THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

POLICY AND MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR TOURIST HUNTING

SERA YA MPANGO WA USIMAMIAJI KWA AJILI YA UWINDAJI WA KITALII

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POLICY FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF TOURIST HUNTING

Tanzania has a reputation for excellent trophy hunting, and for record trophies. Trophy hunting allows the off-take of mature males from wildlife populations managed through the setting of quotas that are kept low to maintain high trophy quality. Trophy hunting by tourists has been recognised as a sustainable and an economically viable form of land-use. Thus tourist hunting is an activity that is consistent with Tanzania’s policy of wildlife conservation and utilisation, which aims to promote sustainable use of wildlife and to maximise economic returns from low-volume but highly priced markets. Accordingly, Tanzania aims to enhance its tourist hunting industry as a form of wildlife utilisation that can make significant contributions to: the future conservation and management of protected areas; the economies of rural communities living outside protected areas; and, the national economy.

Tanzania has succeeded in building up a thriving tourist hunting industry following a short period of closure of hunting from 1973-1978. Tourist hunting in Tanzania has been widely practiced across many remote areas, totalling around 180,000 sq km, where there has been little potential for any other economically viable forms of wildlife utilisation. The areas upon which hunting has taken place encompass land of Game Reserve, Forest Reserve and Game Controlled Areas status, and parts of certain open areas. Indeed, Tanzania already earns a substantial amount of foreign exchange, around US$ 14 million in the 1992/93 season, from tourist hunting. However, several problems need to be addressed if the industry is to achieve long-term success. Among the problems are the following: the industry has not been developed to its full economic potential, and requires improved management and regulation; the industry has not always been conducted according to high standards and codes of conduct; the rural communities on whose land the industry is practiced have not received an equitable share of revenue from tourist hunting; and, little revenue from tourist hunting has been re-invested in the management of protected areas. Accordingly, the management plan seeks to widen opportunities for rural people and outfitters to participate in the tourist hunting industry and to ensure a more equitable distribution of revenue from the industry, through a suite of measures including the following:

a) The allocation of hunting blocks through a tender system that allows equitable distribution of blocks, without compromising the existing high standards of many outfitters or prejudicing the long-term economic returns from tourist hunting to Tanzania (open allocation);

b) The adoption of a fee structure that combines a right-to-use concession fee paid by the outfitter in return for a long-term lease of that block, and a trophy fee per animal shot (improved fee structure);

c) The setting of sustainable hunting quotas that promote trophy quality on a scientific basis (sustainable quotas);

d) The adoption of codes of conduct by outfitters and the overseeing of examinations for professional hunters which ensure their competence in the practice of hunting
and in providing the necessary services to hunting clients (codes of conduct and professional examinations);

e) The sharing of revenues and benefits with rural communities from hunting carried out on their land (community benefit); and,

f) The re-investment of part of the funds derived from tourist hunting in the management of Game Reserves (Game Reserve retention).

A detailed management plan for tourist hunting will be drawn up by the Director of Wildlife. Tourist hunting will be allowed in Game Reserves, productive Forest Reserves, present Game Controlled Areas, in open areas, and on private land. However, tourist hunting will not be entrenched in any of these areas. Instead, a flexible approach will be adopted which is based primarily on economic returns from alternative forms of wildlife utilisation, and on other forms of land use in the area. Tourist hunting will also be allowed in future Wildlife Management Areas, depending on the aims of the respective Authorised Association in adopting alternative forms of wildlife utilisation.

The management plan will be submitted for review and approval by the Minister every five years.

Species that will be declared as Protected may not be hunted anywhere in Tanzania, and the Minister may impose a hunting restriction on any land or any wildlife species in the interests of conservation. Tanzania will abide by the terms of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora for the export of all products deriving from tourist hunting.

The Minister will maintain and strengthen the necessary legislative and institutional frameworks required to implement the policy and management plan for tourist hunting.
PLAN FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF TOURIST HUNTING

1. INTRODUCTION

Tanzania's policy towards trophy hunting by tourists recognises that it is a sustainable and an economically viable form of wildlife utilisation that is consistent with the national policy of promoting wise use of wildlife and of maximising economic returns from low-volume but highly priced markets. Accordingly, Tanzania aims to enhance its tourist hunting industry in such a way that it can make significant contributions to: the future conservation of certain unsettled protected areas; the economies of rural human communities living outside the unsettled protected areas devoted to wildlife conservation; and, the national economy.

Tanzania recognises that it has a sound basis upon which to build upon its tourist hunting industry. It emerged in something akin to its present structure in the 1960s. At this time hunting blocks, confined to areas within Game Reserves, Game Controlled Areas and open areas (see Figure 1) were allocated to private companies for varying lengths of time. This structure continued until tourist hunting was banned from 1973 to 1978. When tourist hunting re-opened, it came under the management of the parastatal authority, the Tanzania Wildlife Corporation (hereinafter- TAWICO), and private companies were initially discouraged. However, it soon became clear that TAWICO was not in a position to exploit all the hunting available. A limited amount of hunting was then sub-let by TAWICO to private companies. In 1984, this arrangement was relaxed even further when up to nine private companies were allocated hunting blocks for periods of up to four years. When the Department of Wildlife (hereinafter the Department) took over the management and regulation of the tourist hunting industry in 1988, the situation was relaxed even further and the number of private outfitters has continued to increase to over thirty in number. Furthermore, during the period from the 1988 to the 1992/93 season, the potential value of the industry has increased from US$ 4.5 million to US$14 million.

Despite these successes, the tourist hunting industry, and the land upon which it is carried out, can benefit from further improved management and regulation, both on the part of Government and on the part of outfitters in the private sector. The industry still remains under-developed in relation to its potential. Furthermore, the distribution of the benefits from the industry generally remain inequitable. On the one hand, the earnings of the industry are of little direct benefit to rural communities living within, or bordering on, hunting blocks. On the other hand, the earnings of the tourist hunting industry do not contribute significantly to the upkeep of the Game Reserves which remain the core areas for tourist hunting. In the past, the system of allocating blocks was not transparent and has resulted in the inequitable distribution of opportunities for outfitters to participate in the industry. Additional problems surround the decline of standards under which the tourist hunting industry is conducted and for which, in the past, the East African professional hunter was renowned. All these issues become increasingly important at a time when activities justified in the name of benefiting conservation are coming both under increasing scrutiny by the animal welfare community and under increasing regulation through international treaties, such as the Convention on International Trade in
Endangered Species of Fauna and Flora (hereinafter CITES). Furthermore, these issues, if not addressed, will also affect the sustainability of the industry in the long term.

Tanzania recognises the advantages it has over its competitors in Africa and its reputation as one of the premier safari destinations on the continent. Tanzania can offer a balanced package of species, including those like gerenuk, lesser kudu and oryx not readily available elsewhere, and an unequalled variety and quality of safari destinations. However, Tanzania recognises that its future as a tourist hunting destination depends on succeeding in a highly competitive market. For example, Tanzania can now only offer a few elephants of trophy size, and this has resulted in a loss of potential revenue to competitors with elephant populations that have not suffered heavy losses from illegal exploitation. Accordingly, Government recognises its responsibility to maintain Tanzania's reputation for high class trophies and for the quality of its hunting areas. Furthermore, Government recognises that it must encourage all departments involved directly or indirectly with promoting tourist hunting to play their part in developing and maintaining the standards necessary for this industry. Tanzania must aim to provide impeccable service at all stages of the tourist hunters' visit, from a welcome at the airport, to camps of a high standard and well-maintained vehicles, to departure and the efficient shipping of trophies. Accordingly, the management plan aims to encourage:

a) The development of the tourist hunting industry as a legal form of wildlife utilisation that makes a significant contribution to conservation objectives and to Tanzania's economy;

b) The allocation of hunting blocks through an open tender system that does not compromise the existing high standards of the outfitters or prejudice the long-term economic returns from tourist hunting to Tanzania;

c) The adoption of a simpler fee structure that combines a right-to-use concession fee paid by the outfitter in return for a long-term lease of that block, and a trophy fee per animal shot;

d) The setting of sustainable hunting quotas that promote trophy quality on a scientific basis;

e) The adoption of codes of conduct by outfitters and of examinations for professional hunters;

f) The sharing of direct benefits and revenues with rural communities from hunting carried out on their land;

g) The re-investment of funds derived from tourist hunting for the better management of Game Reserves that serve as core areas for the industry; and,

h) The updating, and where necessary, the amendment of the wildlife legislation relating to the actual conduct of tourist hunting, and to tourist hunting in the context of community-based conservation.
2. LEGISLATION

