, nevertheless; it is only humans who would change their environment both positively and negatively (Morlin 2020). Thus, humans press for a more monitoring need than wild animals.

As it is properly suggested, preventing cruelty against wildlife should not be a matter of debates. In the wake of the inhumane acts committed against wildlife, there is a need to strengthen legislations as one of the means to endeavour protection and safeguards to wildlife. We shouldn’t ignore the philosophical wisdom that humans are inherently selfish (Madden 2008). They only do the right things because they fear being punished if they get caught and therefore, they must conform to “social contracts” with the governments to prevent their selfish and violent tendencies from taking over (Lakshmi 2018). By social contracts, the philosophical remark meant “laws”, which this paper vies that, these laws must be efficient and adequate enough to control humans’ negative actions against the survival wildlife. It is in this purview



therefore that the future generations would be able to enjoy the “mother nature” whilst recognizing the unshaken importance of wildlife.

iv. The Theory on The Causes of Crimes Against Wildlife Vied on Human-Wildlife Common Interests

Figure 1 is a theoretical view on the complicated nature of human induced wildlife conflicts and theoretical roadmap on how to carry out the intervention. The figure shows that; firstly, both humans and wildlife live in the same universe. Meaning that, both lives are meant to exist on common plane.

Secondly, both humans and wildlife have possessions in common which are lives, property and bare land. Having lives on common ground, their lives need to sustain depending on common things as well: food, water and shelter. Thirdly, both humans and wild animals have property. It is the presence of property on the party of both humans and wild animals which are the source of endless struggles. It is unfortunate that wild animals’ property is at the disposal of humans via both, legal and illegal accomplishments. This explains it all that, for the harmony to surface, the law has to capture the interests of sustenance of both humans and wildlife.

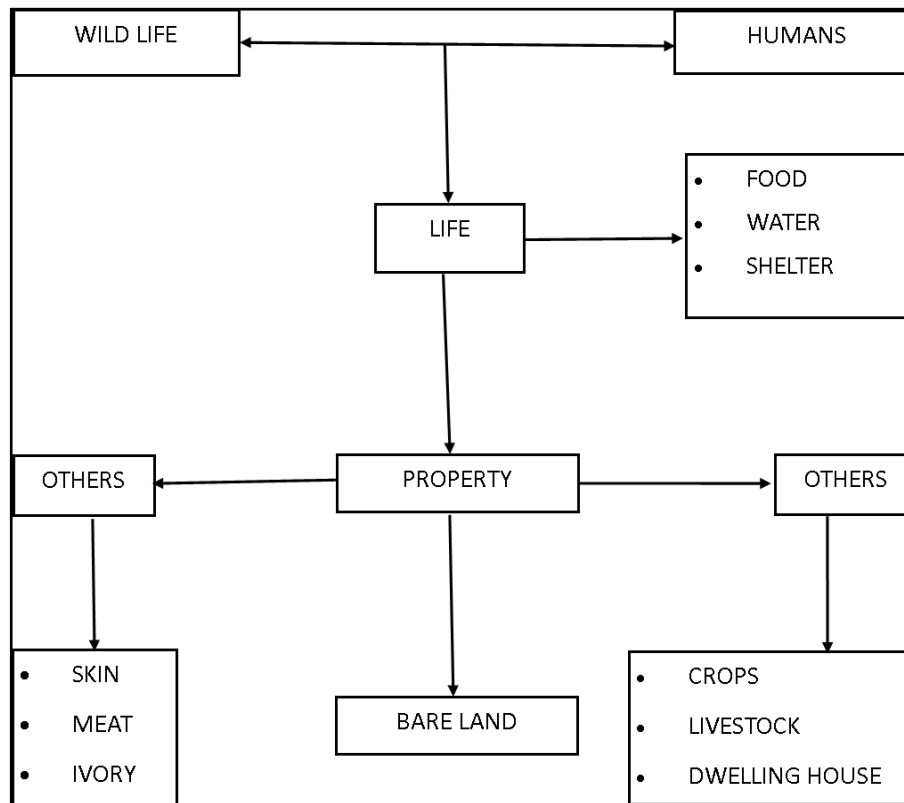


Figure 1. The relationship between human and wildlife, common interests and causes of conflicts. Source: (Martin et al. 2006).

Details are to the effect further that, humans’ necessities which trigger for land clearance and encroachment to wild animals’ habitats results into both, loss of habitat for wild animals, consequently forcing wild animals into close quarters with humans (Leslie 2019). Moreover, wild animals having suffered from habitat loss, decrease in natural prey due to both legal and illegal hunting, having suffered loss of foliage

coupled with habitat destruction, they adopt eating other food sources, which are actually crops and livestock for an easy meal. Wild animals’ struggle for search of food in the humans’ homesteads tallies with property destruction and loss of livelihoods. In such a situation, both wild animals and human results in the battle for search of somethings of value: Humans searching for safety and protection of life and property while wild



animals in search of safety and food. It is in this extreme end, humans and wild animals die in confrontations (Martin *et al.* 2006).

