

A MEETING BETWEEN THE WILDLIFE DIVISION, WMA AUTHORIZED ASSOCIATIONS, VILLAGE AND DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVES AND THE TOURISM INDUSTRY ON WILDLIFE CONSERVATION REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO WILDLIFE USE ON VILLAGE LANDS, AND IN GAME CONTROLLED AND OPEN AREAS

**28-29 APRIL 2008
IMPALA HOTEL, ARUSHA**

PROCEEDINGS AND OBSERVATIONS

**PREPARED BY THE TANZANIA NATURAL RESOURCE FORUM
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Meeting participants and arrangements facilitated by:

*African Wildlife Foundation
Tanzania Natural Resource Forum
Wildlife Division, Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism*

**With kind support from
Impala Hotel Ltd.**

Disclaimer: These minutes are not an exact transcript of the proceedings. They instead represent as much as possible the key points and issues presented, raised and discussed in plenary during the two day meeting, and a summary of the outputs of break-out groups.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This meeting was called by the Director of Wildlife as part of opening a new era in relations and cooperation between the Wildlife Division and wildlife stakeholders – communities, the private sector and NGOs. Overall some 350 people participated in the two days of meetings – largely only possible through the active collaboration of the meeting’s facilitators.

The Wildlife Management Areas Regulations (2005) in relation to investments in WMAs were discussed in the first day of the meeting. The second day meeting discussed and sought stakeholder’s views on the Wildlife Conservation (Non-Consumptive Wildlife Use) Regulations, Government Notice 196 of 14th September 2007 (hereinafter referred to as the ‘New Regulations’).

The Wildlife Conservation (Hunting of Animals) Regulations: GN 272 (1974), the Wildlife Conservation (Capture of Animals) Regulations: GN 274 (1974) and the Wildlife Conservation (Tourist Hunting) Regulations: GN 306 (2002) were also referred to but discussed less explicitly than the Wildlife Conservation (Non-Consumptive Wildlife Use) Regulations GN 196 (2007).

Overall the discussion on both days was open, frank and wide-ranging, with broadly representative participation from all stakeholders. The second day of the meeting was better managed and facilitated than the first. However, the atmosphere on both days was very constructive and positive. The meeting set a new precedent for good relations and more transparent communications between the Wildlife Division and wildlife stakeholders, with many participants gratefully expressing the observation that previously they had not been to such a meeting.

The Director of Wildlife was keen to begin to address some of the outstanding conflicts that currently exist between photographic and hunting tour operators, and between some tourism operators and communities. Some of these issues were addressed directly in the two day meeting, but more substantially, meetings later in the week with stakeholders from Longido, Simanjiro and Serengeti Districts were held, as was a meeting earlier in the month in Ngorongoro District. The outcomes of these meetings are addressed in other reports.

A. Day One

Community members, local government authority representatives and NGOs attended Day One. In addition a few photographic and hunting tour operators attended. After presentations on Wildlife Management Areas, Land Management and the Non-Consumptive Wildlife-Use Regulations, break out groups discussed:

1. Revenue sharing (*Mgawanyo wa mapato*)

- i. Revenue must be fairly distributed in order to prevent conflict.
- ii. 35% main government
- iii. 65% local government gets more because local people are closest to wildlife conflicts
- iv. The local government is to get 65 percent of revenue for the following reasons:
 - a. Local communities are most affected by wildlife
 - b. Citizens who live with wildlife cannot easily undertake other income-generating activities such as livestock herding and cultivation.
- v. Once the 65 percent reaches the District Council, 60 percent should go to the community and 40 percent should go to other District Council uses.

2. Management of hunting blocks (*Usimamizi wa vitalu vya uwindaji*)

- i. Applications for hunting blocks on Game Reserves should be taken directly to the Director of Wildlife.
- ii. Applications for hunting blocks in WMAs should be made through the AA. After being discussed, requests are then taken to the District Advisory Board and then to the Director of Wildlife for final approval.
- iii. It is the role of the Authorized Association to monitor hunting blocks within WMAs very closely.

3. Conflict resolution of natural resource use (*Utatuzi wa migogoro*)

- i. Ways of resolving conflict
 - Every area should have a land use plan for the WMA. This plan should be followed and respected by all stakeholders
 - Quality, participatory leadership
 - Regulations, laws and processes should be followed by all groups.
 - If a conflict emerges, resolution should start with dialogue between the relevant parties only.

- ii. If this primary dialogue fails, the relevant part should go to the District Advisory Board for Wildlife Management Areas for further consultation.
 - If the District Advisory Board consultations fail, the parties should choose a mediator that is mutually acceptable.
 - If the mediator fails, the parties should take the case to court.
 - Also, contracts should be revised on a regular basis.
 - Punishment for investor who breaks the law should be severe

B. Day Two

Private sector companies (particularly photographic and hunting tourism companies) attended Day Two. In addition a small number of community members, local government authority representatives and NGOs attended Day Two. After an introduction by the Director Wildlife and a presentation on the Non-Consumptive Wildlife-Use Regulations, break out groups discussed:

1. Fee structure and modalities of payment

- i. It was agreed that the proposed fee structure should not be adopted. It is cumbersome, complex and cannot be implemented or audited (financially unviable).
- ii. We suggest that a two tier fee structure would be workable and recognize the needs of the community as well as the Wildlife Division.
 - **Payment 1: Bed-night fee**
 - a. This fee will be agreed upon by the landlord and the operator/investor (i.e. village, AA or Wildlife Division)
 - b. Current contracts remain valid
 - **Payment 2: Wildlife activity fee**
 - a. The fee is paid to the WD and inclusive of District contribution.
 - b. The fee is to include all tourism activities listed except for commercial filming
 - Game drives
 - Night game drives
 - Walking safaris
 - Bush meals
 - Picnics
 - Boat trips
 - Guiding fees
- iii. It is suggested the following fee structure (non-residents):
 - Game Reserve \$30
 - Game Controlled Area \$15
 - Open Area / WMA \$10
 - None of the following separate fees: Vehicle fees, Guide fees, Crew fees, Airstrip fees, Boat fees
- iv. Fishing is considered a consumptive activity.
- v. No change in future fees without 12 months warning.
- vi. Fee categories
 - Non-residents
 - Residents
 - Adults
 - Children and students
- vii. Protection of area
 - a. Activity fee can only be recognized and paid if the company has a bed night agreement in place with the landlord. In the Game Reserve the activity fee goes to the WD. In GCAs and Open Areas the activity fee goes to the village.
 - b. This will prevent day trippers and overuse or damage to natural resources and promote natural resource stewardship.
- viii. Conclusions

- a. Both fees are to only be calculated and paid into bank accounts of either the WD or community.
- b. Payment 1: The bed-night fee is already in place.
- c. Payment 2: to be applied from 1st July 2008 and paid directly to WD
- d. The purpose is to create a simple structure that is it is easy to administer, easy to audit, transparent, viable, sustainable, ensures both Central Government and the communities jointly benefit, and preserves the natural resources into the future.

2. How can all wildlife resource users operate together?

- i. Both hunting companies and photographic tour operators should work in harmony.
- ii. Photographic tour operators within a hunting block should form a body to coordinate non-consumptive wildlife users to engage with the hunting companies.
- iii. Villagers, WMA and investors should be transparent on matters regarding the process of tendering, contracts, negotiations and contractual obligations.
- iv. (Lease) agreements in WMAs for photographic safaris should be extended to 5 years and the leasers should have first option of renewal upon meeting transparent performance criteria. All wildlife resource users should follow laid down laws and regulations of the nation.
- v. The awareness of tourism stakeholders needs to raised in regards to relevant policies, laws, regulations and business principles.

3. Benefit and revenue sharing options

- i. Groups involved:
 - Authorized Association
 - District
 - Central Government, Wildlife Division
 - Communities
- ii. Areas:
 - WMA
 - GCA
 - Open Areas
 - Game Reserves
- iii. Sharing Recommendations:
 - a. WMAs – Consumptive (Trophies) and Non-Consumptive Utilization
 - Communities 55 percent
 - District 15 percent
 - Authorized Association 10 percent
 - Wildlife Division 20 percent
 - b. Game Controlled Areas and Open Areas – Consumptive (Trophies) and Non-Consumptive Utilization
 - Communities 65 percent
 - District 15 percent
 - Wildlife Division 20 percent
 - c. Game Reserves - Not discussed.

4. The role of wildlife users in resource protection

To ensure long term economic viability of wildlife resources there needs to be:

- i. Communication among all stakeholders (i.e. hunters, tour operators, government, NGOs, communities)
- ii. Cooperation among all stakeholders
- iii. Facilitation
- iv. Transparency at all levels
- v. Participation of all parties in harmonization of legal framework
- vi. Simplification and streamlining of business practices

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Tanzania Natural Resource Forum (TNRF) and the African Wildlife Foundation (AWF) would like to thank and warmly acknowledge the good collaboration of the Wildlife Division, in particular the Director of Wildlife, Mr E. Tarimo, and the Assistant Director for Wildlife Development, Mrs M. Zacharia in enabling this meeting to take place.

AWF and TNRF would like also to warmly acknowledge the kind and substantial support of the Impala Hotel in helping to defray some of the costs of hosting the meeting.

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1 INTRODUCTION

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In part the meeting was called to discuss and seek stakeholder’s views about the Wildlife Conservation Act Non-Consumptive Wildlife Use Regulations – Government Notice 196 of 14th September 2007 (hereinafter referred to as the ‘New Regulations’). Although a limited number of consultations had been held previously on the nature of the New Regulations, overall the Regulations had taken many stakeholders by surprise, and had caused significant alarm and concern.

In summary, the New Regulations give the Director of Wildlife powers over all non-consumptive wildlife use throughout Tanzania. Specifically, the New Regulations provide the Director of Wildlife with the power to authorise or to discontinue any non-consumptive wildlife use business operation outside national parks and the Ngorongoro Conservation Area. In addition, the regulations set out schedules to be used for applying for permission to operate as well as, importantly, a comprehensive set of fees to be levied on all non-consumptive wildlife use that are payable to the Director of Wildlife.

The two day meeting addressed these regulations directly, and made recommendations on redesigning the fee structure and set out revenue sharing formulas.

In addition, the Wildlife Conservation (Hunting of Animals) Regulations: GN 272 (1974), the Wildlife Conservation (Capture of Animals) Regulations: GN 274 (1974) and the Wildlife Conservation (Tourist Hunting) Regulations: GN 306 (2002) were also referred to but discussed less explicitly than New Regulations.

The Director of Wildlife was keen to begin to address some of the outstanding conflicts that currently exist between photographic and hunting tour operators, and between some tourism operators and communities. Some of these issues were addressed directly in the two day meeting, but more substantially, meetings later in the week with stakeholders from Longido, Simanjiro and Bunda Districts were held, as was a meeting earlier in the month in Ngorongoro District. The outcomes of the meetings are addressed in other reports.

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2 DAY 1: COMMUNITIES

Day 1 of the meeting was held entirely in Swahili.

TNRF Secretariat Observation: Overall, the meeting can be observed to have been a success in that it set a precedent for future consultation meetings of this kind. However, it was sadly unfortunate that the Director of Wildlife had to leave on a personal commitment and could not Chair Day One of the meeting. The meeting could have been better managed and substantial time over-runs occurred. This meant that the period available for break-out groups and reporting to the plenary was considerably shortened. The facilitation of some of the break-out groups could have been better, but nevertheless some good outputs were achieved. The meeting was chaired by a District Commissioner with three other District Commissioners (or their deputies) present. At points the meeting began to become somewhat politicized meaning that it did not quite achieve its potential in terms of a technically focussed and balanced participatory consultation. Nevertheless there was still some very positive and constructive debate and discussion, and the meeting was notable for the number of village, Authorised Association and District representatives present.

2.1 Group introductions

Participants: (from Babati, Bunda, Mbulu, Monduli, Loliondo, Longido and Simanjiro Districts)

- Community leaders
- WMA Authorised Association leaders
- Divisional secretaries
- District Commissioners
- Chama Cha Mapinduzi Officials

- NGOs: UCRT, PINGOS, TAPHGO, African Wildlife Federation, Tanzania Natural Resource Forum, World Wildlife Fund for Nature

- Wildlife Division

Also present:

- Photographic tourism operators
- Hunting tourism operators

2.2 Prayers

Prayers were said at the request of the Director of Wildlife at the start of the meeting.

2.3 Introduction by the Director of Wildlife

The Director of Wildlife (DW) gave a welcoming introduction speech encouraging participants to contribute actively to discussion and think critically about realistic developments to the Non-Consumptive Wildlife Use Regulations, Government Notice 196. The DW then left for another engagement, appointing the District Commissioner of Babati, Mr. David Holela as the Chairman of the meeting. The press was requested to return the next day so that participants feel completely free in speaking their opinions.