In accordance with the Wildlife Conservation Act of 1974 (hereinafter the Wildlife Conservation Act); Tanzania’s wildlife can be hunted through the issuance of a license by the Director of Wildlife (hereinafter the Director). Much of the Wildlife Conservation Act is concerned with the control of hunting and among the more important requirements relating to tourist hunting, including those that require amendment, are the following:

2.1 Hunting in protected areas

According to the Wildlife Conservation Act, hunting cannot take place in any of the following: in any National Park; in Ngorongoro Conservation Area without the consent of the Conservator (Section 20); or, within 1 kilometer of the boundary of these areas (Section 54 (1ciiii)). The Wildlife Conservation Act is supported by specific legislation for National Parks and the Ngorongoro Conservation Area. No hunting may take place within National Parks according to the National Parks Ordinance CAP. 412 of 1959. Under the Ngorongoro Conservation Area Ordinance CAP. 413 of 1959, the Authority can make an order to prohibit the removal of fauna or for persons to carry or use weapons within the Ngorongoro Conservation Area.

Under the Wildlife Conservation Act, hunting can take place in Game Reserves and Game Controlled Areas (Section 10). However, the Act does not specify which class of hunters, whether citizens, residents or others, can hunt in particular areas. Instead, decisions relating to allocation of blocks to tourist hunters have been made on the judgement of successive Directors. This approach will be continued, and the Director will, from time to time, designate particular areas for citizen, and/or resident hunters, and areas for tourist hunters.

2.2 Species that can be hunted

According to the Wildlife Conservation Act, a total of 74 species of big game may be shot on license by hunters who are not citizens or residents, comprising 71 mammals, plus Nile Crocodile, Ostrich and Python, as designated in the Third Schedule, Section A, of the Act (Appendix A). Furthermore, a number of species of birds, designated as game birds in the Third Schedule, Section B of the same Act, may also be shot on license by hunters who are not residents. However, Black and white Colobus Monkey, Sykes Blue Monkey, Wild Dog and Black Rhinoceros, though appearing on the Third Schedule of the Act, are no longer offered on license. Accordingly, those species listed on the Third Schedule, but no longer offered on license, will be deleted by the Minister (Section 24). Certain age and sex classes of these species, and indeed certain of the species on the Third Schedule, are declared as National Game, which requires that no person shall except by and in accordance with the written permission of the Director previously sought and obtained hunt, kill or wound any species so included (Section 16). Those age and sex classes and species which are declared both on the Third Schedule of the Wildlife Conservation Act and as National Game are shown in Appendix A. Neither the Wildlife Conservation (National Game) Order of 1974 (hereinafter the National Game Order) and the Wildlife Conservation Act allow the shooting of young or immature animals or of pregnant or nursing females (Section 39). Most species declared as National Game do not appear on the Third Schedule of the Wildlife Conservation Act. However, as a short-term measure, the National Game Order will be revised by the
Minister (Section 15) in order to make the two lists complementary. Caracal and Giant Forest Hog will be deleted from the declaration of National Game, species of Hedgehogs that should remain declared as National Game will be listed by species, and Sykes Blue Monkey and the Black Rhinoceros will be declared as National Game. Furthermore, those species of Mongoose and of Hedgehog that can be hunted will be listed taxonomically on the Third Schedule of the Wildlife Conservation Act. The hunting of elephant and its situation with respect to being declared as National Game is discussed elsewhere (see 12).

In the longer term, it has been recognised that the declaration of National Game does not reflect the presently critical status of certain species, for example the Wild Dog, Cheetah and the Black Rhinoceros. These species are not now available to tourist hunters. However, when the Wildlife Conservation Act is fully revised, it will be enhanced through the establishment of a category of animals that will be termed Protected Species. For a species so included, no person shall except (by and in accordance) with the written permission of the Director previously sought and obtained, hunt, kill, capture or wound any animal including in defense of human property. Hence, it will not be possible to hunt a Protected Species anywhere on the Tanzania mainland. With the establishment of this category of species in a fully revised Act, the Third Schedule of the present Wildlife Conservation Act, and the species declared as National Game, will become redundant, as the single schedule of Protected Species will list those species which cannot be hunted.

2.3 Designated organisations and fees for hunting

The Wildlife Conservation Act notes that the Director may grant a designated organisation a license to hunt scheduled animals (those on the Third Schedule of the Act, as discussed above in 2.2). Furthermore, the Minister may make regulations prescribing the fees for licenses (Section 84b). The Wildlife Conservation (Hunting of Animals) Regulations of 1974 (hereinafter—the—Hunting—of—Animals—Regulations), and their subsequent amendments, declare the fee that is payable by a designated organisation for the hunting of any animal specified in the Fourth Schedule (Section 10). The species included in the Fourth Schedule of the Hunting of Animals Regulations correspond with those in the Third Schedule of the Wildlife Conservation Act, excepting that Giraffe are included in the Fourth Schedule of the Hunting of Animals Regulations. Therefore, the Fourth Schedule of the Hunting of Animals Regulations may be interpreted as having the intent of declaring those fees that are payable by tourist hunters.

The intent of the Fourth Schedule, however, does not correspond with its present legal position. The only designated organisation to have been recognised by the Minister is TAWICO (Section 17b of the Hunting of Animals Regulations), which no longer manages tourist hunting. Furthermore an amendment of the Hunting of Animals Regulations in 1990 added a Third Schedule Part B, with two fees scales, one for Non-citizen Tourists and the other for Resident Non-citizens. With the various amendments to the Hunting of Animals Regulations, and with the changes in the management of the tourist hunting industry, the Minister will, as a short-term measure, amend the Hunting of Animals Regulations to ensure that the Fourth Schedule is specifically designated for tourist hunting and that changes in trophy fees made in 1991 (see Appendix A) are included in the amendment.
In the longer term, when the Wildlife Conservation Act is fully revised, it is recognised that it will no longer be necessary to prescribe fees in the secondary legislation, because the market changes so rapidly, and because regulations can therefore become outdated very quickly. Following discussion with Treasury, the Minister will publish new lists of trophy fees in the Government Gazette, by 1 January for the season in which the changed fees are to become operational.

2.4 Closed season

According to the Wildlife Conservation Act, the Minister can prohibit, restrict or regulate the hunting of any animal or class of animals in any area of the Tanzania mainland during such period, (referred to as the "closed season") as he may specify (Section 17). Currently, the close season has been declared throughout the Tanzania mainland as the period between 1 January and 30 June, through the Wildlife Conservation (Close Season) Order of 1974. However, the Director may give permission for hunting during the close season (Section 18). Using these powers, the tourist hunting season has been extended to 31 March since the 1991/92 season. Accordingly, as a short-term measure, the Minister will take steps to include this change in an up-dated order.

In the longer term, when the Wildlife Conservation Act is fully revised, it is recognised that there are few sound biological or logistic reasons to continue prescribing a closed season for tourist hunting in the primary or secondary legislation. The rainy season naturally limits the time when hunting can take place throughout much of Tanzania. Furthermore, as Tanzania moves towards managing its quota to give maximum daily returns and to incorporate problem animals in quotas (see below in 6 and 12), the industry can best decide when it is opportune to hunt. For the purposes of administration, each new season will be deemed to begin on 1 July, as at present.