Unfortunately, whilst the law faces implementation challenges on the protection of wild animals outside the protected areas, humans continue enjoying the rights of being aggressive on wild animals by killing and / attacking wild animals and endangering their habitats (Treves *et al.* 2006). For example, this is achieved in the purview of the law itself in the name of “self-defense and in defense of property.” Unfortunately, in Tanzania, humans have legal leeway to consume both wild animals and their habitats (URT 2022a, URT 2022b). Now therefore, if the war between wildlife and humans is for “life and death” and the champions of the wars are humans, the ultimate goal of the law must be enabling the co-existence of both humans and wildlife, failure of which conservation of wild animals will be a constant challenge (Chomba *et al.* 2012). It is until the law captures the protection of both humans and wildlife at an equivalent footing for the nature to persist.

v. Human – Wildlife Conflicts Viz a Viz Human Induced Wildlife Conflicts

Several studies have revealed that, conflicts between wildlife and people are due to over-exploitations by humans. Such over-exploitation result into vanishing of the wildlife resources through humans’ various actions in search of their needs (Shemweta *et al.* 2000: Kideghesho, 2016: Rija, 2021). Despite the presence of the said conflicts, both humans and wildlife remain important, each in own setting. Whereas the nation earns revenue from wildlife centered businesses, there are a number of matter of rights that humans have to forbear as a cost to conservation. For instance, humans condemn wildlife conservation as a medium of their deprivation of rights to traditional and legitimate rights, property damage and risk to human lives through attack by dangerous wild animals (Austin 2022).

In one hand, the humans argue that they have so much to forbear in lieu of enabling conservation while the *de-facto* benefits do not match their forbearance (Skyer 2014). Centering on humans’ arguments, conservation of wild animals’ demand involvement of people. Yet, the incentives availed for the involvement is too little to mitigate the risks intricated (Chang’a *et al.* 2016, Gillingham *et al.* 2003). In Tanzania for example, the amount of compensation the people recompense on an injured / killed animal is far huge (Wildlife Conservation (URT 2012) comparing to the amount of compensation the government extends to the people whose life and property are destroyed by wild animals (Wildlife Conservation (URT 2011).

Moreover, even the payment of rewards to the people who voluntary engage in conservation by providing information to enable the restraints of illegal deeds on wild animals is too bureaucratic to encourage the people (URT 2020). This antagonistic attitude among the actors in conservation triggers “conflicts.” It is also important to consider that wildlife does not live for their own sake. They underscore the importance of complex ecological interactions as they provide food, shelter and water in support of humans and ecology (Stander 2019). Nevertheless, the victor of “human induced wildlife conflicts are humans due to their cognitive abilities. Wild animals, in the other hand are suffering, for being unable to speak for themselves and unable to raise voices when humans are being unjust and when humans’ acts and / omissions put them in jeopardy (Nyhus 2016). These are some of the reasons this article proposes the use of the term “human induced wildlife conflicts” instead of “human-wildlife conflicts” because of the championship the humans cheer in the trigger of the conflicts.

vi. Wildlife as Basic Needs to Humans

Humans have inherently basic needs, simply because they are “human beings.”



Categorically, these include food, shelter and clothes. Apart from the aforementioned human basic needs, humans' lives are demanding other needs; equating the same as basic needs in the meaning of *fundamental interests*. Today, both basic and fundamental human interests are human basic needs altogether for livelihood. (Fabian 2011) Clearly, human actions toward achieving livelihoods are harsh on the existence of wildlife. The totality of humans' demands for livelihoods ember on wildlife's existence, habitat destruction and threaten the biodiversity. Activities such as physical developments, cultivation, grazing, search for fuel, burning, the use of pesticides in agriculture, bush-firing for various purposes to mention but a few are part and parcel of humans' livelihoods (Vasagar, 2007).

Moreover, humans are demanding "over and above" their needs from wildlife in the meaning of tourism business activities. For instance, investment activities permissible to be inflicted in the vicinity of wildlife surpasses conservation desires (TANAPA 2019). These mixed desires of humans on both exploitation and conservation of wildlife results into over-exploitation of the same taking precedence. This situation has prompted the question: Will wildlife be protected by the adverse who needs them for consumption? Confidently, it is unlikely. The totality of human activities impacts negatively on the lives of wild animals. Human's livelihood demands are a destruction on wild animals lives *per se* and their habitats. Discerning on the sustainable existence of both wildlife and human beings, one may conclude that the dissonance discourse between humans and wildlife is not expected to get to an end. This is because both wild animals and humans have common interests on earth (Otiang'a-Owit *et al.* 2011, Redpath *et al.* 2013, Scheijen *et al.* 2019).