2.4 Presentation on investment in Wildlife Management Areas by Assistant Director for Wildlife Development, Mrs. Miriam Zacharia (*Maeneo ya Hifadhi ya Jumuiya ya Wanyamapori na Uwekezaji*)

The following were the key presentation points and clarifications by the presenter:

- a. Why invest in WMAs?
- b. The Revised 2007 Wildlife Policy is not different from the 1998 Wildlife Policy. The 2005 WMA regulations reflect land tenure issues from the 1994 National Land Policy. Nothing related to wildlife management has been changed.
- c. There is no new wildlife law yet, only the regulations.
- d. No other regulation besides the WMA regulations will govern wildlife management on village land.
- e. Wildlife management terminology must be clear. One should say *uendeshaji* (operationalisation) not *usimamizi* (management) when referring to management of wildlife locally because the word *usimamizi* has connotations that are reserved for government.
- f. The WMA is not managed by the village government, but rather the Authorized Association which is a Community Based Organization made up of adults over the age of 18, approved by the village government to manage wildlife resources.
- g. The AA cannot be above the village government regarding land issues. The AA is only an agency created specifically to operationalise wildlife management.
- h. Many people wonder why AA leaders may not also be members of the village government. The reason is because a person with responsibilities in each institution may cause conflicts of interest. The AA is not for the benefit of a few people, but for the benefit of all citizens.
- i. An AA may sign contracts with investors for use of wildlife resources on village land. These contracts may only last for up to three years before renewal. This short time period limits burdens on communities of potential long term conflicts between themselves and investors.
- j. Contracts may not be made unilaterally between the AA and a hunting company. Hunting is regulated by the Wildlife Conservation (Tourist Hunting) Regulations of 2000 Rev. 2002, and therefore controlled by the Director of Wildlife.
- k. Environmental Impact Assessments are required by the Environmental Management Act (2004) and the investor must pay for the Assessment. The District Councils must be made aware of the investment negotiations so that they may facilitate the evaluation.
- l. The Wildlife Division is there to provide technical advice, but the AA is to work most closely with the Local Government Authority.
- m. The role of the Central Government is to do monitoring.
- n. The AA chooses locations for camps during preparation of General Management Plan (GMP) or Resource Zone Management Plane (RZMP). Investors must abide by the decisions of the AA, which take into account issues such as water management, wildlife ecology and the needs of livestock.
- o. Remember that all CBOs and NGOs are under the authority of the District Commissioner.
- p. The WMA regulations also provide the standard format for investment contracts.
- q. The advisory committee (District Advisory Board) for WMAs has a variety of representatives
- r. The Director of Wildlife must be made aware of all contracts.
- s. No other investor may operate in a given area without being mentioned in the contract.
- t. The AA and the investor must first consult the District Council before starting negotiations. The contract must be approved by the District. This mostly affects photographic tour operators.

- u. The District Game Officer (DGO) may, in some cases, have issued permits. DGOs would have done this mistakenly. It is not in the purview of the DGO to issue permits for use of WMAs.
- v. Areas must be clearly zoned so as to prevent conflict.

2.5 Presentation on Administration of village land by Mr. David Mshengwa, lawyer, Ministry of Land, Settlement and Urban Development, Commissioners Office

- a. The objective of the presentation was to answer the following questions:
 - a. How is land managed?
 - b. How is village land managed and by whom?
 - c. What are the legal procedures for acquiring village land?
 - d. How do land and natural resource management differ?
- b. The 1995 Land Policy answers the first question: How is land managed?
 - e. The related laws are
 - i. The Land Act (1999)
 - ii. The Village Land Act (1999)
 - f. Land is distributed in three ways:
 - i. General Land – Under the Commissioner of Land and is the property of all Tanzanians
 - ii. Village Land – Under the District Council
 - iii. Reserved Land – Governed by the following laws, depending on the type of protection: National Parks Ordinance, Ngorongoro Conservation Area Ordinance, Wildlife Conservation Act, Environmental Management Act etc.
- c. How is Village Land managed and by whom?
 - g. Village use of land may include cultivation and herding.
 - h. Land is under the authority of the Village Councils, which acts as a trustee for all villagers.
 - i. Every decision on land use must be made by the Village Councils.
 - j. The Village Councils must:
 - i. Cooperate with the District Council and implement guidelines from the District Council
 - ii. Cooperate with the Commissioner of Land to coordinate investment on land.
 - iii. Domestic and foreign non-state investors must pass through the Commission of Land and then report to the District Council.
- d. What are the legal procedures for acquiring village land?
 - k. Village governments must give permission for up to 20 hectares.
 - l. For 21-50 hectares the District Council must give permission.
 - m. For over 50 hectares, the Village Council must get permission from the Commission of Land before giving the land.
 - n. Refer to sections 19-20 of the Land Act (1999) and sections 18-21 of the Village Land Act (1999).
 - o. Only Tanzanians may own land. Non-Tanzanians may only own land for investment as an institution or business. Individual non-Tanzanians may not own land.
 - p. The Tanzanian Investment Centre deals with land ownership by foreign investors. The Village Council must get permission (on behalf of an investor) from the Commission of Land to begin the process.
- e. How do land and natural resource management differ?

- q. Natural resources are not considered to be part of the land, but to be on the land. It is important to clearly distinguish land and natural resources.
- r. WMA are set up for the management of wildlife resources on village land.
- s. AAs are the body set up to manage WMAs.
- t. Wildlife is under the authority of the Director of Wildlife, in the Wildlife Division of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism.
- u. Sections 63ii and 63iii of the Village Land Act deal with village land management.

2.6 Plenary discussion

After the presentations, the Chairman opened the floor for comments and clarification from participants. After hearing all of the comments the Assistant Director for Wildlife Development answered the majority of the participant comments with assistance from Mr. Mshengwa (Land Commission) and the Chairman. Not all questions were directly answered due to the large size of the meeting, and because part of the meeting's purpose was to develop some of the answers to the questions raised.

Questions from the plenary about both presentations were fielded in one block, and noted down by the presenters. Subsequently they were answered in one block. The transcript below has been generated by the secretariat and endeavours to match the answers provided to the questions asked.

1. **Question (representative from Babati):** What is the role of the Ward Land Councils? Who is supposed to call meetings of the District Advisory Board for WMAs?
Answer: Villages send 3-5 representatives to the Ward Land Councils (*Baraza la Ardhi ya Kata*) depending on the number of villages in the Ward. Every AA sends representatives to the DAB.
2. **Question (representative from Ngorongoro District):** Why must investors in WMAs seek approval from the Director of Wildlife or in some cases from the Commissioner of Lands when the village government has authority over village land? Who decides on the distribution of revenue made from WMAs? Who represents the Authorized Association in the District Advisory Board?
Answers: Because the investment is related to wildlife, the DW must be informed. What if a hunting company comes with approval from the Ministry? The company must still go through the village procedures. Regarding land disputes, perhaps the local government misinterpreted the Village Land Act. We all use natural resources so no one institution is more important than the others.
3. **Question (Hunting tour operator):** Is wildlife the property of the AA or the property of all Tanzanians?
Answer: Wildlife is the property of the nation. The Director of Wildlife was given trusteeship. Wildlife is for all Tanzanians.
4. **Question (Councillor from Babati District):** If the villages are given a title deed to land, who is then the owner of the wildlife?
Answer: The owner is the state, because wildlife is a public good and does not belong to any individual or institution.
5. **Question (Photographic tour operator):** Who does a hunting investor sign a contract with for an investment in a village that is part of a WMA, but for an investment that lies outside of the WMA boundary? What if the AA is under several villages? How do contracts work in Open Areas?
Answer: Hunting block concessions are managed differently than WMAs.
6. **Question (Representative from pastoralist NGO):** Can investment of different types take place in one WMA?

Answer: Different types of investment are allowed within the parameters of the Land Use Plan and the WMA General Management Plan (GMP) or the interim Resource Management Zone Plan (RZMP). The management plan sets what can and cannot happen in each zone. This means that different uses may be carried out in different locations or times of the year. Zones allow either consumptive or non-consumptive use, which vary spatially or seasonally.

7. **Question:** Who is supposed to cover the costs of wildlife damage in a WMA?

Answer: There is a plan in the process in order to deal with compensation. Prior to investment investors are required to pay for the costs of carrying out an Environmental Impact Assessment. It is very important that the EIA takes water issues into account.

TNRF Secretariat Observation: One participant noted that it would be fair for the government to have its own EIA specialists and make its own internal assessments which would help avoid bias that could result from EIA experts employed directly by investors.

8. **Question:** When revenue is made from WMAs, who is directly paid and how is the money distributed?

Answer: AAs are not supposed to ask the village government about its use of revenue. There is a set process for releasing financial records through the District.

9. **Question:** What is the difference between ownership of land and ownership of land resources?

10. **Question:** What is the status of the GCAs where villages are established?

Answer: The government is in the process of degazetting some GCAs in order to allow villages to apply for WMA status. This is a long process.

Answer from lawyer from Commission of Land: When switching land use, the party who wants the land switch (e.g. from GCA to village land) must initiate the process. The President must sign off on the switch.

11. **Comment (Hunting tour operator):** Sections 22 (*Application for Customary Right of Occupancy*) and 23 (*Determination of Customary Right of Occupancy*) of the Village Land Act (1999) only refer to Customary rights of Occupancy and not Granted Rights of Occupancy.

Answer (Lawyer from Commission of Land): There is confusion over the word “hatimiliki” which can refer to both Customary and Granted Rights of Occupancy.

12. **Comment (DC Ngorongoro):** Investment by foreign companies has a different process. Foreign companies must go through the Investors Center.

13. **Comments (Lawyer):** Made the following observations:

a. It is not part of the law that the AA must report to the District Council. The WMA Regulations do not explicitly state the role between the AA and the District other than to state that the District Natural Resources Advisory Board plays an advisory role for the WMAs in the District and the District Council among other roles links the AA and the Director of Wildlife.

b. Section 70 (Offences and Penalties) of the WMA Regulations is dangerous because it is easy for villagers to break the law and be arrested or fined. This puts villagers in a trap of being easily prosecuted for voluntarily participating in community wildlife management.

c. Does General Land refer to surveyed or un-surveyed land? Some pilot WMAs are still not under Village authority, such as in Ngorongoro District, which has a GCA on village land.

In order for the WMA to be established, the condition is that the WMA must be on Village Land which must degazetted from Reserved Land. In some areas (i.e. Loliondo in Ngorongoro District, Babati, Monduli and Longido Districts) there is land which is Village Land and Reserved Land (GCA), i.e. Village Land and GCA overlap. This situation goes against the WMA Regulations in that WMAs have been established on Reserved Land. There is a note in the Wildlife Regulations where pilot areas are marked with star. The note says that these areas should not establish WMAs until the land is degazetted from

Reserved Land to Village Land. However, to date there is no news that Minister for Natural Resources and Tourism is facilitating this process.

- d. Can one village have a WMA by itself? Yes, if it is an important area for ecological sustainability.
 - e. Some AAs were started without agreement from the village government. AA and village contracts are not often finalized.
 - f. The definition of “user rights” in section 22A of the WMA regulations is confusing. I want to warn members that in this context “user rights” refer to the right to use wildlife resources in a WMA. These “user rights” are granted by the Director of Wildlife. These “user rights” are often confused with “derivative rights,” which is a land matter, granted by a Village Council. It is important for people to realize that the authorities of Village Councils and AAs are distinct. The AA is under guidance of the Village Council(s) for dealing with wildlife. The Village Council of each WMA village has a representative on the WMA Authorized Association.
 - g. Two important conditions under Section 22 of the WMA Regulations (2005) relate to agreements between the AA and the Village Council. Section 22B states the AA cannot have power until first entering an agreement with the Village Councils (i.e. a management agreement) where the Village Council grants the AA the duty to manage a WMA. Once finalizing this agreement, Section 22J states that for each potential investment the AA must make an application on behalf of the investor to the respective Village Assembly in that part of the WMA to obtain permission. Rubanda Village in Ikona WMA is an example where the management agreement between the AA and the Village Council was never finalized and investment is carried out between investors and the AA without the AA first applying for permission from its respective member Village Assembly.
 - h. Often the District Advisory Board to monitor AAs is not active.
14. **Comment (Representative from Ngorongoro):** GCAs are not supposed to be near villages. Which law governs it? This is causing major problems.
 15. **Comment (Representative from AA of Ikona WMA):** We need an evaluation of the regulations. This seems to be a top down approach. The personal interests of the Director of Wildlife may interfere with management. Who is in charge? Stakeholders need to be involved.
 16. **Comment:** The investment contracts should have a five year duration. Investment and land ownership is unfair. EIAs take a long time because the investor must pay. This should be a governmental and not a private responsibility. “*Anayelipa ndiye anachagua muziki,*” or “He who pays chooses the music.” We also need to address subsistence hunting.
 17. **Comment (Ngorongoro Community member):** The Director of Wildlife needs to be sympathetic. Do the Regulations follow the CCM Manifesto for 2005-2010 where it says that citizens should be empowered to manage wildlife?
 18. **Comment (Representative from Babati District):** Village Councils are no longer given “Hatimiliki ya Ardhi.” Instead they are given “Cheti cha kumiliki ardhi ya vijiji.” What if there are two villages and one has more land in the WMA? Who profits more?
 19. **Comment (Ngorongoro):** Don’t leave us behind. The regulations have only been discussed between high level stakeholders.
 20. **Comment (Meeting Chairman):** Don’t say that because we are here to discuss this with you today.