2.5 Weapons

According to the Wildlife Conservation Act, no hunter shall use for the purpose of hunting any animal any of the following: poison, poisoned bait, poisoned missile, stake, pit fall, net, gin, trap, setgun, missile, explosive, ball ammunition, automatic or semi-automatic firearm, or device capable or designed to reduce the sound of a firearm (Section 54). The Director may prescribe the type or class of weapons which may or may not be used for the hunting of any particular species (Section 53). Currently, the classes of weapons prescribed as suitable for the hunting of particular species are all firearms (Wildlife Conservation (Suitable Weapons) Order of 1974), as shown in Appendix B1. The classes of weapons currently prescribed for the shooting of hares, crocodiles and birds require revision (see Appendix B1). The Police remain responsible for licensing all firearms used by tourist hunters in Tanzania.

The principle legislation of the Wildlife Conservation Act does not make any prescriptions on the use of bows and arrows, but merely prohibits any person to be in possession of a bow and arrow in a Game Reserve (Section 8i). However, as a result of the suitable weapons order, no hunter may use a bow and arrow. On the other hand, a number of ethnic groups, including the WaHadzabe, WaTindigo, WaNadorobo and the WaSandawe, have been given dispensation to continue local hunting with bows and
arrows. Given the growth in numbers of bow hunters overseas, and their interest in undertaking African safaris, Tanzania will allow on a trial basis, the use of appropriate bows and arrows in specified blocks. The aims of allowing bow hunting on this basis will be specifically be: to diversify the opportunities for different forms of hunting; to promote bow hunting specifically in areas where community-based conservation may be promoted through incorporating bow-hunting ethnic groups into the tourist hunting industry in those blocks; and, to help avoid conflicts between tourist rifle-hunters and local bow hunters (for example through preventing the scaring of game by rifle hunters, so that local hunters cannot follow their traditional hunting practices). At this trial stage, the species available to bow hunters will be limited to buffalos, large antelopes and plains game. The size and type of bows and arrows are specified in Appendix B2.

2.6 Conduct of hunting

The Wildlife Conservation Act makes considerable provision for the good conduct of hunting, and adopts the approach of ensuring a fair chase on foot during the day with an appropriate weapon. Among the important requirements of the Wildlife Conservation Act are the following: those for carrying, completing and surrendering permits (Section 44); those for dealing with wounded animals (Section 49); and, those for unlawful methods of hunting (Section 54). These requirements remain generally in line with modern tourist hunting practices, ethics and standards (see Appendix C). However, baits and hides are almost invariably used to obtain clear views and better shots in the hunting of large cats, in contravention of the Wildlife Conservation Act (Section 54 (1a(iii))

Accordingly, the Minister will make provision for the use of baits and hides for this purpose. Such provision will note the following: that animals shot for bait must be paid for and entered on a license; that baits must be removed and destroyed immediately the baited animal is shot; that baits which have not resulted in a successful hunt are removed and destroyed; and, that all baits are placed with care, and in respect of conditions laid down for the display of carcasses in Section 54 of the Wildlife Conservation Act.

2.7 Authorised Associations and management by rural communities

According to the Wildlife Conservation Act, the Minister may declare any body of persons, whether corporate or incorporate, or any Ujumaa village to be an Authorised Association (Section 26). Furthermore, a licensing officer may grant a game license for the hunting of a specified animal (that is to say, those on the Second Schedule of the Act) to any Authorised Association. However, the Second Schedule comprises only those species that are available for hunting by residents (Section 25). Even though the Hunting of Animals Regulations state that "Subject to the provisions of the Act, these regulations and any written directions given by the Director in that behalf, an authorised association or a designated organisation may formulate its own hunting and game utilisation procedures and regulations" (Section 19), this does not give any rural community the power to manage tourist hunting on a wide range of species that is taking place within their area. Accordingly, the Minister will, through the establishment of Wildlife Management Areas and revision of the Hunting of Animals Regulations, give rural communities that form Authorised Associations the power to manage, and to derive full benefit from, tourist hunting of the full range of species on the Third Schedule of the Act that takes place in their area.
2.8 Forest Reserves

Hunting is also conducted in certain Forest Reserves. Productive and protective Forest Reserves are defined at gazettlement under administrative orders empowered by the Forest Ordinance CAP. 387 of 1957. The Forest Ordinance controls the use of forest produce (which does not encompass any vertebrate animal of interest to hunters) and does not allow for any permanent human settlement or the clearing of tracks in Forest Reserves. Because the Forest Ordinance does not encompass vertebrate animals, the provisions of the Wildlife Conservation Act will apply directly to hunting in Forest Reserves.

3. MANAGEMENT IN PROTECTED AND OPEN AREAS
i) In all National Parks and in the Ngorongoro Conservation Area, no hunting of wildlife will be allowed. However, National Parks and the Ngorongoro Conservation Area serve as core areas providing wildlife that can be hunted in surrounding areas once it voluntarily moves one kilometer outside National Park and Conservation Area boundaries.

ii) In Game Reserves and in productive Forest Reserves, trophy hunting by tourists will be allowed through the allocation of sustainable quotas that are managed for the off-take of mature males with high trophy quality, and within specified hunting blocks with definable boundaries. However, tourist hunting will not be entrenched in any of these areas as the only permissible form of wildlife utilisation. Instead, a flexible approach will be adopted which is based primarily on economic returns from alternative forms of wildlife utilisation.

iii) In present Game Controlled Areas and in certain open areas, trophy hunting by tourists will be allowed through allocation of sustainable quotas for tourist hunting, within specified hunting blocks with definable boundaries. Direct benefits will be returned to rural communities from tourist hunting carried out in their areas. In this way it is hoped that rural communities will wish to establish Wildlife Management Areas and Authorised Associations in which tourist hunting can be increasingly managed by the land-holders for their direct benefit.

4. ADMINISTRATION

The present system of tourist hunting blocks (Figure 1) gives Tanzania an almost unequalled basis on which to build its tourist hunting industry. The Department sees no requirements for any major modifications to pattern of distribution of the hunting blocks within Game Reserves and Forest Reserves. However, many blocks require some realignment and possibly amalgamation, while most block borders require clearer descriptions. The Department also hopes that the distribution of hunting blocks outside Game Reserves and Forest Reserves will not alter as a policy of community-based conservation is taken up, and as Wildlife Management Areas are created. Indeed, the sharing of direct benefits through community-based conservation should result in an increase in the numbers of viable hunting blocks outside Game Reserves.

The first step in this process will be an improvement in the process of allocating blocks. From the 1996/97 hunting season, the allocation of hunting blocks will be
through an open tender system. Outfitters will be required to bid for blocks through the payment of a right-to-use concession fee. In return for the payment of a concession fee, the block holder will be granted a tenure period for that block of 5 years, subject to adherence to all relevant laws and regulations, to codes of conduct and to mutual obligations.

4.1 Arrangement of public tender for allocation of hunting blocks

The Department will make arrangements for the public tender of all hunting blocks that are available for the subsequent hunting season before outfitters begin their overseas marketing. Two regular public tender sessions will be held one week apart in early to mid December of each year, following the allocation of quotas for each block (see 5). The dates, venue and names of the blocks to be tendered at each session will be advertised publicly by 15 October in each year. Arrangements will be made, if necessary, to hold a third short-notice tender session in early May in the event of any block being forfeited for non-payment of the annual concession fees, or of the utilisation fees. The date, venue and names of the blocks to be tendered at the short-notice tender session will be advertised publicly by 15 March in each year.