Rhetoric of the Law on Crimes Against Wildlife and Ancillary Consequences on Wild Animals

i) Bruits Perceived Upon Availability of Defenses to Crimes Against Wildlife

Regards are to the effects that offences created by wildlife conservation legal regime are both criminal and economic offences (URT 2019a). Despite the serious perceptions on such offences, there are available avenues within the same laws in which an offender can still earn defenses and freedom. Usually, a person charged with criminal offences may have defenses generally or specifically. This article is of the analytical views that, the mere fact that the law provides for an offence and the manner an offender can circumvent it to go unpunished, it is evident that the law is toothless and incapable of optimizing the intentions for which it was enacted. This necessitated questioning oneself: Can the universe witness the end of crimes against wildlife and of human-induced wildlife conflicts in the future? In scrutinizing the answers, the article has analyzed only some specific crimes and defenses availed to an offender of crimes against wildlife and the manner the availability of such defenses is likely to surge chances of jeopardy to wildlife.

This section therefore discusses some of the defenses under wildlife conservation legal regime. The analysis is to the effect that, the availability of the said defenses under the same law which is criminalizing the acts and/omission is likely to pave the way towards interminable crimes against wildlife and sustained human induced wildlife conflicts. The hereinunder analysis of some few available offences and defenses are to the effects that, wildlife is not yet fully protected by Tanzanian wildlife legal system and the perpetual commission of crimes against wildlife may be probable.

ii) Injuring And / Killing of An Animal

Killing literally means an act of depriving lives. Under wildlife legal regime, killing of



an animal is a crime. However, an offender may still have a positive and successful defense if he successfully raises doubts to the effect that, the killing was necessary in order to defend human lives and / property (URT 2019c, URT 2022b). Although the law directs further that, to succeed under that category of the defense, the perpetrator ought to have legally acquired lawful entry to the national park. The perpetrator is also gifted with the “benefit of doubt” that he ought to have not been carrying the weapon with intent to hunt, kill, wound or capture an animal. Inequitably, much as the law permits lawful entry into the national parks, the law does not provide for the manner in which checks is availed to ensure that the killing is not pre-meditated out of “other permissible” activities for which lawful entry may be acquired. These free crimes avenues continue to make wild animals the subjects of deaths by humans.

iii) Illegal Prospecting / Mining in The Game Reserves

Prospecting means searching for mineral deposits, especially by drilling and excavation and mining refers to the process of extracting useful materials from the earth so as to obtain minerals (Sally *et al.* 2010). Both prospecting and mining are prohibited by wildlife conservation legal regime (Wildlife Conservation Act 2022). This provision has several obstacles which attracts consequences on the lives of wildlife: firstly, the authority (the government) which, on one hand prohibits the activities in the protected areas, on the other hand, the same authority permits. Irrespective of any conditions in favour of the permission, it is unlikely to enforce the law which permits both illegal and legal ventures in the same stadium. Although the mining activities are regulated by other pieces of legislation (URT 2019b), nonetheless, the wildlife conservation legal regime does not provide for merger with other pieces of legislation for purposes of regulating the mining activities within the protected areas. This challenge, does not only stock confusion to actors but

also signals wildlife resource perishing especially when the coordination of each particular resource is not clear and when the overlap appears. Moreover, the fact that the law itself indicates the preference of one resource over the other, this alone, calls for the abuse of the down-graded resource. In the context of “mining” within the protected areas, it is obvious that that wildlife resources’ existence is the afterthought over minerals. The fact that humans are led to act in disregards of wildlife, itself adds strengths on humans’ leeway to abuse of wildlife.

iv) Possession of a Trophy Without Certificate of Registration

A trophy refers to an animal; dead or alive, any horn, ivory, tooth, born, claw, hoof, skin, hair, feather, eggs; and all other portions of animals, to include manufactured parts of the same. Legally, possessing any trophy without a certificate of registration as a trophy dealer is an offence. Surprisingly, the law recommends an acquittal of the perpetrator if he is able to show the court that he has actually acquired the required certificate within the time the proceedings are being carried out in court. Again, the perpetrator has an avenue to successful be acquitted if he is able to convince the court that, he was actually within the legally permissible grace period of ninety days where the required permits/licenses/certificates would be acquired but for the apprehension of the investigation (Wildlife Conservation Act 2022). Look into the strengths of the law – who would fail to accomplish either of the two defenses? This an ease getting out of the crimes committed perpetuates the crimes against wild animals. Wild animals are easily exposed at the risks of deaths; deaths to enrich humans and for that, wild animals’ lives continue to be in danger.