21. **Comment (pastoralist NGO):** It is not fair that some villages are forced to enter WMAs. What about Freedom of Association? Shouldn't AAs – as non-governmental organisations - fall under the NGO Act?
22. **Question:** Who reports to whom: the AA and the village government?
Answer: The AAs are employed by the village governments to manage wildlife resources. Therefore the AA is accountable to the village governments.
23. **Comment:** Section 70 (Offences and Penalties) of the regulations must be reviewed because it easily puts communities into a trap as this concept is still new and prosecutable mistakes can be easily made.
TNRF Secretariat Observation: This comment was met with a lot of support from participants.
24. **Comment (hunting tourism operator):** Often the AA members make it seem like the AA is their own personal institution.
25. **Comment (hunting tourism operator):** If we do not act to find effective solutions to wildlife management, foreigners will export all of Tanzania's wildlife. It is unfair that one individual foreign investor can so easily obtain large hunting blocks. It is a matter of profit and power!
26. **Comment (MP of Longido):** His constituency has many hunting blocks and so he is very interested in the discussion here today. Final decisions made must take into account the local people's interests.
27. **Comment:** This short day can bring even more problems if we fail to listen to and understand each other. Who will be blamed for the misunderstandings? Why are citizens so often blamed and arrested for breaking the law when the law isn't very clear?
28. **Comment:** Hunting companies do not ask to come into the village (*Wawindaji hawapigi hodi; wanaonyesha tu cheti kutoka wizarani*). This is a big offense to citizens. This is the first meeting we have had with Director of Wildlife and the Assistant Directors. Please make a visit to each District to discuss these issues at the local level.
29. **Comment (MP of Longido):** Each village is so different. Local visits by the Wildlife Division are very important. Before the establishment of WMAs some villages were never briefed and never received neither the full background information nor community sensitization.
30. **Comment:** Although the government has honest goals [for devolution of wildlife management] some companies and NGOs have bad goals which end up hurting local communities.
31. **Comment (Longido District Council Chairman):** If our ancestors had known how to manage wildlife, all of the animals here today would not have existed. Many in Longido were not given the opportunity to contribute to debates on the establishment of WMAs.
32. **Comment (from Ngorongoro):** It is wonderful to have so many stakeholders together. We need clarification on the status of villages in Game Controlled Areas. How do we proceed while following the law?
33. **Comment (from CBNRM NGO):** We don't know who has the authority to call meetings of the District Advisory Board.
34. **Comment (from CBNRM NGO):** Can one company have a "hatimiliki" (a concession) for use of wildlife resources across several villages?
35. **Comment:** Investors were given permission and now some have permanent structures with in WMA although they only have three year contracts. Can these investors be allowed to own land? The majority of our District is protected and we depend on tourism almost completely.
36. **Comment (District Commissioner for Longido):** Many laws are conflicting. The District Council has authority over village councils therefore there does not need to be a law clarifying authority as suggested by the lawyer.
37. **Comments (District Commission for Ngorongoro):**
 All decisions and contingencies must have been thoroughly thought out.
 What is TNRF and how does it have the authority to call government officials to a meeting?
 [Regarding photographic tour companies,] how can foreigners come here so easily and start doing business without going through the proper immigration procedures?

We need representatives from the Prime Minister's Office for Regional Administration and Local Government (TAMISEMI)

38. **Comment (MP of Longido):** The laws do not clash. However there are two other main problems: Investors and the long distance from the villages to the District offices. This MP is on the Parliamentary Natural Resources Committee and will therefore place today's discussion in the committee's agenda.
39. **Comment (DGO Ngorongoro):** Natural resources must always benefit the local residents. Community participation is crucial to final decision making.
40. **Comment (from Community based natural resource management [CBNRM] NGO):** The \$25,000 conservation fee does not reach citizens. How are those funds being used? We have observed that when people see that they do not profit from their local natural resources, they start breaking the law.
41. **Comment (Assistant Director for Wildlife Development):** The revenue once collected is sent to the Treasury. The Wildlife Division then requests a vote of funds to be returned to the respective Districts and AAs. The percentage of revenues collected and to be returned has not yet been decided.
42. **Question:** Can we see livestock issues being reflected in the wildlife policy, laws and regulations?
43. **Comment (from CBNRM NGO):** The 1998 Wildlife Regulations do not address conflict between wildlife, farms and livestock.
44. **Question:** People were concerned about the evaluation report of the pilot WMAs. Have reports been produced and what are the findings?
Answer: The report is there but is being simplified to a popular version for public distribution by WWF.
45. **Comment (from hunting tourism operator):** There are also lessons learned from community based natural resource management programs in other countries, such as CAMPFIRE in Zambia. How can we collectively learn from those experiences?
46. **Question:** What is being done for education in the communities on the benefits of WMAs? WMAs are a new concept and many villages received them without knowing their management aspects and their values.
47. **Comment (from hunting tourism operator):** We should use more of the revenues from WMAs to educate community on the value of local wildlife management. Even all of us here today [who are leaders in community wildlife management] do not have enough background information on the issues at hand.
48. **Comment (DGO Ngorongoro District):** In addition to many challenges, there are also success stories in community based natural resource management because every case is different. We must make an effort to share success stories.
49. **Comment (MP of Longido):** Educators from NGOs often give mixed information and only involve the most senior people in local government.
50. **Comment (District Commissioner for Longido):** We need an evaluation of the pilot WMAs.
51. **Comment (Assistant Director for Wildlife Development):** An evaluation of WMAs was done, but it was in English and is now being translated.

2.7 Presentation on Wildlife Conservation Regulations for Non-Consumptive Utilization (2007) by Acting Assistant Director for Wildlife Utilization, Mr. Mohammed Madehele

1. Previously all non-consumptive tourism was carried out in the National Parks and Ngorongoro Conservation Area. Due to an increase in tourist visits and a national effort to grow local tourism economies various companies have begun to invest in open areas outside National Parks and NCA.
2. The government lacked a strong system for monitoring investments and collecting revenue and therefore investments were disorganized and large sums of revenue were lost.
3. There were a few citizens who benefited from the lack of institutional structure. They collected revenue after signing contracts with investors.
4. Due to a lack of guidelines laying out mandatory fee structures for investors, each individual village set its own fee structure. Some villages found they were being paid much less than the average. This *status quo* only benefited a few citizens.
5. After realizing these shortcomings the government decided to intervene by establishing regulations to govern non-consumptive wildlife resource use in order to defend and protect the livelihoods of the majority.
6. Objectives of the Non-Consumptive Wildlife Utilization Regulations
 - a. To provide guidelines for investment in non-consumptive wildlife use and to resolve conflicts emerging from wildlife resource use;
 - b. To assist in the management and monitoring of non-consumptive wildlife resource use activities;
 - c. To set a fee structure and to monitor collection of government revenue from non-consumptive wildlife resource use activities;
7. The regulations set procedures that must be followed before investment, which include:
 - a. To own a company which is registered with the appropriate authorities;
 - b. To have an identifiable office;
 - c. To have a certificate from the appropriate authority after performing an Environmental Impact Assessment;
 - d. To guide investors who sign contracts with relevant authorities (Wildlife Director and other stakeholders) to properly develop and advance business on non-consumptive wildlife resource use;
 - e. To pay all fees as specified by the Director of Wildlife;
 - f. To agree to various conditions of investment as provided by the Director of Wildlife;
8. To monitor non-consumptive wildlife resource utilization:
 - a. The contract is the main document to assist in monitoring non-consumptive wildlife resource use.
 - b. The contract must set the following issues:
 - i. Required activities
 - ii. Zones with known boundaries
 - iii. Process for building camps and lodges as well as quality control based on market forces
 - iv. Issues to address after building completion and during the actual running of the business
 - v. Ways to make various payments, time frames for payments and payee
 - vi. Various other agreements between the investor and the resource owner
 - vii. Legal beginning and end dates for the contract
 - viii. Ways to resolve emerging conflicts

9. To resolve conflicts over wildlife resource use:
 - a. The regulations will serve to resolve conflicts over wildlife resource use, because many conflicts result from a lack of strong management of investment activities in areas with hunting blocks, Open Areas and Village Land.
 - b. The regulations give the Director of Wildlife the authority to monitor the development and progress of non-consumptive wildlife resource use outside protected areas such as the National Parks and NCA.
 - c. Every investor must communicate to the Director of Wildlife that the company is signing a contract and receive a permit enabling the acquisition of a license to proceed to pay TALA.
10. Fee structure
 - a. The regulations set a fee structure for various non-consumptive wildlife resource activities. These fees include:
 - i. Entry fee for visitors and vehicles
 - ii. Commercial filming fee
 - iii. Setting up camps fee
 - iv. Boating and rafting fee
 - v. Night time safaris fee
 - vi. Walking safaris fee
 - vii. Air strip use and ballooning fee
 - viii. Conservation fee
 - ix. Sport fishing fee
 - x. User rights fee
 - xi. Guiding fee
 - xii. Guiding fee in the protected area

2.8 Group Discussion

After the plenary general discussion the Wildlife Division invited participants to discuss their concerns in greater detail by breaking into smaller focus groups based on themes in wildlife utilization. Each group was to come up with recommendations for improvements on their given theme. The four themes were:

- Revenue sharing (*Mgawanyo wa mapato*)
- Fee structure (*Mfumo wa kupanga ada*)
- Management of hunting blocks (*Usimamizi wa vitalu vya uwindaji*)
- Conflict resolution (*Utatuzi wa migogoro*)

The following group recommendations were taken from the flip charts.

2.8.1 Group presentation on revenue sharing

A. Recommendations:

- i. Revenue must be fairly distributed in order to prevent conflict.
- ii. 35% main government
- iii. 65% local government gets more because local people are closest to wildlife conflicts
- iv. The local government is to get 65 percent of revenue for the following reasons:
 - a. Local communities are most affected by wildlife

- b. Citizens who live with wildlife cannot easily undertake other income-generating activities such as livestock herding and cultivation.
- v. Once the 65 percent reaches the District Council, 60 percent should go to the community and 40 percent should go to other District Council uses.

B. Plenary Response:

Observation: Some participants felt that the current fee structure is not justifiable and distribution is not transparent. Fees must be fairly distributed among partner WMA villages in order to avoid conflicts.

DC of Ngorongoro: A suggestion that 25% go to the District Council and 40% goes to village governments.

2.8.2 Group presentation on fee structure

TNRF Secretariat Observation: The group's discussion was poorly guided and facilitated which led to an incomplete set of outputs which need further elaboration and development. Whole sections of the fee structure have been omitted.

A. Recommendations:

- i. The group supported recommendations for various fee structures for reserved areas and camps
- ii. Hunting Blocks (Vitalu vya Uwindaji) entry fees
 - For citizens ages 18 and above...5000/-
 - For citizens ages 5-17...3000/-
 - For citizens under age 5...FREE
 - For foreigners age 18 and above...\$50
 - For foreigners age 5-17...\$30
- iii. Reserved Areas (Mapori Tengefu)
 - For citizens ages 18 and above...2000/-
 - For citizens ages 5-17...1000/-
 - For citizens under age 5...FREE
- iv. Filming
 - For citizens ages 18 and above...50,000/-
 - For citizens ages 5-17...40,000/-
 - For citizens under age 5...FREE
 - For foreigners age 18 and above...\$200
 - For foreigners age 5-17...\$150
- v. In the case where there is no WMA or AA, fee collection should be done by the District Council in cooperation with the Central Government. Where CBOs are present, they should also participate in collection of these abovementioned fees.

2.8.3 Group presentation on management of hunting blocks

A. Recommendations:

- i. Applications for hunting blocks on Game Reserves should be taken directly to the Director of Wildlife.