In order to qualify to submit tenders for specific blocks, outfitters will be expected to fulfill the following general conditions:

- To be registered as a company in Tanzania, and be managed by the appropriate number of Tanzanian directors;
- To provide evidence of having the necessary premises, equipment, workforce and capital with which to operate;
- To provide the names and curricula vitae of those persons who are engaged as managers and professional hunters;
- To provide evidence of a past record of having, or the promise to, book clients, for example through submitting a list of agents who have agreed to book clients for the company;

and, in the case of outfitters who have operated previously in Tanzania:

- To have practiced tourist hunting with due regard for the responsibilities of outfitters (see 10 below);
- To provide an audit certificate showing evidence of having remitted 55% of gross income to Tanzania;

All outfitters who intend to submit tenders for specific blocks will be required to submit this general information to the Director by 20 November.

4.2 Conditions for submitting tenders

Those outfitters who fulfill the general conditions above will be allowed to proceed to submit tenders for the specific blocks at the regular or the short-notice tendering sessions for that season. Tenders for specific blocks must fulfill the following conditions:
• To submit the tender for each block in a sealed envelope on which there only appears the name of the block. The envelope will be placed in a sealed box provided for the purpose by the Director, and this box will only be opened on the day of the tender. Envelopes bearing any other mark will be rejected automatically;
• To specify the annual concession fee that the outfitter is prepared to offer for holding the lease to a block for a 5 year period in US$;
• To submit details of the projected earnings from the block in US$, excluding costs incurred outside Tanzania;
• To submit details of the company’s envisaged contribution to the welfare of the rural community living in or around the block and to wildlife conservation (see also 7.4);
• A non-refundable fee of US$100 per block will be paid for participation in the tender to cover the costs of administration of the tendering sessions.

The bids for each block, naming only the company and the concession fee offered will be read out in public. In the event of a close round of bids (several bids within 25% of the top bid), the other information submitted with the bid will be used to make the final choice of successful bidder for that block.

The highest bidder may not necessarily win the tender, particularly with respect to two issues. First, it will be particularly necessary, upon introduction of the tender system, to protect the interests of the previous outfitter holding the block. Provided that all relevant laws and regulations, codes of conduct and mutual obligations have been adhered to, and provided that the block has been utilised and developed effectively, the previous outfitter will be able to retain that block provided its bid is within 25% of the highest bid for that block. This same condition will apply when the block comes up to the end of its first period of lease. Second, in blocks in future WMAs, the village leaders will play a decisive role in agreeing to which outfitter acquires the block on their land.

Those outfitters who were unsuccessful in acquiring their required mix of blocks at the first regular tender session before each hunting season, will be able to submit offers at the second tender session.

4.3 Obligations of the successful bidder
The successful bidder will be required to adhere to a number of conditions and to undertake a number of specified activities, specifically the following:

• To observe at all times the hunting rules and regulations, as laid down by the Wildlife Conservation Act (see Appendix C);
• To pay the concession fee agreed for the hunting block on an annual basis, before 1 May of each year. If the annual payment of the concession fee is not effected, no hunting can take place and the block will be forfeited and offered at a short-notice tender (see 4.1);
• To hunt within the quotas allocated for the block;
• As an interim measure until better quotas are set for the 1997/98 season, to ensure that no less than 40% of the prescribed animal quota is utilised. Should this
target not be reached, the outfitter will be required to pay the difference between the
trophy fees for the actual utilisation and 40% utilisation by 1 May following the
end of the hunting season. However, this rule will not apply to local indigenous companies established in or after 1995, who will be given a grace period until the 1998/99 season to establish their operations;
• To complete and submit hunting permits and measurements of trophy size (and any other required biological information or specimens, such as body weights or lower jaws) to the Director at specified intervals;
• To provide an audit certificate at the end of each season showing evidence of having remitted 55% of gross income to Tanzania;
• To provide for the management and development of the block, through the preparation of tracks, fire management, the maintenance of a year-round anti-poaching capability and, where the block is in a settled area, assistance with the needs of the rural community;
• To accept that all developments, including tracks or other land improvements constructed or carried out by the company within the area during the period of an agreement shall on expiry of such agreement, become the property of the state if within a Game or Forest Reserve, or of the Authorised Association if within a Wildlife Management Area (see 7.3).

4.4 Obligations of the Department to the successful bidder
In allocating a specific block, the Department has several obligations to the successful bidder and block holder, as follows:

• To ensure that all lease agreements drawn up are subject to the Laws of the United Republic of Tanzania;
• To enter an agreement that is valid for five hunting seasons, subject to such agreement undergoing a satisfactory annual review;
• To make clear to outfitters and professional hunters, any additional rules and procedures to be followed before the commencement of the hunting season;
• In Game Reserves, to provide a wildlife officer to monitor hunting activities in the field. This wildlife officer will in turn submit reports to the Director on hunting success, on animal abundance throughout the hunting season (see 5.1);
• To review the performance of the company and the quotas in the hunting block during each hunting season. Based on this, to inform the company not later than 1 November of the quotas which will apply for the following season, provided that the Department reserves the right to alter the basis of data received and at its discretion, the animal quotas within the area;
• To make it clear to the block holder the reasons for which an agreement is being terminated, as follows:
  i) if the outfitter becomes bankrupt; and/or if following an annual review:
  ii) the outfitter fails to pay all outstanding trophy fees from the previous season, including until 1997/98 any difference between the actual and 40% utilisation, and the annual concession fee due for the subsequent season by 1 May;
  iii) the outfitter fails to remit 55% of its gross income to Tanzania;
  iv) the outfitter has failed to comply with any of the terms and conditions of an agreement;
v) the outfitter has failed to conform to the general acceptable standards in the running of safari operations; and,
vi) if the outfitter decides to discontinue tourist hunting operations.

Should the outfitter believe that the reasons given for a termination are unfair, and following the lodging of an official letter of complaint to the Department, to convene an impartial jury to hear and rule on the fairness of reasons for termination.

5. SETTING AND MONITORING QUOTAS
As a key element of enhancing its tourist hunting industry, Tanzania will set sustainable quotas that are managed for the off take of mature males with high quality trophies. This will require improved, but cost-effective, monitoring techniques and adaptive management. With effect from the 1995/96 hunting season, Tanzania will begin to improve its quota setting methods on the basis of field experience of the target population and on measures of trophy quality, through the adaptive management of quotas for previous seasons. The Department will set quotas for the following hunting season before 1 November to permit outfitters to assess their bids for tenders, and thereafter to market safaris effectively.

5.1 Appropriate data for setting quotas
The Department will organise the collection of information for the setting of tourist hunting quotas in each hunting block, as follows:

a) available data from aerial and ground censuses;
b) data from standard questionnaires completed by wildlife and village scouts, who accompany hunting clients, on animal abundance and sightings and hunting success;
c) data from outfitters on all animals hunted, including on trophy size, using the standard Safari Club International measuring system, and on other biological parameters such as hunting success, body weights and measurements, and age;
d) data from village scouts living within settled hunting areas, where rural communities have begun to manage wildlife.

The Department recognises that it will be necessary to re-design the general hunting permits currently in use to include space for the above information, together with other key data such as amount of fees levied in US$ and the number of days spent in each block.

5.2 Adaptive management of quotas
Trends of animal abundance, of quota utilisation and hunting success, and of change in trophy size and quality will be collated over time from the above data. This data will be returned to the responsible officer in the Department by wildlife officers and outfitters at four-monthly intervals throughout the hunting season and, following the last hunt, within two weeks of the end of the hunting season. These data will permit Department to manage adaptively the quotas set in previous years. A decreasing trend in trophy size or quality, in quota utilisation or hunting success; or a decrease in species
abundance. Simple simulation models made on a computer may be developed as a secondary priority to assist in determining optimum quota sizes for each block.