v) Setting Fires

Setting fires literally means deliberately causing something to burn. In the context of wildlife laws, burning any vegetation of any



kind outside the ancillary curtilage is a crime. However, this same law provides for a positive defense against this crime. For instance, the perpetrator of this crime can successfully raise the defense of “counter firing.” The law declines to hold a person liable under the offence of “setting fires” if such a person raises the “doubt” that the firing was necessary as counter firing in order to rescue other lives, persons and property from damage and/losses (URT 2022a). The hopeless part of this law is that, the act constituting the crime is both illegal and legal. It is availed the meaning in own context. Whereas the perpetrator is at liberty to make a positive defense and go unpunished, the burnt areas of the vegetation, which are basically the wild animals’ habitats is destroyed and the lives of wild animals equally endangered. Clearly these are humans’ terror actions upon the lives of wild animals.

CONCLUSIONS

The article brevriary concludes with the answers as to why crimes against wildlife and associated human induced wildlife conflicts is an endless agenda in Tanzania and in the world despite their certainty.

a) The fact that the legal regime provides for both, the crimes and associated defenses, it is equivalent to letting the public know that, the crimes against wildlife can be committed without sanctions. *What is to be expected from that?* In such a legal regime, the crimes will get stern at the expenses of toothless legal regime.

b) The legal regime in Tanzania has not been able to fully address crimes against wildlife and associates human induced wildlife conflicts. In the event that the nature of the conflicts is obvious, there are no difficulties in designing the management methods suitable to end the problems. Failure to do that is equivalent to nesting endless struggles between humans and wildlife; the results of which conservation roles will never be a success. Failure to

maximize conservation desires triggers the vanishing of wildlife resources.

c) The affected stakeholders are to be “properly” engaged, involved and represented during the law-making processes in order to achieve positive results on wildlife resource management. Proper engagement means depicting the right audience in respect of certain categorical matter for legislation. Proper audience are able to express the existing concerns which out to be taken on board during legislating. It is evident that humans are stronger drivers of crimes against wildlife and associated human induced wildlife conflicts. Therefore, neglect of their concerns, wishes and demands during the law-making procedures is a leeway to unlikely accomplishment of conservation of wildlife resources.

d) Management of wildlife resources is no longer the roles entrusted exclusively to scientists. It is already a multi-sectoral matter with cross-cutting issues which must be handled multi-sectoral. Moreover, it is time the legislation needs to capture the diversification and advocate for the departure from “*imported laws*” which was inherited from the colonial regime. It is important to legislate contextually, covering specific geographical locations’ needs for conservation of wildlife. This is because the world has few common concerns of wildlife conservation struggles and hence a lot more concerns are exclusively geographical.

e) Lastly, it is time for the scientists, scholars and researchers depart from infeasible theories of ancient fellows who argue from different world(s) on wildlife resource management. Measures and solutions to take care of our own wildlife resources need to work from our own grounds. Therefore, theories proposed and tested from another world may not suit our own concerns for wildlife resource management. With the help of evidence-based problems emanating from our own societies, it is proper to develop and test our own theories in favour of wildlife resource



management, as such we can assist our nation and conserve wildlife sustainably.

RECOMMENDATIONS

a) In order to enable conservators' roles in wildlife management, focus need be placed on harmonizing the existence of wildlife whilst recognizing the rights of the people. As it is discussed above, both wildlife and people are in conflicts for search of common needs: land, food and water. Crimes and conflict alleviation therefore should a two-fold task: enabling coexistence and demarcating the manner resources sharing can be achieved at some levels of interaction. This may be achieved by striking a balance between conservation priorities and the needs of people, where none of the two is sidelined.

b) Considering the current human population growth rate, the increasing and competing demands for wildlife resources and the growing pressure for access to land; it may be mapped out that crimes and human induced wildlife conflicts eradication is unlikely. However, it can properly be dealt with successfully by dealing with conservation issues distinctively. This means that, solutions suitable in one problematic area may not necessarily be perfect in another area. Conflict resolutions mechanisms therefore need not be uniform. It can also be customized. It is time to look into legal diversification and decentralization approaches towards maximizing wildlife resource mobilization and management.

c) It is time to have in place a well-designed human induced wildlife conflict management plans with the customized approaches rather than a copy-paste regime. The most workable approach in addressing human induced wildlife conflicts is to integrate all potential stakeholders. Crimes against wildlife and associated human induced wildlife conflicts are life threatening and require the involvements of all ministries which ought to be responsible for each and every consequence of the surge. In the

context of Tanzania, the team of the following ministries is inevitable towards a successful conflict management plan: Natural Resource and Tourism, Agriculture, Water, Minerals, Lands Housing and Human Settlement, Investment Industry and Trade, Health, Works and Transport, Energy to mention a few. As a matter of wildlife legal regime each ministry mentioned above has a role to play in wildlife resources' conflict management, the neglect of which, wildlife resources will be extinct.

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