- ii. Applications for hunting blocks in WMAs should be made through the AA. After being discussed, requests are then taken to the District Advisory Board and then to the Director of Wildlife for final approval.
- iii. It is the role of the Authorized Association to monitor hunting blocks within WMAs very closely.

B. Plenary Response:

Some also felt that hunting companies see themselves as demi-gods and the AA must do more fulfil their responsibilities as monitors of hunting companies and be accountable to village assemblies.

2.8.4 Group Presentation on Conflict Resolution of Natural Resource Use

A. Recommendations:

- i. Ways of resolving conflict
 - Every area should have a land use plan for the WMA. This plan should be followed and respected by all stakeholders
 - Quality, participatory leadership
 - Regulations, laws and processes should be followed by all groups.
 - If a conflict emerges, resolution should start with dialogue between the relevant parties only.
- ii. If this primary dialogue fails, the relevant parted should go to the District Advisory Board for WMAs for further consultation.
 - If the DAB consultations fail, the parties should choose a mediator that is mutually acceptable.
 - If the mediator fails, the parties should take the case to court.
 - Also, contracts should be revised on a regular basis.
 - Punishment for investor who breaks the law should be severe

Type of Conflict	Resolution
1. More than one type of land use (i.e. hunting, photography, herding, subsistence hunting) There are no procedures and little mutual understanding.	Raise awareness of regulations that govern each issue. Conditions should be stipulated that the hunters should pass through Village Council managing the Village Land to obtain approval. Permits and hunting concessions should not be granted without involving communities in the decision-making process.
2. Hunting companies hunting into each other's blocks and/or disputes over block boundaries i.e. more than one hunting company hunting a block.	Hunting companies must respect the authority of the village. The process should follow the set legal boundaries.

3 TOUR OPERATORS AND INVESTORS

Day 2 of the meeting was held entirely in English

TNRF Secretariat observation: Day Two of the meeting overall was much better facilitated than Day One. The Director of Wildlife was able to attend. Unfortunately no summary of the proceedings/outcomes of Day One were provided to participants which meant that there was little continuity or integration between the meetings on Day One and Two. However, some continuity and integration was provided by meeting participants who elected to attend both days and who actively contributed to the meeting. Overall the meeting was held in a very constructive atmosphere, with considerable debate and discussion. Although some of the outputs of the meeting on Day Two received unanimous support, ultimately, there was no final resolution achievable in terms of agreeing on changes to the Non-Consumptive Wildlife-Use Regulations (GN 196). The Director of Wildlife promised to discuss the meeting's recommendations with the Minister, in amending and making the regulations operational. In this regard, many tourism stakeholders would still like to know when, how and where the fees under GN196 will be payable.

3.1 Group introductions

Participants

- Photographic safari companies
- Tourist hunting safari companies
- Investors
- Associations
- Non-governmental organizations
- District Councils
- District Commissioners
- Wildlife Division

3.2 Prayers

Prayers were said at the request of the Director of Wildlife at the start of the meeting.

3.3 Introduction by the Director of Wildlife

The Director of Wildlife (DW) introduced the agenda and mentioned the regulations of the Wildlife Conservation Act 1974 (Revised 2002) to be discussed which included:

- Wildlife Conservation (Hunting of Animals) Regulations: GN 272 (1974)
- Wildlife Conservation (Capture of Animals) Regulations: GN 274 (1974)
- Wildlife Conservation (Tourist Hunting) Regulations: GN 306 (2002)
- Wildlife Conservation (Non-Consumptive Use) Regulations GN 196 (2007)

As with the first day of the meeting the DW was very welcoming and encouraged participants to critically discuss the agenda. He stressed his "open door" policy whereby his office is open to all comments and concerns and was positive about starting a new chapter in the direction of wildlife management.

3.4 Presentation on “Regulations for different forms of wildlife utilization” by Acting Assistant Director for Wildlife Utilisation, Mr. Mohammed Madehele

a. Categories of protection:

i. National Parks	National Parks Ordinance Cap. 282 Rev. 2002
ii. Ngorongoro Conservation Area	Ngorongoro Conservation Area Ordinance Cap. 284 Rev. 2002
iii. Game Reserves	Wildlife Conservation Act, Cap. 283 Rev. 2002 (WCA)
iv. Game Controlled Areas	
v. Zoos, game farms, ranches	

b. Other general areas not considered wildlife protected areas:

- i. Wildlife Management Areas (on village land)
- ii. Open Areas (no conservation status)

c. Regulations administering wildlife use in WMAs and Open Areas:

- i. Wildlife Conservation (Dealings in Trophies) Regulations: GN 268 (1974) deals with licensing, conditions for export and monitoring.
- ii. Wildlife Conservation (Hunting of Animals) Regulations: GN 272 (1974) deals with licensing conditions, fees and validity.
- iii. Wildlife Conservation (Capture of Animals) Regulations: GN 274 (1974) deals with conditions for issuing and format of permits, obligations of trappers, holding grounds, welfare and safety of animals and reporting.
- iv. Wildlife Conservation (Tourist Hunting) Regulations: GN 306 (2002) deals with the allocation of blocks, conditions, game fees, duration of blocks, evaluation criteria and cancellation of blocks in GRs, GCAs and WMAs.
- v. Wildlife Conservation (Non-Consumptive Wildlife Utilization) Regulations GN 196 (2007): This regulation is the main focus of the presentation. It will regulate non-consumptive wildlife utilization outside National Parks and NCAA. These areas include GRs, GCAs, WMAs and Open Areas. The main objectives include:
 1. Providing guidelines for investing in the areas;
 2. Providing modalities for operating in the prescribed areas;
 3. Providing standard tariffs for the different non consumptive wildlife utilization activities conducted in the areas;
 4. Resolving emerging wildlife use conflicts between stakeholders.

The regulations also update standard tariffs for the following:

- Vehicles and Person Entry fee
- Commercial Filming fee
- Camping fees
- Boating/Canoeing/Rafting fee
- Night Game Drive fee
- Landing fee
- Airstrip charges
- Walking Fee
- Sport fishing fee
- Ballooning fee

- Conservation and User Right Fees
- Professional Guide fee
- Guiding fee

Regarding wildlife use conflicts between stakeholders it is believed that most of the conflicts emerged as a result of an institutional vacuum. Once passed, the law will be revised and operationalized by July 2008.

vi. The Wildlife Conservation Bill is in its final stages of preparation for tabling in Parliament.

The Acting Assistant Director for Wildlife Utilization stressed that input from all stakeholders into this draft is very important to the suitability of the regulations as stakeholders are the ones ultimately affected by these regulations. Participants were encouraged to voice their concerns and recommendations.

3.5 Comments from the plenary

Questions from the plenary about both presentations were fielded in blocks, and noted down by the presenters and subsequently answered. The transcript below has been generated by the secretariat and endeavours to match the answers provided to the questions asked.

1. **Question (Photographic tourism operator):** What is the difference between the regulations for non-consumptive use and the guidelines?
Answer (Director of Wildlife): The regulations will be operational 1st July 2008. The guidelines are different to regulations and are a simplified version to assist users to understand the regulations. Guidelines may also be translated from English to Swahili. (Currently Non-Consumptive Wildlife Use Guidelines have not been released).
2. **Question** A participant requested clarification on the grouping of land areas in the presentation. Why are GCAs included?
Answer (Director of Wildlife): The grouping was a mistake; GCA was not meant to be included. Note that the NCAA is a unique area under the Ngorongoro Conservation Ordinance 1959. Villages in the NCA have rights of use but not title to the land which is held by the Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority, which follows the Ngorongoro Conservation Area Ordinance and Constitution.
3. **Comment (Executive Secretary, Tanzania Association of Tour Operators):** There is a conflict in the laws which we must do something about.
Answer (Lawyer from the Ministry of Land, Commissioner's Office): Some villages are located in GCAs. Refer to Section 6 of the Land Act (1999). Some areas are protected as Reserved Land (General Land, Reserved Land and Village Land). Villages within these areas have certificates which give them the power to manage land on behalf of the villagers. This is indeed a controversial issue, which should be discussed between the Wildlife Division and the Ministry of Land. There needs to be a distinction between land rights and wildlife-based rights.
Answer (Director of Wildlife): Title deeds made within the GCAs were done mistakenly. The WD is currently reviewing GCA where villages hold certificates and will be in the process of degazetting them to become village land so as to establish WMAs. It is illegal to have title deeds within GCAs. The president has been alerted to help resolve the issue.
TNRF Secretariat Observation: Title deeds to land are not proscribed in GCAs because land titles (and Certificates of Village Land have preceded establishment of GCAs).
4. **Question (Photographic tourism operator - Natron):** Would it be possible to have different fee levels for prime and non-prime game viewing areas?

Answer (Director of Wildlife): It is too early to address this now. How many companies actually pay this fee?

TNRF Secretariat Observation: Director of Wildlife asks this question in the context of the problem that some companies may not be paying the fee.

- 5. Comment (Hunting tourism operator):** Tour operators bring in more tourists. We must remember the market. If there are too many fees, how can the system be regulated? The system will be difficult to regulate and enforce. If the fees are too high, we will be put out of the market by our neighboring countries with simple fee structures.

Answer (Director of Wildlife): The laws and regulations are necessary for order. The Selous meeting resolved the fee structure for that GR, and will not be in discussion here today.

- 6. Question (Photographic tourism operator):** Sokwe Asilia has been in Loliondo for over 10 years and originally it was the Serengeti National Park which asked the company to begin tours outside the park in order to invest in the local economy. However, recently the company has been discouraged from operating outside the Park. Why? How can we resolve the problem of two separate companies (one photographic, one hunting) receiving two separate contracts - the photographic from the village and the hunting from the Wildlife Division - for operation on the same piece of land?

Answer (Director of Wildlife): This issue must be formalized. The discussion today will provide important recommendations to the WD for helping resolve this issue. A meeting was held in Loliondo to start this discussion in more detail and that initiative is on-going.

- 7. Question (Investor):** Which contracts should investors sign: those with the village government or with the WMA Authorizing Associations? Our company has received a letter from the village which states that the company should not sign any contracts with the AA. Refer to Section 22 of the WMA regulations, Part "J.", which states that the AA should seek authorisation from the Village Assembly for an investment on their land. What should we do if the investor was working in the area before the start of the WMA?

Answer (Director of Wildlife): The law is clear on this issue, which is exactly what we want to clarify today.

Answer (Assistant Director for Wildlife Development): There are two different issues at hand in this instance: the acquisition of land and utilization of wildlife. Investors must sign a contract with the AA for the use of wildlife, but also sign another contract with the village government for the exclusive rights to land.

Answer (Lawyer from Ministry of Lands): The AA reports to the Village Council. Investors are confusing villages. The laws are clear. The AA must clear authorization for an investor through the Village Assembly and the District Council. If the investor was working in the area prior to the village enabling an AA, the investor must still pass through the AA.

Answer (Director of Wildlife): Today's talks will be more general. We will have opportunities in other fora to talk about each case in detail.

- 8. Comment:** The role of the government is to increase wealth and encourage business in tourism. However, these non-consumptive regulations do not facilitate stakeholders to do business properly. The presentation by the Assistant Director on the non-consumptive regulations leaves out the impact those regulations will have on the stakeholders. The fee structure is against the national goal to increase the number of tourist visits. There was recently a fact finding mission led by the Tanzania Revenue Authority in collaboration with Tanzania National Parks (TANAPA) and NCAA. Current charges for visitors to Serengeti National Park and NCAA are USD50. In Kenya, national park fees are USD40 and in Uganda the fees are USD25. The proposed fees for WMAs are much higher than this and the quality of the tourist experience may be much lower. The result is that eventually Tanzania will not be competitive in the regional tourism market. It is the private sector bringing money to the government and therefore the private sector should be allowed to compete. Regulation 11.1 deals with notification of the government when the shares of a business are transferred. This regulation is unrealistic because if a company's shares are registered and traded on a stock exchange, notification becomes difficult.

Answer (Director of Wildlife): The Kenya Wildlife Service is also raising its park entry fees to match ours in Tanzania. It is difficult to compare the quality of park and non-park attractions, because each area is so unique. It is true that investors are contributing a lot to conservation.

9. **Comment (Photographic tourism operator and hotelier):** It takes at least a year to absorb fee increases because of delays in marketing streams. Agents overseas object that Tanzania is on the brink of going out of the market due to the high cost of tour packages. Many of Serengeti Select's guests like to spend time in the villages learning about and contributing to school and church development. However, these groups cannot generally afford high-end pricing. Once the Tanzanian tourism market is labelled in the US and Europe as "too expensive", it will be hard to reclaim status as a reasonably priced destination.