6. **MAXIMISING USE OF THE QUOTA**

Tanzania is an important destination for clients undertaking the long, classic 21-day safari, and has successfully built up its tourist hunting industry since 1978 on this basis. However, the Department now recognises that Tanzania should aim at maximising the number of hunter days from the quotas allocated, in such a way as not to jeopardise the long term future hunting industry of the country.

a) The existing system of fixing the species of animals that can be shot on safaris of specified lengths will be retained as an interim measure while the appropriate steps are taken to institute the setting of quotas on a sustainable basis (see 5.2). This system sets the animals that can be shot on a 21-day, 16-day, 14-day and 7-day safari (see Appendix D) and will remain in place until the 1997/98 season while improvements in quota setting are being effected.

b) The Department recognises that short safaris maximise hunter days and hence the revenue from the same quota allocation, particularly through judicious use of the African buffalo allocated on the quota. Therefore, once a properly set quota is in place in 1998/99, the system will change to a freer system of marketing, in order to increase the number of shorter safaris and to maximise hunter days and hence the revenue from the same quota allocation. This will be achieved by allowing the shooting one key species, either a large cat (lion or leopard) or a large antelope (greater kudu, lesser kudu, gerenuk, oryx, sitatunga, sable or roan) on a shorter safari than is allowed at present (see Appendix D). However, in making this change, the Department recognises that it is not desirable for Tanzania to move towards a system of marketing only short safaris. Indeed, Tanzania wishes to retain its place in the market for the longer, classic safaris, while at the same time increasing the number of hunting days through a judicious mix of long and short safaris.

7. **INvolvement of Rural Communities**

Tourist hunting at present takes place in a number of Game Controlled Areas and in open areas that are settled by rural communities. To date, the communities on whose land tourist hunting takes place, or which border hunting blocks, have received few tangible benefits from the industry. The main exceptions are: the benefits received through various schemes administered voluntarily by certain outfitters, the most notable being the Cullman Rewards and Benefit Scheme; and, the proposed distribution of 25% of trophy fees to district councils from the 1992 hunting season. To effect a general policy of community-based conservation throughout Tanzania, Wildlife Management Areas will be established and managed by rural communities which form Authorised Associations. Once such a system of Wildlife Management Areas and Authorised Associations is established, outfitters wishing to undertake tourist hunting within a particular Wildlife Management Area will be able to negotiate through a direct tender for that concession with the appropriate Authorised Association. However, it will take time
to establish Wildlife Management Areas and Authorised Associations, and to develop their local management capacity. Therefore, it will be necessary to make interim arrangements for the management of tourist hunting blocks in present settled Game Controlled Areas, in such a way as not to cause a hiatus to the development of the tourist hunting industry, yet at the same time to ensure that rural communities soon start to receive direct benefits from tourist hunting at village level.

7.1 Interim arrangements for the administration of hunting blocks in settled Game Controlled Areas and in open areas

A tender system will be adopted for the allocation of hunting blocks for the 1996/97 hunting season (see 4.2). As an interim arrangement until the establishment of Wildlife Management Areas, the Director will approve all quotas for, and make arrangements to tender, all tourist hunting blocks in settled Game Controlled Areas and in open areas, on behalf of the respective rural communities. However, village leaders from the respective hunting blocks will be invited to the annual tender sessions, and will play a decisive role in deciding which outfitter is allocated the block on their land (see 4.2).

As a further interim arrangement, the Director will continue to collect fees deriving from these hunting blocks, until Authorised Associations have the capacity to manage their own funds. The funds so collected on behalf of villagers will be managed throughout the Tanzania Wildlife Protection Fund, for later disbursement to the appropriate village committees. An important priority is to establish mechanisms within Authorised Associations for the management of funds (see 9.3).

An important priority will be for the Director, in collaboration with villagers and Department of Survey in the Ministry of Lands, to map and describe the boundaries of the current hunting blocks in settled areas. When villagers derive benefits from tourist hunting in already established blocks, this should form a good basis for the villagers to agree to the establishment of Wildlife Management Areas, which will also require legal title of the villagers to the land within Wildlife Management Areas.

7.2 Administration within future Wildlife Management Areas

The interim arrangements to be implemented in 7.1 above will establish, in principle, a set of mutual responsibilities in present Game Controlled Areas and in open areas between outfitters and rural communities (see 7.3 and 7.4). This, coupled with the benefits that rural communities will derive from tourist hunting in their areas (see 9.2), should encourage rural communities to establish Wildlife Management Areas and Authorised Associations. The major legislative changes will also be effected to allow Authorised Associations to benefit from tourist hunting (see 2.7). Following the establishment of individual Wildlife Management Areas, the Department believes that rural communities will wish to develop their capability to manage tourist hunting in their areas through some or all of the following measures:

- To provide Village Game Scouts to accompany and supervise tourist hunters (see 7.5);
• To participate in the setting of sustainable quotas for tourist hunting (see 5.1d), and to balance their own demands for hunting and meat between with tourist hunting;
• To receive directly and manage revenue from tourist hunting through appropriately constituted village committees and bank accounts;
• To negotiate directly with outfitters through their own tender systems for allocating their lease(s) for tourist hunting.

7.3 Overall responsibility of Director of Wildlife
As Wildlife Management Areas develop and as appropriate legislation is revised, the Department wishes to devolve responsibility for the management of tourist hunting to appropriate Authorised Associations within their own area. However, the Director will retain oversight of the management of tourist hunting within Tanzania, for the following reasons:

a) To secure the status of threatened species, through banning the hunting of Protected Species throughout Tanzania;
b) To manage the quotas and exports of all species which are controlled by international treaties. Annual quotas of leopards and of Nile crocodiles that may be exported by tourist hunters are allocated to Tanzania by CITES, and these will continue to require some central management;
c) To manage the permitting of all exports and handling of trophies;
d) To generally oversee the conduct and licensing of tourist hunting (see Appendix C) and of those participating in the industry (see 10) throughout Tanzania.

7.4 Obligations of outfitters to rural communities
Outfitters will have the right to retain their hunting blocks for five years. This period of tenure will be subject to annual review by the Department while interim arrangements are in place for blocks in present Game Controlled Areas and in open areas, and by the respective Authorised Association once a block is established in a Wildlife Management Area. Besides those general obligations of the block holder (see 4.3), outfitters will have the following obligations to rural communities living in, or bordering onto, the areas in which they hunt:

• To undertake development of physical infrastructures such as tracks or land improvements in consultation with the rural community, and to accept that such infrastructure will ultimately become the property of that community at the end of an agreement (see 4.3).
• To train and employ all unskilled labour and, in the long run, as much skilled manpower as possible from the surrounding villages. However, the outfitter will retain the right to employ people considered to be competent from anywhere within Tanzania;
• To make surplus meat from hunting operations available to the villagers of the surrounding villages, or to local institutions, such as hospitals or schools, in agreement with the respective Authorised Association.
7.5 Responsibilities of local people to outfitters using their blocks

Once a hunting block has been leased to a particular outfitter, the rural community and/or Authorised Association will have certain responsibilities to the outfitter, as follows:

- To allow the outfitter and its clients to hunt without interference;
- To respect the privacy of the camps established by the outfitter for its clients;
- To make available competent Village Game Scouts to accompany the hunt and to supervise the hunting activities;
- Not to hunt from the quota allocated to the outfitter, nor to disturb wildlife willfully;
- By appropriate agreement, to grant the outfitter access to such facilities as water, firewood and building materials.