Answer (Director of Wildlife): We do not want a reputation for having few high paying visitors such as in Amboseli and Maasai Mara. However, realistic fees are a requirement.

10. **Comment (Executive Secretary, TATO):** In 2005 Minister of Natural Resources and Tourism stated that there would be no more price raises until a study of the market was done. However, fees have continued to increase. Now TATO is releasing a study. There are many conflicting issues and we must continue dialogue.

Answer (Director of Wildlife): We have a new paradigm at work in the Tanzanian government and we hope to soon see major changes.

11. **Comment:** The market is fragile, which we need studies to understand. We must focus on the product.

Answer (Director of Wildlife): The regulations are designed to be timely and conducive.

Is anyone here aware how much tour operators are paying to the government in taxes?

TNRF Secretariat Observation: The DW was making reference to the possibility that companies may not all be paying the required fees, particularly the 25,000 USD Conservation Fee.

Answer (Director of Wildlife): Night drives are a new product that are just being launched and can help improve the marketability of Tanzanian tourism. Any night drives that have happened in the past were illegal.

3.6 Group discussion

The participants were divided into four groups for smaller discussion sessions in order to make focused recommendations on specific themes. The four themes discussed were:

- Fee structure and modalities of payment
- How can all wildlife resource users operate in harmony together?
- Benefit and revenue sharing options
- The role of wildlife users in resource protection

The groups were randomly chosen and had two hours to discuss, reach consensus and prepare feedback for the plenary. The group dynamics varied greatly depending on the abilities of each group's chairperson. In some groups, English native speakers dominated conversation. In other groups case-specific issues and sometimes conflicts dominated discussion.

3.6.1 Group Presentation: Fee structure and modalities of payment

A. Recommendations:

- a. We agree that the proposed fee structure should not be adopted. It is cumbersome, complex and cannot be implemented or audited (financially unviable).
- b. We suggest that a two tier fee structure would be workable and recognize the needs of the community as well as the Wildlife Division.
 - **Payment 1: Bed-night fee**

- i. This fee will be agreed upon by the landlord and the operator/investor (i.e. village, AA or Wildlife Division)
 - ii. Current contracts remain valid
- **Payment 2: Wildlife activity fee**
 - i. The fee is paid to the WD and inclusive of District contribution.
 - ii. The fee is to include all tourism activities listed except for commercial filming
 - Game drives
 - Night game drives
 - Walking safaris
 - Bush meals
 - Picnics
 - Boat trips
 - Guiding
 - iii. We suggest the following fee structure (non-residents):
 - Game Reserve \$30
 - Game Controlled Area \$15
 - Open Area / WMA \$10
 - None of the following separate fees:
 1. Vehicle fees
 2. Guide fees
 3. Crew fees
 4. Airstrip fees
 5. Boat fees
 - iv. Fishing is considered a consumptive activity.
 - v. No change in future fees without 12 months warning.
 - vi. Fee categories
 - Non-residents
 - Residents
 - Adults
 - Children and students
 - vii. Protection of area
 - Activity fee can only be recognized and paid if the company has a bed night agreement in place with the landlord. In the Game Reserve the activity fee goes to the WD. In GCAs and Open Areas the activity fee goes to the village.
 - This will prevent day trippers and overuse or damage to natural resources and promote natural resource stewardship.
- c. **Conclusions**
 - i. Both fees are to only be calculated and paid into bank accounts of either the WD or community.
 - ii. Payment 1: The bed-night fee is already in place.
 - iii. Payment 2: to be applied from 1st July 2008 and paid directly to WD
 - iv. The purpose is to create a simple structure that is
 - Easy to administer
 - Easy to audit
 - Transparent
 - Viable

- Sustainable
- Ensures both Central Government and the communities jointly benefit
- Preserves the natural resources into the future

B. Plenary discussion:

After the group had presented their outputs, the floor was opened to questions:

1. **Question:** What are these fee suggestions based on? Do we know how much companies are profiting from non-consumptive activities?
2. **Question:** Isn't the air strip fee for charter companies only? There should be either the air strip fee or the landing fee but not both.
Observation: Participants felt that the landing fee should only be paid once and to the owner of the airstrip. They also felt that the airstrip fee is not under the jurisdiction of the Wildlife Division, but under the Civil Aviation Authority.
3. **Question:** Regarding the vehicle fee, if tonnage on the roads is the issue, why aren't other commercial vehicles also charged?
4. **Question:** Can all fees be bundled together in order to simplify the system?
5. **Answer from DW:** The USD 25,000 conservation fee applies, even if you own the land, because wildlife is a public resource.

3.6.2 Group Presentation: How can all wildlife resource users operate together?

A. Recommendations: From the flip charts

- a. Both hunting companies and photographic tour operators should work in harmony.
- b. Photographic tour operators within a hunting block should form a body to coordinate non-consumptive wildlife users to engage with the hunting companies.
- c. Villagers, WMA and investors should be transparent on matters regarding the process of tendering, contracts, negotiations and contractual obligations.
- d. (Lease) agreements in WMAs for photographic safaris should be extended to 5 years and the leasers should have first option of renewal upon meeting transparent performance criteria. All wildlife resource users should follow laid down laws and regulations of the nation.
- e. The awareness of tourism stakeholders needs to be raised in regards to relevant policies, laws, regulations and business principles.

B. Plenary discussion:

After the group had presented their outputs, the floor was opened to questions:

1. **DW:** Remember the possibility of seasonal zoning for photographic and hunting operators.
2. **Comments from group:** Local bodies of photographic tour operators must be formed, not one national body. Local solutions are very important because each local situation is different. These local bodies could be based around individual hunting blocks. In regard to wider coordination, the benefit of a broad national association is that national companies such as airlines and hoteliers could be easily involved, not just hunting and photographic tour operators.
3. **Comments from DW:** Local community stakeholders must be involved in such bodies as well, including farmers, herders, traditional harvesters, as well as researchers. Such a body should not infringe on either the WMA management plan or the land use plan. Who should initiate such bodies and what will be the role of local government?

4. Comments from DW: It is a historic moment to have both photographic and hunting companies together for discussion.

3.6.3 Group Presentation: Benefit and revenue sharing options

A. Recommendations: From the flip charts

- a. Groups involved:
 - i. Authorized Association
 - ii. District
 - iii. Central Government, Wildlife Division
 - iv. Communities
- b. Areas:
 - i. WMA
 - ii. GCA
 - iii. Open Areas
 - iv. Game Reserves
- c. Recommendations:
 - i. WMAs – Consumptive (Trophies) and Non-Consumptive Utilization
 - Communities 55 percent
 - District 15 percent
 - Authorized Association 10 percent
 - Wildlife Division 20 percent
 - ii. Game Controlled Areas and Open Areas – Consumptive (Trophies) and Non-Consumptive Utilization
 - Communities 65 percent
 - District 15 percent
 - Wildlife Division 20 percent
 - iii. Game Reserves Not discussed.

B. Plenary discussion:

There was unanimous consensus on the recommendations of the group.

TNRF Secretariat Observation: Revenue allocation once received by the AA is stipulated in Section 73 (2) of the WMA Regulations. It states: “The AA shall ensure that from its annual gross revenue that:

- (a) Not less than 15% shall be re-invested for resource development;
- (b) Not less than 50% shall be redirected to member villages forming the WMA;
- (c) Not less than 25 percent shall be used to strengthen the AA.”

Note: The percentage of revenue generated from wildlife in each WMA and returned to the respective AA is not stipulated in the WMA Regulations.

3.6.4 Group Presentation: The role of wildlife users in resource protection

A. Recommendations: From the flip charts

- a. To ensure long term economic viability of wildlife resources there needs to be:
 - i. Communication among all stakeholders (i.e. hunters, tour operators, government, NGOs, communities
 - ii. Cooperation among all stakeholders
 - iii. Facilitation

- iv. Transparency at all levels
- v. Participation of all parties in harmonization of legal framework
- vi. Simplification and streamlining of business practices

B. Plenary discussion:

1. **Comment:** Group recognized that laws and regulations are necessary.
2. **Comment:** Group recognized that NGOs involved need to be impartial facilitators.
3. **Comments:** The group focused on building consensus. Much of the conversation was dominated by disagreement between hunting companies and NGOs working in the community. This recommendation is not final because input must also be taken from the south and west of the country.
4. **Comment:** New rules should be phased in from a business perspective
5. **Answer (Director of Wildlife):** The group did not quite answer the question and therefore we should invite further input from the plenary, specifically asking the question: How do operators facilitate community involvement?

The DW suggests the following resource users:

- a. Communities
- b. Photographic tour operators
- c. Tourist hunting operators
- d. Researchers
- e. Traditional healers
- f. Pastoralists
- g. Live animal trappers

And with the following suggestions of roles:

- a. Funding – Government / NGOs
- b. Resource protection / patrols – Communities
- c. Monitoring – Communities / researchers / government
- d. Bylaw development – Communities
- e. Arbitration – Central and local Government
- f. Information sharing – NGOs

6. **Question from Director of Wildlife:** Can you just pay money to get conservation? [Rhetorical]

3.7 Closing

1. The Director of Wildlife thanked everyone for attending. He noted that this meeting was the first of its kind and he said that this was the beginning of a new understanding between wildlife stakeholders. He said that he would take up the recommendations and contributions of the meeting's participants with the Minister, and that there would be tangible outcomes. In addition the proceedings would be circulated to every registered participant of the meeting.
2. Comment from AWF representative on the background to the event. Event planning leadership by the WD was supported by civil society organizations, primarily AWF and TNRF.
3. Closing remarks by the DC of Ngorongoro (Recorded by ITV):
He thanked everyone for active participation in this extremely important meeting enabling stakeholders to address issues pertaining to WMAs and regulations for wildlife utilization. Many suggestions were given out, some of which will be taken for more consideration in the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism. He urged participants to be patient as the Ministry prepares its proceedings of the event and encouraged participants to share key lessons with stakeholders who were unable to attend.

ANNEXES

A 1 LIST OF HANDOUTS PROVIDED FOR PARTICIPANTS

- The Wildlife Policy 2007
- Wildlife Management Areas Regulations GN 283 (Kiswahili and English versions), 2005
- Guidelines for Wildlife Management Areas, 2002 Wildlife Division
- Wildlife Conservation (Tourist Hunting) Regulations: GN 306 (2002)
- Wildlife Conservation (Non-Consumptive Use) Regulations GN 196 (2007) – Swahili
- Wildlife Conservation (Non-Consumptive Use) Regulations GN 196 (2007) – English
- TNRF / Wildlife Working Group Natural Resource and Land Syllabus - Swahili