8. PRICING STRUCTURES AND EARNINGS

Tanzania makes direct earnings from tourist hunting through the levying of various fees that are collected by the Department on behalf of Government, and from the daily rate levied by the outfitter on the client. The daily rate charged by the outfitter for a safari greatly exceeds the amount paid in fees. The various fees levied upon tourist hunters have been characterised in the past by being charged on a pay-as-used basis. Fees charged to tourist hunters have been levied in foreign exchange since 1988 and, since that time, have comprised the following:

- **Game fee**, charged for each animal shot or wounded, according to the Fourth Schedule of the Hunting of Animals Regulations, as subsequently amended;
- **Observer fee**, charged on a daily basis for any observer staying in camp but not hunting, introduced in 1989;
- **Conservation fee**, charged on a daily basis for all hunters, introduced in 1991;
- **Permit fee**, charged at two rates, depending on the safari length, and introduced in 1991; and,
- **Trophy handling fee**, charged at two rates, depending on the safari length, and introduced in 1991.

The daily rate is charged by the outfitter for providing his services to the client. Previous regulations have required that 55% of the daily rate is remitted to bank accounts in Tanzania, while 45% could be retained overseas to meet payments for such items as vehicles and booking agents. When remitted, the daily rate is available for normal taxation by the Government.

The previous methods of charging for tourist hunting had the following disadvantages: loading fees only onto clients; not requiring outfitters to contribute to fees from their daily rates; and, of being charged on a pay-as-used rather than a right-to-use basis. Therefore, the previous fee structure had the overall disadvantage to the Tanzanian economy of not forcing companies to be active and contributing to the under-development of the industry. However, the pay-as-used fees are more favoured by new companies lacking capital. Therefore, from the 1996/97 season, these problems will be corrected through introducing a right-to-use fee with a payment schedule that does not disadvantage under-capitalised companies, and the abolition of certain pay-as-used fees, as follows:
8.1 Concession fees

The system of allocating blocks will result in the raising of right-to-use concession fees that are determined by market forces. The payment of concession fees, and of fees to submit tenders (see 4.1), by the outfitter will ensure that a proportion of the daily rate is recovered. This will then encourage outfitters to maximise the use of their quota, replace the need for several pay-as-use fees such as the conservation and observer fees, and in the long-term will cover any shortfalls in utilisation. The concession fee tendered by the successful bidder will be charged, either in US$ or in Tanzania shillings at the prevailing rate of exchange, on an annual basis and will be payable before 1 May each year. Should payment not be made, the block will be forfeited and placed on a short-notice tender (see 4.1). This payment schedule will allow local companies to make payments for their concessions on the basis of advanced bookings received during overseas marketing trips made in the first quarter of the year.

8.2 Trophy fees

Trophy fees will continue to be levied on all animals shot and wounded, in the short-term according to amendments to amendments of the Fourth Schedule of the Hunting of Animals Regulations (see 2.3). In the longer term, any changes in fees will not be provided for in the secondary legislation. Instead, trophy fees for the following season will be approved by the Minister in consultation with Treasury, and published in the Government Gazette by 1 January, in order for outfitters to market their safaris without later having to advise already booked clients of raised fees. As an interim measure until a sustainable quota has been set in 1997/98, one of the conditions of the annual review of blocks is that the block holder will be required to use 40% of the value quota allocated (see 4.3). In the event of a shortfall, the block holder will be given the option of paying the balance of the 40% by 1 May following the end of the hunting season.

8.3 Permit and trophy handling fees

Permit and trophy handling fees will each continue to be paid at two rates, depending on the length of the safari. Any changes in fee for the following season will be approved by the Minister and published in the Government Gazette by 1 January, as above.

8.4 Observer and conservation fees

From 1996/97, the observer fee and the conservation fee will be phased out, and will be replaced by the payment of right-to-use concession fees determined by market forces.

8.5 Daily rates and their payment

Outfitters will be obliged to deposit 55% of their earnings from daily rates in foreign currency accounts in Tanzania. An audit certificate for the previous season must be submitted to the Director in order for the outfitter to qualify to submit tenders (see 4.1), and as part of the annual review of the blocks held by an outfitter (see 4.4).

9. DISTRIBUTION OF FEES

Tourist hunting blocks are widely distributed across Tanzania on land of several different categories (see Figure 1 and section 3). Tanzania recognises that landholders
must benefit from their custodianship of wildlife and that tourist hunting is an economically attractive form of wildlife utilisation that can be practiced in remote areas. As such, tourist hunting can earn considerable revenue for the upkeep of Game Reserves through appropriate retention schemes. Tourist hunting also has the potential to be of direct financial benefit to rural communities. In order to decide how best to effect the relative distribution of revenue from tourist hunting, it is necessary to recognise: the various stakeholders; their relevant roles and effort invested into conservation of the resource; and, their institutional management costs.

9.1 Stakeholders in tourist hunting
The primary stakeholders in tourist hunting comprise:

- Local communities living around National Parks, Game Reserves and the Ngorongoro Conservation Area, and among wildlife;
- District Councils and Regions, giving up land to establish the unsettled protected areas, and providing wildlife staff to manage hunting in settled areas and undertake extension in local communities;
- Department of Wildlife, with overall responsibility for managing tourist hunting and specific responsibility for managing most Game Reserves, and responsibility to Central Government to collect revenue;
- Central Government, which has overall responsibility for the management of land and the provision of Treasury allocations to different sectors and levels of government, and services to the nation;
- Outfitters organising the hunting.

9.2 Fees and revenue available for distribution to different stakeholders
The fees and revenue that derive from tourist hunting will be distributed to different stakeholders as appropriate.

- Daily rate will remain with the outfitter as profit, subject to the payment of income and other tax to Central Government.

- Permit, Trophy handling, Tender, and Professional Hunter's license fees will remain with the Department, through the Tanzania Wildlife Protection Fund, and with Central Government, to cover the costs of managing and administering the permits, exports, tenders, professional hunters' exams and licensing.

- Concession fees and trophy fees will be primarily be distributed to the landholders and managers of wildlife, but with recognition of the opportunity costs of devoting land to tourist hunting to Local and Central Government. The distribution will be as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fees from Game Reserves:</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Game Reserve Retention (to meet management costs)</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania Wildlife Protection Fund (for administration)</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treasury</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District Council (as an opportunity cost of the Game Reserve)</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fees from Game Controlled Areas, open areas and future Wildlife Management Areas:
- Local community (for management and community development) 75%
- District Council (for support of local government wildlife staff) 15%
- Tanzania Wildlife Protection Fund (for administration) 10%

9.3 Arrangements for collection and distribution of fees
The already established arrangements by which the Tanzania Wildlife Protection Fund collects fees will continue to serve for Trophy and Concession fees from Game Reserves, and for Permit, Trophy handling, Tender, and Professional Hunter’s license fees. While Authorised Associations are being established and building up their managerial capability (see 7.2), the Department will maintain interim responsibility for collecting Concession Fees and Trophy Fees on behalf of rural communities living in tourist hunting blocks within present Game Controlled Areas and in open areas (see 7.1). The Department, Central Government and local communities representatives will determine the mechanisms it proposes to use to disburse all revenue due to rural communities, in a manner that will act as a catalyst for the establishment of accounts within the appropriate village committees. Once an Authorised Association is established and managed responsibly, it will be increasingly devolved power to collect appropriate fees.

10. THE OUTFITTER AND THE PROFESSIONAL HUNTER
Outfitters and professional hunters bear particular responsibilities for promoting the ethics and standards of the tourist hunting industry and the reputation of Tanzania as a tourist hunting destination. The Department will define the responsibilities of the outfitters and introduce a code of conduct and exams for professional hunters.