A 2 PARTICIPANT RECORD

NO.	DAY	ORGANIZATION / POSITION	NAME OF PARTICIPANT	ADDRESS
1	1	ADM	LULUMAY MICHAEL	BOX 11 BABATI
2	1	AG. DED SIMANJIRO	JOHN PALANGYO	BOX 14384 ARUSHA
3	1	ARASH	KIAO ORMINIS	BOX 1 LOLIONDO
4	1	AWF	STEVEN KIRUSWA	BOX 2658 ARS
5	1	AWF	JULIUS L. LAISER	BOX 25 NAMANGA
6	1	BABATI DISTRICT COUNCIL	NASHON MALOKECHA	BOX 400 BABATI
7	1	BABATI DISTRICT COUNCIL	RAPHAEL J. BAGHAYO	BOX 588 BABATI
8	1	BURUNGE WMA	THOMAS RATSIM	BOX 14553 ARS
9	1	COUNCIL CHAIRMAN SERENGETI	JOHN C. NG'OINA	BOX 176 MGM
10	1	COUNCILLOR SERENGETI	HELENA CHACHA	BOX 176 MGM
11	1	CULTURAL TOURISM	ALLIY A. MWAKO	BOX 10455
12	1	DERECTOR HAT	S.S. LAISER	BOX 1260 ARS
13	1	DGO LONGIDO	STEVEN LAIZEO	BOX 84 LONGIDO
14	1	DGO NGORONGORO	BETERIRE BUBUNGA	BOX 1 LOLIONDO
15	1	DGO SIMANJIRO	TITO S. TOWO	BOX 14384 ARUSHA
16	1	DIWANI	SISIROLEKIBIRITI	BOX 1 MONDULI
17	1	DIWANI	MAANDA NGOITIKO	BOX 72 LOLIONDO
18	1	DIWANI - MAGUGU	JOHN G. JEU	BOX 218 BABATI
19	1	DIWANI - MALAMBO	ELIAS NGORISA	BOX 1 LOLIONDO
20	1	DIWANI - NKAITI BABATI	OLAIS OLE KOIN	BOX 400 BABATI
21	1	DIWANI - SERENGETI	ZACHARIAS KISIROTI	BOX 176 MGM
22	1	DIWANI - WADA	EDAMN H. IPINGUA	BOX 400 BABATI
23	1	DIWANI MAGARA	SIMON SANDEMU	BOX 588 MAGARA
24	1	DIWANI SOIT-SAMBU	MHE. KUNDAI PARMWAT	BOX 15 LOLIONDO
25	1	DIWANI V/MAALUM	ANASTASIA AUGUSTINO	BOX 400 BABATI
26	1	ENDUIMET	KOMOLO SIMELL	West K12
27	1	ENDUIMET	LESALE SALOTA	BOX 84 LONGIDO
28	1	ENDUIMET	RICHARD FREDRICK	BOX 84 LONGIDO
29	1	ENDUIMET	METIII A. LEKIREYA	BOX 84 LONGIDO
30	1	ENDUIMET	SEREMONIY OLENONJILI	BOX 84 LONGIDO
31	1	ENDUIMET	LOOMONI OLESIATO	BOX 84 LONGIDO
32	1	ENDUIMET	ABRAHAM STONGEN	BOX 677 BABATI
33	1	ENDUIMET	JULIUSI M. RUBENI	BOX 588 BABATI
34	1	ENDUIMET (WMA)	MATHIAS MOLLEL	BOX 84 LONGIDO
35	1	ENDUIMET (WMA)	ISACK A. OLE NDEUERO	BOX 89 S/JUU
36	1	ENDUIMET (WMA)	WITNESS I. MOLLEL	BOX 89 S/JUU
37	1	ENDUIMET SOCIETY	WILLIA R. KUYAN	BOX 1 LONGIDO
38	1	ENDUIMET WMA	LENDII JOSEPH	BOX 89 S/JUU
39	1	FRIEDKIN CONSERVATION FUND	KEITH ROBERTS	BOX 2782 ARS
40	1	HADZABE SURVIVAL COUNCIL TANZANIA	ZEFANIA ATHUMANI	BOX 9 MBULU
41	1	HADZABE SURVIVAL COUNCIL TANZANIA	MARTINI PETRO	BOX 9 MBULU

NO.	DAY	ORGANIZATION / POSITION	NAME OF PARTICIPANT	ADDRESS
42	1	HADZABE SURVIVAL COUNCIL TANZANIA	ATHUMANI MAGANDA	BOX 9 MBULU
43	1	HADZABE SURVIVAL COUNCIL TANZANIA	RICHARD H. BAALLOW	BOX 9 MBULU
44	1	HED-DSC	ALAIS MORINDAT	BOX 254 ARUSHA
45	1	HSCT NGO MBULU	NATHAL KITANDEE	BOX 74 BMULU
46	1	IDARA YA WANYAMAPORI	MIRIAM ZACHARIA	BOX 1994 DSM
47	1	IKONA WMA	JUMANNE KWIRO	BOX 176 MUGUMU
48	1	IKONA WMA	STEPHEN MAKACHA	BOX 176 MUGUMU
49	1	JUHIBU (Burunge)	TADY W. GWAY	Box 104 BABATI
50	1	JUHIBU (Burunge)	AUGUSTINO PETER	BOX 285 BABATI
51	1	JUHIBU (Burunge)	PAULO M. MOSALO	BOX 285 BABATI
52	1	JUHIBU (Burunge)	TATU R. CHIMBALAMBALA	BOX 558 BABATI
53	1	K & MLA	STEPHEN MAGOGO	BOX 716 MWANZA
54	1	K/AFISA TARAFI END.	TARSILA H. MUSHI	BOX 02 LONGIDO
55	1	K/TARAFI EMBOREET	JACKSON OLE TETEIYO	BOX 3022 ARS
56	1	KATIBU AIGWANAK	JOHN OLEKULINJA	BOX 1 MALAMBO LOLIONDO
57	1	L.D.C. LONGIDO	MBURUKATI L. OLE KASERE	BOX 84 LONGIDO
58	1	LAIGWANAN MILA	LENGUMO PARMIRIA	BOX 1 LOLIONDO
59	1	LONGIDO D.C.	JAMES OLE MILLYA	BOX 2 LONGIDO
60	1	M/KITI - MWADA BABATI	OMARI BAKARU SAINGA	BOX 665 BABATI
61	1	M/KITI - NGOLEY	CHARLES MOSURU	BOX 495 BABATI
62	1	M/KITI BODI IKONA	SOSPETER M.N. NYIGATI	BOX 39 KAHAMA, SHINYANGA
63	1	M/KITI EMBOREET	MARIAS LEMWANDE	NONE
64	1	M/KITI KAMATI MAZINGIRA EMBOREET	OLE NESELLE MOSES	BOX 11613 ARS
65	1	M/KITI KAMWANGA	MELAU P. MELITA	BOX 84 LONGIDO
66	1	M/KITI KIJJI MAALONI	PHILIPO MUTEL	BOX 1 LOLIONDO
67	1	M/KITI KIJJI LAURIEN	KASHANGA PUSALE	BOX 82 LOLIONDO
68	1	M/KITI KIJJI OLASITI	DAUDI MELENGORI	BOX 269 BABATI
69	1	M/KITI KIJJI SANGAIWE	VENUST PETER	BOX 410 BABATI
70	1	M/KITI LOBERSIIT	TUMAINI MARIKO	NONE
71	1	M/KITI MINJINGU	ISRAEL SAITOTI	BOX 912 ARS
72	1	M/KITI NGEREJAU	KINGEERI KISAU	BOX 84 LONGIDO
73	1	M/KITI OLMOLOG	BENEDICT MELUSO	BOX 84 LONGIDO
74	1	M/KITI OLOPIRI	KETIKA KUTSAS	BOX 1 LOLIONDO
75	1	M/KITI S/K SOITSAMBU	JAMES LEMBIKAS	BOX 1 LOLIONDO
76	1	M/KITI S/KIJIJI	RAPHAEL MANANGO	BOX 1 MALAMBO LOLIONDO
77	1	M/KITI S/KIJIJI	SIMON NAIRIAM	BOX 1 PIYAYA
78	1	M/KITI S/KIKIKI	MICHAEL M. KUNANI	BOX 45 MUGUMU
79	1	M/KITI SINYA	MBAKULI NASIYANGA	BOX 84 LONGIDO
80	1	M/KITI TERRAT	ISAYA S. NELUKSIDO	BOX 12785 ARS
81	1	M/KITI VILIMA V3	BELELA ERASTO	BOX 392 BABATI
82	1	M/KITI WA WMA IKONA	ELIAS M. CHAMA	BOX 176 MGM

NO.	DAY	ORGANIZATION / POSITION	NAME OF PARTICIPANT	ADDRESS
83	1	M/S/KIJIJI SOITSAMBU	DANIEL NGOITIKO	BOX 1 LOLIONDO
84	1	MJ-S/K EMBOREET	ABRAHAM WILLIAM	NONE
85	1	MJ-S/K SUKURO	JOSEPH MANDALO	BOX 3022 ARS
86	1	MJ-S/K SUKURO	LENGAI OLE MAKO	BOX 3022 ARS
87	1	MJ-S/K TERRAT	LEPOSO A. L.	BOX 3022 ARS
88	1	MJ-S/K TERRAT	LESIRA SAMBUI	BOX 12785 ARS
89	1	MJUMBE KIJJI PIYAYA	CHRISTOPHER SUYAAN	BOX 1 PIYAYA
90	1	M'KIKI MAWENI BABATI	DEWAR M. NAWEDA	BOX 588 BABATI
91	1	M'KITI KIJJI CLERAI	ALAMGAGO MITASHEYE	BOX 84 LONGIDO
92	1	MKURA CAMEL SAFARI	ISAYA S SHAKWETI	BOX 415 USA RIVER
93	1	MNRT - SSA	MEINRAD T. RWHEYEMAMI	BOX 9372 DSM
94	1	MOIVARO LODGES	AMINIEL A. MASALA	BOX 11297 ARS
95	1	MTENDAJI OLOPIRI	NDUTU KAULI	BOX 1 LOLIONDO
96	1	MW/KII KIJJI TINGATINGA	SENDEU LAAMARAI	BOX 89 SANYA JUU
97	1	MW/KITI KIJJI KITENDEN	KITASHO	BOX 25 S/JUU
98	1	MW/KITI WA CBOE	PARSANGA LENDADA	BOX 1 OLMOLOG
99	1	NGONET	FRANCIS SHUMET	BOX 12 LOLIONDO
100	1	NGONET	SAMWEL NANGIRIA	BOX 94 LOLIONDO
101	1	NONE	JULIUS R. MUHALE	BOX 1 MONDULI
102	1	OLAGWANANI OLOIPITI	KIPOON Oloru	BOX 1 LOLIONDO
103	1	OLOLOSOKWAN	SAIMON OLOINYO	BOX 13 LOLIONDO
104	1	OLOLOSOKWAN	ESOPHIO L. PARMWAI	BOX 15 LOLIONDO
105	1	OLOLOSOKWAN	JULIUS KAURA	BOX 13 LOLIONDO
106	1	PINGOS TOURISM	ANNA EUSEBI	BOX 14437 ARS
107	1	PWC	MANYARA KARIA	BOX 72 LOLIONDO
108	1	SAVANAS FOREVER TZ	ALAI J. LENDII	BOX 878 ARS
109	1	SERENGETI DISTRICT COUNCIL	MWITA MUGABO	BOX 176 MGM
110	1	SERENGETI DISTRICT COUNCIL	MECHAMA J. MAREY	BOX 124 MUGUMU
111	1	SERENGETI DISTRICT COUNCIL	RAYMOND NYAMASAGI	BOX 176 MUGUMU
112	1	TANAPA	SEKELA MWANGOTA	BOX 3134 ARS
113	1	TEMBO FOUNDATION	JULIUS SAITOTI	BOX 1144 ARS
114	1	TOURISM DIVISION	LILI NYAKI	BOX 9352 DSM
115	1	VEO	BENJAMIN MATRA	BOX 59 MTISWMSDFM
116	1	VEO - MANYARA	MARIAM R. KILALA	BOX 677 MANYARA
117	1	VEO - MWADA	CALYSTER T. MBONDE	BOX 400 BABATI
118	1	VEO - NGOLEY	AYUBU L. KISIRI	BOX 400 BABATI
119	1	VEO - OLASITI	BERNARD M. SHISHE	BOX 269 BABATI
120	1	VEO - OLMOLOG	NURU MOHAND	BOX 02 LONGIDO
121	1	VEO - SANGAIWE	EMANUEL ELIA YACOBO	BOX 410 BABATI
122	1	VEO KAMWANGA	SINYOK MELIJA	BOX 84 LONGIDO
123	1	VEO MINJINGU	NICHOLAUS Y. HHARY	BOX 299 BABATI
124	1	VEO -TINGATINGA	GOODLOCK N. MOLLEL	BOX 89 SANYA JUU
125	1	VEO VILIMA V3	NICODEMUS MARCEL	BOX 392 BABATI
126	1	VEO-ELERAI	ALOYCE MAMA	BOX 84 LONGIDO
127	1	WEO - NKAITI	LEMBURIS MAKAU	BOX 392 BABATI

NO.	DAY	ORGANIZATION / POSITION	NAME OF PARTICIPANT	ADDRESS
128	1	WEO - OLMOLOY	AHAMED MNDEME	BOX 84 LONGIDO
129	1	WEO TINGATINGA	SAMWEL KIMOTONGE	BOX 33 LONGIDO
130	1	WMA KTENDEN	MOROI LOKUNONI	BOX 25 SANYA JUU
131	1	WWF	ELIEZER SONGUSIA	BOX 63117 DSM
132	2	ADVENTURE SPORT	DAVE ARMON	BOX 12463 ARS
133	2	ADVENTURE SPORT	HANNAH STEVENSON	BOX 12463 ARS
134	2	AFRICAN TRAILS LTD	STELLA HIRJ	BOX 2130 ARS
135	2	AMAZING TANZANIA	MALCOLM GIBB	BOX 2 KARATU
136	2	ANA KWA ANA	ANNA KARI EVJEN-OLSEN	BOX 1232 ARS
137	2	ANA KWA ANA	ELIAMANI K. MLANG'A	BOX 3076 ZANZIBAR
138	2	AWF	STEVEN KIRUSWA	BOX 2658 ARS
139	2	AWF	MOLLEL G.S.K.	BOX 2658 ARS
140	2	BDC	MACOHECHO N.O.C.	BOX 400 BABATI
141	2	BUNDU SAFARIS	MATHEW CHANDO	BOX 71674 DSM
142	2	CAWM, MWEKA	MASUSULI BAUER	BOX 3031 MOSHI
143	2	CC AFRICA	JASON KING	BOX 751 ARS
144	2	COASTAL TRAVELS	BRENDON CHURCH	BOX 360 ARS
145	2	CORDIAL TOURS	KITIZO	BOX 1679 ARS
146	2	CORTO LTD	MPONDJOLI JOEL	BOX 12267 ARS
147	2	CORTO LTD	GERARD BLENET	BOX 12267 ARS
148	2	DC'S OFFICE	ZUBERI ABDALLAH	BOX 9503 SIMANJIRO
149	2	DESTRUCTION TZ SAFARI	MIKE A. TAYLOR	BOX 2112 ARS
150	2	DGO	BETEKIRE RUBUNGA	BOX 1 NGORONGORO
151	2	DGO LONGIDO	STEPHEN LAIZER	BOX 84 LONGIDO
152	2	EASTLO /NAITOLIA	HARTLEY KING	BOX 1215 ARS
153	2	ECOLOGICAL INITIATIVES	M. BAKER	BOX 428 ARS
154	2	EQUESTRIAN SAFARIS	JAN SCHOUSBO	BOX 429 ARS
155	2	FOXTROT CHARLIE (ROYAL AFRICAN)	TIM CORREIRO	BOX 1393 ARS
156	2	GRUMETI RESERVES	HILU BURA	BOX 0 ARS
157	2	H&A UNIQUE SAFARIS	ALOYCE J. LYIMO	BOX 2189 ARS
158	2	HAT	A.A. ABUBAKAR	BOX 7153 ARS
159	2	HOOPOE	PETER LINDTROM	BOX 2047 ARS
160	2	HOOPOE	STEPHEN LAISER	BOX 2047 ARS
161	2	IKONA INVESTORS	PATRICIA ERIC	PRIVATE BAG MOSHI
162	2	IKONA INVESTORS	GEORGE LEMI	BOX 13953 DSM
163	2	INTO AFRICA	ISAYA MOSHI	BOX 121903
164	2	ITV ARUSHA	HUSSEN RAMADHANI	BOX 13185 ARS
165	2	KERR & DOWNEY TZ	HEIN PRINSLOO	BOX 2782 ARS
166	2	KIBOKO BUSH CAMP	SIMON KIWALE	BOX 2156 ARU
167	2	MARERA SAFARIS	HILARY DAFFI	BOX 1525 ARS
168	2	MINISTRY OF LANDS	DAVID MUSHENDWA	BOX 9230 DSM
169	2	MOIVARO	A.A. MANDALA	BOX 11297 ARS
170	2	MOUNT KILIMANJARO SAFARI CLUB	GILLES PACCARD	BOX 2231 ARS
171	2	MOUNT KILIMANJARO SAFARI	GEORGE MCINGARRAI	BOX 2231 ARS

NO.	DAY	ORGANIZATION / POSITION	NAME OF PARTICIPANT	ADDRESS
		CLUB		
172	2	NANCE DISCOVERY	THOMAS HOLDEN	BOX 10574 ARS
173	2	NDARAKWAI	PETER JONES	BOX 49 ARS
174	2	NDARAKWAI	FIDELIS OLLEKASHE	BOX 49 ARUSHA
175	2	NGARE SERO MOUNTAIN LODGE	TIM LEACH	BOX 425 ARS
176	2	NOMAD TANZANIA	J. KNOCKER	BOX 681 USA RIVER
177	2	OLD NYIKA	D.A. MCCALLUM	BOX 13226 ARS
178	2	OTTERLO	OMAR I. BAYUMI	BOX 12125 ARS
179	2	OTTERLO BC	ISAACK LEVIN MOLLEL	BOX 12125 ARS
180	2	ROBIN HURT SAFARIS	J. WEITZ	BOX 8325 ARS
181	2	ROUGH TRAILES LTD	MANMAHAN BHAMRA	BOX 1725 MOSHI
182	2	ROYAL AFRICAN	ROGER CORFIELD	BOX 1393 ARS
183	2	SAFARI LEGACY	P. PATEL	BOX 284 ARS
184	2	SAFARI MAKERS	BARBARA COLE	BOX 12902 ARS
185	2	SANJAN LTD	PAUL OLIVER	BOX 425 ARS
186	2	SERENGETI SELECT	NATHAN SIMONSON	BOX 2703 ARS
187	2	SINGITA GRUMETI	ALASTAIR NORTON- GRIFFITH	BOX 0 ARS
188	2	SNOW CAP LTD	JUSTIN SALAKANA	BOX 8358 MOSHI
189	2	SNOW CAP LTD	LINE PALERMO	BOX 8358 MOSHI
190	2	SOKWE/ASILIA LTD	DAMIEN BELL	BOX 3052 ARS
191	2	SOPA MGT LTD	NNKO	BOX 1823 ARS
192	2	TAHOA/TCT	ABDUKADIR MOHAMED	BOX 1677 DSM
193	2	TANGANYIKA GAME FISHING AND PHOTOGRAPHIC SAFARIS AND TANZANIA BUNDU SAFARIS	KAMM	BOX 1561 MOSHI
194	2	TANZANIA BIG GAME SAFARIS	JAN RAMONI	BOX 2458 ARS
195	2	TANZANIA DAIMA	ELIBARIKI LAZARO	BOX 1490
196	2	TANZANIA TRAVEL CO. LTD.	SAM DIAH	BOX 10349 ARS
197	2	TANZANIA TRAVEL CO. LTD.	GODWIN SHEMEZAZA	BOX 10349 ARS
198	2	Tanzania Wildlife Exporters Asssocation (TWEA)	SAIDI A. GUMBO	BOX 14812 / 14813 ARS
199	2	TARANGIRE PARADISE CAMP	DEOGRATIUSS MWANRI	BOX 15250 ARS
200	2	TATO	MUSTAPHA AKUNAAY	BOX 6162 ARS
201	2	TATO/ULTRA TRAVEL	LEOPOLD B. KABENDERA	BOX 565 ARS
202	2	TGTS	I. HAYNES	BOX 2782 ARS
203	2	TGTS	MAURITZ LINDEQUE	BOX 2782 ARS
204	2	TGTS/WWS/K&D	MICHEL ALLARD	BOX 2782 ARS
205	2	THE GUARDIAN	ADAM IHUCHA	BOX 14333 ARS
206	2	THOMSON SAFARIS	DANIEL YAMAT	BOX 6074 ARS
207	2	THOMSON SAFARIS	LIZ MCKEE	BOX 6074 ARS
208	2	TUSKS TOURS AND SAFARIS	NAUTEJ S. MUDHER	BOX 711 MOSHI
209	2	TUSKS TOURS AND SAFARIS	NAURAJ S. BHAMRA	BOX 711 MOSHI
210	2	TWC	SAUL BASCKIN	BOX 15103 ARS
211	2	ULEA LODGES	ODE ROVER	NONE
212	2	ULEA. LTD	NICOLAS NEGRE	BOX 16532 ARS

NO.	DAY	ORGANIZATION / POSITION	NAME OF PARTICIPANT	ADDRESS
213	2	UNIQUE	G.K. MASHA	BOX 2189 ARS
214	2	WHISTLING THORNE CAMP	HAGAI KISSILA	BOX 10735 ARS
215	2	WWF-TPO	E. SUNGUSIA	BOX 63117 DSM
216	2	ZARA	AHMED ATTAS	BOX 1990 MOSHI
217	2	ZARA TOURS	ZAINAB ANSELI	BOX 1990 MOSHI
218	BOTH	AFISA ARDHI, MINISTRY OF LANDS	D. MUSHENDWA	BOX 9230 DSM
219	BOTH	AG DC	JOHN S.M. LUSSINGU	BOX 9503 SIMANJIRO / ORKESUMET
220	BOTH	AG DED NGORONGORO	MASEGFU TUMBUYA	BOX 1 LOLIONDO
221	BOTH	AWF	HAMIS SEIF MUTINDA	BOX 20 NAMANGA
222	BOTH	AWF	PAUL NTIATI	BOX 20 NAMANGA
223	BOTH	AWF	THADEUS BINAMUNGU	BOX 2658 ARS
224	BOTH	BURUNGE/JUHIBU WMA	NOAH L. TERELI	BOX 269 BABATI
225	BOTH	DAS-MONDULI	FIDELIS L. JALLADY	BOX 6 MONDULI
226	BOTH	DC	JOWIKA W. KASUNGA	BOX 10 LOLIONDO
227	BOTH	DC BABATI	DAVID W.A. HOLLELA	BOX 11 BABATI
228	BOTH	DOROBO	DAUDI PETERSON	BOX 2534 ARS
229	BOTH	DRAVETI	DANIEL OLORIGISOI	BOX 1 NGORONGORO
230	BOTH	ECOLOGICAL INITIATIVES	S. ANDERSON	BOX 428 ARS
231	BOTH	FRIEDKIN CONSERVATION FUND	MICHEL ALLARD	BOX 2782 ARS
232	BOTH	LAND OFFICER	PHINES S. SIJAONA	BOX 19455
233	BOTH	LONGIDO D.C.	CHRISTIAN M. LAIZER	BOX 84 LONGIDO
234	BOTH	M/KITI HUNTERS ASSOCIATION OF TANZANIA	ALI JUMBE	BOX 1325 ARS
235	BOTH	M/KITI SUKURO	ANTHONY KAAYAI MURERO	BOX 14384 SIMANJIRO
236	BOTH	MDC	N.S. MSUYA	BOX 1 MONDULI
237	BOTH	MOIVARO LIKONA CAMPS	RAZBIR SINGH	BOX 11297 ARS
238	BOTH	MONDULI DISTRICT COUNCIL	SIPORA J. LIANA	BOX 1 MONDULI
239	BOTH	MUGUMU	MOKIRI WARENTO	BOX 176 MGM
240	BOTH	OIKOS EAST AFRICA	A. ALLEGRETTI	BOX 415 USA RIVER
241	BOTH	RHS (T) LTD	WESLEY KALESHU	BOS 8325 ARS
242	BOTH	RUHUDJI LTD / RUNGWA GAME SAFARIS	MHINA MOHAMED	BOX 2353 ARS
243	BOTH	SAFARI ROYAL HOLDINGS	VINCENT KIMARIO	BOX 13226 ARS
244	BOTH	SAVANAS FOREVER TZ	FLORENTINA JULIUS	BOX 878 ARS
245	BOTH	SAVANAS FOREVER TZ	ANDREW FERDINAND	BOX 878 ARS
246	BOTH	SAVANAS FOREVER TZ	MAJORY KAZIYA	BOX 878 ARS
247	BOTH	SAVANAS FOREVER TZ	CECILIA LUKINDO	BOX 878 ARS
248	BOTH	SERENGETI DISTRICT COUNCIL	MARCO NGALAISUA	BOX 176 SERENGETI
249	BOTH	SOKWE/ASILIA LTD	OLE KIRIMBAI	BOX 3052 ARS
250	BOTH	TAHOA	MOHSIN ABDALLAH	BOX 20965 DSM
251	BOTH	TAKIMS HOLIDAYS	DILAWAR KHAN	BOX 6023 ARS
252	BOTH	TANZANIA BIG GAME SAFARIS / TANDALA HUNTING SAFARIS	AHMAD MUNISI	BOX 2458 ARS
253	BOTH	TANZANIA WILDLIFE EXPORTERS ASSOCIATION (TWEA)	SAIDI A. GUMBO	BOX 14812 / 14813 ARS

NO.	DAY	ORGANIZATION / POSITION	NAME OF PARTICIPANT	ADDRESS
254	BOTH	TBGS /CFT / TANZANIA SAFARI RH...?	WEBBY KAPALISWA	BOX 2458 ARS
255	BOTH	TNRF	CAROLINE CHUMO	BOX 15605 ARS
256	BOTH	TNRF	FRANCIS STOLLA	BOX 76366 DSM
257	BOTH	U-CRT	EDWARD LOURE	BOX 13111
258	BOTH	UN LODGE EN AFRIQUE	LT.COL. LEONARD WEREMA (RTD.)	BOX 16532 ARS
259	BOTH	WILDLIFE DIVISION	MOHAMMED MADEHELE	BOX 1994 DSM
260	BOTH	WILDLIFE DIVISION	FRANK E. MREMI	BOX 1541 ARS
261	BOTH	WILDLIFE DIVISION	H.K. NJOVU	BOX 1994 DSM
262	BOTH	WILDLIFE EXPLORER	GODREY MBISE	BOX 1439 ARS