10.1 Responsibilities of outfitters
An outfitter will be responsible for:
- Marketing of safaris and maximising use of the quota allocated to each block through advertising hunting blocks over which the company has tourist hunting rights;
- Welcoming clients to Tanzania and creating for them a conducive hunting environment, through the provision of excellent services of accommodation, catering, health and transport, and through the hiring of qualified staff;
- Requiring their employees and, in particular, their professional hunters and trackers to observe all laws and regulations pertaining to hunting and to conservation of resources, as laid down by the Department and in any management or land-use plan for the area;
- Arranging for any liability arising from hunting operations and indemnifying any client or employees of the company for loss, injury or any claim whatsoever;
- Facilitating the distribution of benefits, such as meat and employment, to rural communities;
- Maintaining the standard and ethics of the industry;
- Preparing the trophies of the client for export; and,
10.3 Examinations for professional hunters

From 1995/96, all professional hunters will be required to take an examination to establish their credentials with the Department. The following steps will be taken to fulfill this requirement:

a) Applicants will complete a form provided by the Department and requiring information on:
   • personal qualifications and certificates (as related to the tourist hunting industry); and,
   • evidence of not less than 3 years appropriate field experience in African wildlife areas.

b) Applicants with long and distinguished records of operation in Tanzania over the past 10 years and with no known breaches of professional conduct (see 10.2), will receive the automatic grant of status of a Full Professional Hunter (see (c) below).

c) Applicants with acceptable qualifications and less than 10 year's experience, will be required to sit for an examination comprising written, oral and practical sections. The setting and conduct of the examination will be undertaken by the Department in collaboration with relevant training institutions, and with the Tanzania Hunting Association, as the Department sees fit.

d) Newcomers who do not have the necessary qualifications and with less than 3 years appropriate experience (as in (a) above) and wishing to join the profession, will be required to:
   • undergo in-service training with an approved hunter holding the status of Full Professional Hunter in Tanzania; and,
   • undergo formal training to be conducted in places, times and institutions that the Department of Wildlife may direct before sitting for the examination, as in (c) above.

e) Depending on the qualifications and experience of the applicant and the results of the examination, the Department will grant professional hunters one of three types of status:
   • Full Professional Hunter: granted automatically to those with over 10 years of hunting experience in Tanzania (as in (b) above) and granted to those with between 5 and 10 years' experience who pass the examination (as in (c) above). This status denotes full competence in dealing with dangerous game, as specified in the Fourth Schedule of the Wildlife Conservation Act, and the right to accept trainees for in service training;
   • Learner Professional Hunter: granted to those with more than 3 years of experience who have not passed the examination (as in (c) above). This status denotes that the holder does not yet having sufficient experience to hunt dangerous game, as specified in the Fourth Schedule of the Wildlife Conservation Act, and that the holder is not allowed to accept trainees;
10.4 Licensing of professional hunters and game trackers

The previous system of licensing professional hunters has involved the Department sending a recommendation to the Immigration and Tourism Department for the issuance of a Tourist Agency License (TALA) and a work permit. This procedure has not provided proper control on those who have been licensed as professional hunters. From the 1995/96 season, the Department will be responsible for the issuing of a Professional Hunter's License, issued under one of the three categories, as above, and for which the Department will charge a fee that differs for residents (US$50) and non-residents (US$1000). The Department will pass its recommendations to Immigration for the issuance of a work permit. Licenses shall be renewed annually subject to good conduct, unless a professional hunter changes status, in which case it may be upgraded sooner.

Game trackers have not previously been licensed. However, the Department will also establish a licensing system for game trackers. Outfitters and professional hunters will be required to assist their skilled staff of game trackers to acquire the license.

10.5 Representative association

The Director will encourage outfitters and professional hunters to work with Government through an effective representative association. The Tanzania Hunters' Association provides the basis for such a line of communication. All outfitters and professional hunters operating in Tanzania should be encouraged by their colleagues to join this, or to form another alternative association. The association should aim to develop the tourist hunting industry in a manner which does not foster monopolies and helps to ensure the equitable and efficient allocation of opportunities for the participation of Tanzanian-registered outfitters. The association will be expected to work closely with Government in monitoring, policing and administering the tourist hunting industry, in increasing the value of its product, and in enhancing Tanzania's international conservation image by ensuring that tourist hunting is conducted according to the highest standards. Furthermore, the association will be encouraged to invest in the industry through research, and independent monitoring activities.

11. EXPORT OF TROPHIES

Tanzania will strive to improve its performance in handling those trophies that tourist hunters wish to export. Outfitters will be encouraged to use the services of private companies, or to develop their own capacity, to improve the standards of preservation, taxidermy, handling and shipping of trophies. The Department will monitor the performance of all companies issued with Class 8 (for Dipping, curing and tanning of game trophies) and Class 11 (for Clearing and forwarding of trophies) licenses, to ensure that improvements in performance in the handling of trophies is maintained. All companies with Class 8 and 11 licenses will be encouraged to ensure that trophies are exported expeditiously once the client leaves the country.

The Department will facilitate the preparation of documentation for export of trophies. Trophy Export Certificates will be issued for all non-CITES species and for
species on Appendix III of CITES that were not listed by Tanzania. All trophies from species on Appendices I and II of CITES will be exported in accordance with CITES regulations. In the case of species on Appendix I of CITES, it is necessary for the Management Authority of the state of import to be satisfied that the trophies are being imported as personal items that will not be used for primarily commercial purposes; and, for that authority to provide Tanzania with written assurance that an import permit will be granted (Article III and Resolution Conferences 2.11 and 7.7) before the client begins to hunt. For species on Appendix I and II of CITES the issuance of a CITES certificate by the Department in its capacity as Scientific and Management Authority for Tanzania will denote that the export of the trophy is not detrimental to the survival of that species, and that the trophy was acquired legally in Tanzania.

12. **HUNTING OF ELEPHANTS**

Elephants can be hunted by tourist hunters in Tanzania. However, a separate policy and management plan for the African elephant in Tanzania recognises two main problems with respect to the hunting of elephants. First, the lack of trophy size bulls available for tourist hunters and, second, the large numbers of elephants that are shot on problem animal control. To counter the first problem, Tanzania has introduced a very strict domestic requirement that only elephants with tusks each of a weight more than 25 kg or of a length more than 1.75 metres can be shot by tourist hunters. To counter the second problem, Tanzania will investigate the possibility of incorporating elephants that have to be shot on problem animal control into the tourist hunting industry. Tanzania intends, through giving elephants a higher commercial value than the value of their meat, to see if requests for the destruction of problem animals can be lessened through such an approach.

13. **REVISION OF THE PLAN**

The plan will be revised and updated, where necessary, by the Director and submitted to the Minister every five years for approval.

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This plan was prepared through the Planning and Assessment for Wildlife Management project, funded by USAID and managed by AWF and WWF.
Figure 1. A map of the tourist hunting blocks of Tanzania in 1992. National Parks and the Ngorongoro Conservation Area are shown on the map also. Hunting blocks are shown with definite boundaries in Game Reserves and Game Controlled Areas. Tourist hunting blocks in Open Areas are shown without precise boundaries and any divisions are shown with a white line.
APPENDIX A: Species of big game and of game birds available to tourist hunters, shown with present trophy fee. Those species which are no longer available are shown with a * . Those species which are also National Game are shown with a "f".