A 3 PARTICIPANT EVALUATION SUMMARY

	Day 1 28 April Communities and NGOs	Day 2 29 April Photo. and Hunting Tour Operators	Both Days
1. Agenda Points			
Very good or good	73.1%	80.0%	75.0%
Normal	24.4%	16.7%	22.2%
Bad	2.6%	3.3%	2.8%
2. Leading of the meeting			
Very good or good	70.0%	73.5%	71.1%
Normal	17.5%	20.6%	18.4%
Bad	12.5%	5.9%	10.5%
3. Choice of Invitees			
Very good or good	74.4%	79.4%	75.9%
Normal	16.7%	20.6%	21.4%
Bad	9.0%	0.0%	1.8%
4. Venue arrangements			
Very good or good	81.0%	66.7%	82.1%
Normal	17.7%	30.3%	17.0%
Bad	1.3%	3.0%	0.9%
5. Venue			
Very good or good	91.3%	59.4%	87.6%
Normal	8.8%	37.5%	12.4%
Bad	0.0%	3.1%	0.0%
6. Menu and Drinks			
Very good or good	94.9%	70.6%	87.6%
Normal	5.1%	29.4%	12.4%
Bad	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
7. Duration of the meeting			
Very good or good	29.5%	21.2%	27.0%
Normal	21.9%	51.2%	30.6%
Bad or Very bad	48.7%	27.2%	20.7%

COMMENTS

Day 1 SWAHILI	ENGLISH
1. Nimefurahishwa sana na huu mkutano hongera	I have been very please by this meeting, congratulations
2. Pamoja na kuletewa agenda, wajumbe wangepewa nafasi ya kuongoza agenda za kujadili, kila group ingekuwa na ukumbi wa kujadili kulikuwa na usumbufu ahsante kwa kutuweka pamoja all players this history a step forward	Together with being provided the agenda, participants should have been given the opportunity to lead discussions. Every group should have been given its own room there was a lot of disturbance. Thank for bringing us all together.
3. Mikutano ya namna hii ifanyike mara kwa mara	Meetings like this should happen regularly
4. Kwa jambo muhimu kama hii unahitaji si chini ya siku nne (4)	Important issues like this require at least four days.
5. Hoja ya wanyamapori ni rasilimali muhimu kwa watumiaji wote hivyo ili iwe endelevu ni muhimu kupata muda kujadili	Wildlife is an important resource issue to dispute for all users therefore for it to be sustainable, it is important to have time for discussion.

Day 1 SWAHILI	ENGLISH
6. Endeleeni na juhudi hizo na kurekebisha makoso madogomadogo	Continue these efforts and improve on minor errors.
7. Wildlife colleges were not in the meeting	--
8. Tutunze na kuhifadhi urithi wetu wa mali asili tusije kuwaadhia watu wa nje waharibu na kunyonya mali asili na mali yeto or they are here for their own benefit	Let's care for and protect our heritage of natural resources. Let's not allow bother outsider until they ruin and stuck our resources and wealth...
9. Need to get representation from each sector, e.g. professional hunting companies or tour and hotel operators	--
10. Ni vizuri sana wote kushirikishwa	It's very good for all to participate
11. Wizara iendeele na ushirikishwaji zaidi	The Ministry should continue with more cooperation
12. lende vijijini kwa wananchi	This should go to the village for citizens
13. Huduma zote ni nzuri	All services are good
14. Mkutano wa wanyamapori washirikishwa jamii	The meeting on wildlife – the community is involved
15. Wizara iendeele na ushirikishwaji zaidi	The Ministry should continue with more cooperation
16. Kupata eneo lingine kijijini na seminar ufahamu zaidi	To get an another area in the village for further understanding
17. Kupata semina kijijini	To get a seminar in the village
18. Muda wa uchangiaji hautoshi	Time for contributions was not enough
19. Maoni yaliyotolewa yawekwe kwenye rasimu	Comments made should be put in the record
20. Muda wa uwe wa kutosha angaloo siku mbili	The sufficient time would be at least two days.
21. Mambo ni mengi na muda ni mfupi	There are many issues and the time is short.
22. Serikali kuu idara ya wanyamaporti inatumia kwa manufaa ya idara hasara kwa wanavijiji	Central government / WD will use for their benefit and for the detriment of villagers.
23. Umekuwa mkutano wa kisiasa zaidi umefanana na mikutano ya MA DC	It has become a political meeting, similar to MA DC meetings
24. Idara izingatie mapendekezo	The WD should follow recommendations
25. Chakula kizuri	Good food
26. Tunaomba muda uongezwa au siku	We request for time to be increased
27. Muda wa siku moja ni mfupi hivyo muda uongezwe	One day is short and should be extended
28. Taarifa ya kikao kama hii itolewe mapema zaidi	Information about this meeting should be disseminated soon
29. Malipo yafanyike sawa kwani muda wa mkutano umesababisha watu wa Longido, Monduli kulala Arusha alafu Allowance inatolewa ya siku mbili	Payment [of per diems] should be fair because the meeting has caused people from Longido, Monduli to sleep in Arusha, therefore money should be given for two days.
30. Ningependa muda wa mkutano uongezwe ili kutoa nafasi ya kutafakari kwa kina vipengele muhimu	I would like the meeting length to be extended in order to provide a chance for detailed discussion on important issues.
31. Washiriki watengwe kulingana na mahitaji	Participants should be separated depending on needs
32. Naomba muda wa mwaliko iwe imeandaliwa muhtasari iwe imetumwa kwa kupitia kabla ya kikao	I request at the time of invitation that an agenda/briefing be provided before the meeting
33. Hii ni sehemu ya kueneza elimu kwa wadau kwa vitendo, isiwe mwisho	This is part of spreading education for stakeholders by action. Let it not be the end.
34. Muda uongezwe katika vikao hivi	The time should be extended for these meetings

Day 1 SWAHILI	ENGLISH
35. Mwaliko haukuwa mzuri na muda haukutosha na elimu ifike vijijini	The invitation was not good and time was not sufficient and education should reach the villages
36. Mkutano kwa maoni yangu ni mzuri hivyo uendelee kila mara	The meeting was good in my opinion, therefore it should continue regularly
37. Mwenyekiti hafai kuendesha mkutano	The Chair was not fit to run a meeting.
38. Mwenyekiti alikuwa biased kuchagua wachangia mada	The Chair was biased in choosing participants to speak
39. Mkutano ulikuwa mzuri lakini muda mfupi sana	The meeting was good but the time was very short
40. Ushirikishwaji wa jamii uendelee	Community participation should continue
41. Semina ilikuwa nzuri ila muda ni mfupi sana	The seminar was good but the time was very short
42. Asilimia 80 maandalizi ni mazuri	80 percent of the preparations were good
43. Naomba washra endele kutolewa vijijini	I request that the discussion continue in villages
44. Mada zimepelekwa haraka na kupingana na washiriki	The agenda was taken quickly and against the participants
45. Muda uongezwe siku nyingine	Time should be added for one day
46. Mikutano ya ushirikishwaji kama hii ifanyike mara kwa mara	Participatory meetings like this should happen regularly
47. Wakati mwingine maandalizi yawe mazuri zaidi na mwenyekiti aache kukumbati Magabacholi	In the future preparations should be better and the Chair should stop embracing <i>Magabacholi</i>
48. Tushirikishe kuhusu kutunga sheria na sera mbalimbali	Let's cooperate in creating various law and policies
49. Tuwe tunashirikishwa michokoto yote ya kutunga sheria zinazotuhusu	Let's be involved in all processes and in creating laws relevant to us
50. Wajumbe wangepewa muda zaidi wa kusoma sera/kanuni kabla ya kikao michango ingekuwa mizuri zaidi	Participants should have been given more time to read the policies and regulations before the meeting. Contributions would have been better
51. Naomba siku za vikao/mkutano iongezwe	I request that that days be added to the meeting
52. Ni matarajio yangu wizara itafanyia kazi	It is my expectation that the Ministry will act on this meeting
53. Tunaomba tuongezewe siku moja zaidi tuweze kujifunza	We request to add more days so we may learn
54. Tunaomba tuongezee muda ili tuweze kujifunza	We request to add more days so we may learn
55. Mikutano kama hii ingeendeshwa mara kwa mara ili wananchi washirikishwa	Meetings like these should be run regularly as to involve citizens
56. Ni vema kuwoko na semina	It is good to have a seminar
57. Sound system and electric cuts	--
58. The meeting resolution should be well documented, communicated and distributed to all participants	--
59. Ni mwanzo mzuri wa uongozi ulioko madarakani kwani ni mkutano wa kihistoria wa kubadilishana uzoefu na kuwasilisha maoni na mapendekezi juu ya sheria iliyoko ili kuruhusu kila mmoja kuendesha shughuli zake kwa mategemeo na malengo yetu	It is a good start for the new leadership as this meeting is history for exchanging experience and representing opinions and recommendations about the current law in order to allow everyone to proceed with his activities via his expectations and goals
60. Kwa vile ni mkutano wa kwanza wa aina hii, kuna maswala mengi muhimu hayakujadiliwa. Nimuhimu muda kuwa wa kutosha, na agenda kutoka ushirikishi	As this meeting is the first of its kind, there were many issues left unaddressed. It is important to have enough time and to have a mutually planned agenda

Day 1 SWAHILI	ENGLISH
61. Muda uongezwa kwa wakati mwingine	Time should be extended in future
Day 2 ENGLISH	SWAHILI
1. Worth attending, looking forward to action	Nzuri kuhudhuria, nitarajia matokeo
2. Is a good starting point, but much more discussion among <u>all</u> stakeholders needed before finalization. It is far too important.	Mwanzo mzuri, lakini inahitajika mjadala zaidi kati ya wadau <u>wote</u> kabla kukamilisha sheria. Ni muhimu mno.
3. Well represented, well voiced	Uwakilishi mzuri, wengi wamechangia hoja
4. The meeting was arranged properly. Our chairman had good information on wildlife.	Mkutano uliandaliwa vizuri. Mwenyekiti alikuwa na taarifa nzuri kuhusu wanyamapori
5. Arguments should be to the point and not to go on and on.	Hoja zingekuwa makini bila kuchukua muda mrefu sana
6. We needed more time for discussion	Muda uongezwe kwa majadiliano
7. The organizers should come with a paper which has data/findings for the groups to contribute	Watendaji wa mkutano waandae ripoti ya tathmini ya mkutano
8. The duration was short it is better to have enough time to go about the matters	Muda ulikuwa mfupi. Ni vema kuwa na muda wa kutosha ili kupitia mambo yote
9. Facilitation was long-winded, badly explained. Could be <u>so</u> much shorter! The schedule via email beforehand would have saved a lot of time.	Uendeshaji wa mkutano ulikuwa taratibu sana, bila ufumbuzi mzuri. Ungekuwa mfupi zaidi! Tume ajenda kwa email wakati mwingine
10. Should the organization arrange the feedback procedure	Watendaji wangepanga taratibu wa kusambaza taarifa ya matokeo ya mkutano
11. To combine hunters and photographic companies in a discussion about non-consumptive wildlife regulations is a <u>conflict of interests!</u>	Kushirikisha makampuni ya uwindaji na ya upiga picha katika mkutano wa kanuni ya matumizi ya wanyamapori yasiyo ya uvunaji kunasabibisha migogoro!
12. This meeting should have been organized earlier. There are international meetings and the budget session is around the corner. I doubt if these proposals will be attend soon.	Mkutano huu ungeandaliwa mapema zaidi. Mikutano ya kimataifa itatokea hivi karibuni na pia Bungeni watapanga bajeti. Sidhani kama mapendekezo haya hatafanyiwa kazi mapema.
13. Such meetings should be often - once every 6 months	Mikutano kama hii ifanyike mara kwa mara – kila miezi 6
14. Other agenda points were not covered/touched at all	Vipengele vingine havikujadiliwa
15. Thank you for communicating	Asante kwa kuwasiliana
16. The main agenda was OK but conflicting areas were not given appropriate attention.	Ajenda kuu ilikuwa sawa ila masuala yanayosabibisha migogoro hayakupewa muda wa kutosha
17. Next time have a facilitator - impartial - and a better venue	Wakati mwingine kuwa na mwenyekiti ambaye anakubalika pande zote pamoja na ukumbi mzuri zaidi
18. Need main agenda item to circulate well before meeting.	Ajenda kuu itolewe mapema zaidi kabla ya mkutano

19. Excellent initiative, would have been great to have this 6 months ago already!	Ari nzuri sana, ingependeza kufanya mkutano huu kabla ya miezi 6
20. Presentation of the current situation was necessary for better outcomes of the meetings.	Wangetoa habari ya hali kwa sasa hivi ili kuboresha matokeo ya mkutano