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Total (USS)</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Total (USS)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. BIG GAME:</td>
<td></td>
<td>Lion</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baboon, Olive</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>Mongoose</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baboon, Yellow</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>Monkey, Black and White Colobus</td>
<td>/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffalo (1st)</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>Monkey, Blue</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffalo (2nd)</td>
<td>720</td>
<td>Monkey, Blue Sykes</td>
<td>/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffalo (3rd)</td>
<td>840</td>
<td>Monkey, Vervet</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bushbuck</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>Oribi</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bushpig</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>Oryx</td>
<td>870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caracal *</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>Ostrich</td>
<td>740</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cat, Civet</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>Otter</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cat, Genet</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>Pygmy Antelope (Suni)</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cat, Serval</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>Porcupine</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cat, Wild</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>Puku</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crocodile, Nile *</td>
<td>840</td>
<td>Python</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dik Dik</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>Ratel</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dog, Wild *</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>Reedbuck, Bohor</td>
<td>290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duiker, Abbott's</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>Reedbuck, Mountain</td>
<td>290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duiker, Blue</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>Reedbuck, Southern</td>
<td>290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duiker, Common</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>Rhinoceros, Black</td>
<td>/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duiker, Red</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>Roan</td>
<td>870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eland</td>
<td>840</td>
<td>Sable</td>
<td>1200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elephant *</td>
<td>4000</td>
<td>Sitatunga</td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galago</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>Steinbuck</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bat-eared Fox</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>Topi</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gazelle, Grant's</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>Warthog</td>
<td>320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gazelle, Thomson's</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>Waterbuck, Common</td>
<td>440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gerenuk</td>
<td>1300</td>
<td>Waterbuck, Defassa</td>
<td>440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giraffe</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>Wildebeest, Nyasa</td>
<td>320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grysbok, Sharpe's</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>Wildebeest, White-bearded</td>
<td>320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hare, African</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Zebra</td>
<td>590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hare, Jumping</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Zurilla</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hartbeest, Caje's</td>
<td>370</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hartbeest, Lichtenstein's</td>
<td>370</td>
<td>B. GAMEBIRDS:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hippo</td>
<td>840</td>
<td>White-backed Duck</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hedgehog *</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>African Pochard</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hog, Giant Forest *</td>
<td>370</td>
<td>White-faced Duck</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyena, Spotted</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>Pigeons &amp; Doves</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyrax, Rock</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>Spurwing Goose</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyrax, Tree</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Knob-billed Goose</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impala</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>Egyptian Goose</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jackal, Golden</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>Francolin</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jackal, Striped</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>Spurfowl</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jackal, Silver-backed</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>Quails</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Klipspringer</td>
<td>720</td>
<td>Guineafoal</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kudu, Greater</td>
<td>1170</td>
<td>Painted Snipe</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kudu, Lesser</td>
<td>1300</td>
<td>Sandgrouse</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leopard</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Bustards</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX A (continued): National Game includes:

1. Elephants with tusks weighing less than 12 kilograms the pair (to which a more strict condition now applies to tourist hunting of 25 kilograms per tusk or longer than 1.75 metres for each tusk)

2. Nile Crocodiles less than two metres in length

3. All immature animals

4. All females when:
   a. pregnant;
   b. in a condition that indicates they are suckling young, whether such young are apparent or not;
   c. accompanied by their immature offspring.

5. The females of:
   a. Bushbuck
   b. Eland
   c. Gazelle
   d. Gerenuk
   e. Impala
   f. Kudu
   g. Lion
   h. Puku
   i. Reedbuck
   j. Rhino
   k. Roan
   l. Sable
   m. Sitatunga
   n. Waterbuck
### APPENDIX B1: Suitable weapons for hunting species of big game and game birds, taken from the Suitable Weapons Order, with modifications shown with *.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of weapon</th>
<th>Species</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rifled breech loading firearms of a calibre of not less than 10mm (.375&quot;)</td>
<td>Buffalo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Elephant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rifled breech loading firearms of a calibre of not less than 7mm (.270&quot;)</td>
<td>Leopard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Caracal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hippopotamus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Crocodile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ostrich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Giant forest hog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Large and medium antelopes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rifled breech loading firearms of a calibre of not less than 6mm (.240&quot;)</td>
<td>Otter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Genet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Serval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Warthog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Small antelope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rifled breech loading firearms of a calibre of not less than 5.60mm (.22&quot; hornet)</td>
<td>Hyrax*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hare*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smooth bore breech loading shotgun with Nol bore only</td>
<td>Crocodile*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smooth bore breech loading firearms (shotguns)</td>
<td>Game birds*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX B2: Suitable bows and arrows for hunting species of big game, to be experimented with on a trial basis. The bow weights refer to all of longbows, recurves and compound bows.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bow weight</th>
<th>Arrow weight</th>
<th>Species</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>40.9 kg (90lb)</td>
<td>800g</td>
<td>Buffalo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.5 kg (63lb)</td>
<td>650g</td>
<td>Eland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.3 kg (60lb)</td>
<td>540g</td>
<td>Zebra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Large antelopes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Roan and sable;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Greater and lesser kudu;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Oryx;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Topi and hartebeest;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Waterbuck)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.7 kg (50lb)</td>
<td>500g</td>
<td>Medium antelopes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Bushbuck;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Gerenuk;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Grant's and Thomson's</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>gazelle;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Impala;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Reebuck)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.2 kg (40lb)</td>
<td>400g</td>
<td>Small antelopes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Duiker;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Steinbuck)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX C: Current regulations governing tourist hunting in the Wildlife Conservation Act. Those regulations which will be amended are shown with an *.

Section 25:
- No game licenses shall be issued to persons under 18 years of age;
- Hunters must be in possession of a valid firearms license for the firearm to be used for hunting;
- Hunters shall have very good* knowledge of the firearm for the purpose of hunting.

Section 38:
- There shall be no hunting, killing or wounding of any animal not included on the Third Schedule of the Act.

Section 39:
- There shall be no hunting or killing of young animals, or of pregnant and nursing females;

Section 44:
- Hunters shall carry licenses and permits while hunting;
- Hunters shall enter details of all animals killed on the permit before the animal can be moved;
- Hunters shall surrender licenses and permits within 30 days of expiry, or in the case of those departing from Tanzania, before departure.

Section 49:
- Hunters shall use all reasonable endeavours to kill wounded animals;
- If a wounded animal enters a protected area, the entry shall be reported to the appropriate officer, who will help the hunter kill the animal;
- A detailed report shall be made to the nearest wildlife officer of any wounded animal that is not killed.

Section 54:
- No hunter shall use for the purpose of hunting any animal, except with the permission of the Director:
  - any mechanically propelled vehicle;
  - any poison, bait*, poisoned bait, poisoned weapon, stake, pit-fall, net, gin-trap, setgun, missile, explosives, ball ammunition, snare, hide*, fence or enclosure;
  - a dog or any domesticated animal, except a trained gun-dog for retrieving shot birds*;
  - any automatic or semi-automatic weapon;
  - any device capable or designed to reduce the sound of a firearm;
  - any artificial light or flare; or,
  - any anaesthetic dart capable of immobilisation.
- No hunter may cause any grass or bush fires for the purpose of hunting any animal;
- No hunter shall hunt any animal:
  - from any mechanically propelled vehicle or within 200 metres of such vehicle, except when hunting birds in water;
  - within 500 metres of any permanent water, pool, waterhole or salt-lick, except in the case of a hippo, sitatunga, waterbuck or birds;
  - within 1 kilometer of a National Park, Ngorongoro Conservation Area, a zoo or an aerodrome;
  - during the hours of darkness.
- No hunter shall:
  - cut or display any dead animal in the vicinity of any lodge, hotel, zoo, or camp frequented by visitors;
  - throw any animal carcass into any permanent water, pool, water-hole, salt-lick, or any place commonly used by animals as a resting place;
  - leave any animal carcass within 2 kilometers of any aerodrome or 1 kilometer of any public road, lodge, hotel or zoo.
APPENDIX D: Tanzania’s present and proposed tourist hunting marketing strategy, showing the main species available on safaris of different lengths.

### a) Present marketing strategy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Safari Length</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>21-day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elephant</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lion</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leopard</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greater kudu</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesser kudu</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gerenuk</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oryx</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sitatunga</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sable</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roan</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffalo</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plains game</td>
<td>Various</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### b) Future marketing strategy from 1997

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Safari Length</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>21-day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elephant</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lion</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leopard</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greater kudu</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesser kudu</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gerenuk</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oryx</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sitatunga</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sable</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roan</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffalo</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plains game</td>
<td>Various</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1* indicates one large cat and two large antelopes of different species on a 16-day safari, and two large antelopes of different species on a 14-day safari.