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## **REPORT STRUCTURE SUMMARY**

### **1. Introduction**

This report is the outcome of the research and in depth scrutiny which was carried out by a Special Committee /Task Force set up by The Minister of natural Resources and Tourism, Hon. Antony Diallo (MP) on 27.04.2006.

This Committee was set up for the sole purpose of analyzing and recognizing problems encountered by the tourist hunting sector and eventually to come up with suggestions of ways to solve those problems for better improvement of this sector.

In the Terms of Reference, The Hon. Minister also wanted that Committee of Professionals to look into the possibility of involving more citizens in the tourist hunting which has for many years been monopolized by foreign companies and advise him accordingly.

### **2. Terms of Reference and Tactics/Strategies on Data Collection**

Taking into consideration the Terms of Reference, the Committee commenced its task by learning all about the current tourist hunting. This task was accomplished by reading various documents relating to this sector.

Secondly, the Committee met various concerned parties for discussion so as to gather suggestions and their advices. Among the concerned parties are the Hunting Companies owners and Professional Hunters. The committee also visited neighbouring countries that carry out hunting activities in order to obtain their experience/expertise on how they supervise this sector. The countries visited by the Committee are Botswana, Zimbabwe, Mozambique and South Africa. The committee learned about their experience and picked some of their points which were considered beneficial for onward recommendation in improving the tourist hunting sector.

### **3. Issues noted during implementation of the Terms of Reference**

After the detailed research, the Committee recognized the following, briefly:

- (i) This tourist hunting sector which should be a big source of generating foreign money contributes little revenue, an average of USD 9 million per annum only while our colleagues in Zimbabwe in the same industry generate USD30 million per annum.
- (ii) This tourist hunting sector should also offer huge employment opportunities to the nationals. But the Committee realized that many hunting companies do not employ local professionals but use the nationals for minor jobs during the hunting season. In addition these companies use outside professional hunters instead of Tanzanian professional hunters.

- (iii) The hunting companies ought to contribute to community development around their hunting blocks. The Committee noted that these contributions are very little and these companies are not pressed by the Wildlife Department to contribute more. The current rate of TShs.1,203,828 for company's contribution towards community development and anti-poaching activities is very little and out of date. There is a need to increase this rate so that the citizens can benefit from the wildlife resources.
- (iv) Out of 49 hunting companies, 28 companies are owned by the citizens. The Committee noted that foreign owned companies totaling 12 only have 57 blocks out of 73 blocks in the Reserved Areas. These areas are heavily populated with animals as compared to the blocks allocated to the locally owned companies which do not have many animals. This type of block allocation has raised many complaints from the citizens.
- (v) The Committee has also noted the conflict existing between the Wildlife Policy of 1998, the 1974 Wildlife Conservation Act, and the 2000 Tourist Hunting Regulations as amended in year 2002. The existing conflict is derived from the Act not taking into consideration the Policy although the 1974 Act formed the 2000 Regulations which had observed the Policy.
- (vi) The Committee acknowledges the fact that there is need to make the current blocks allocation be more transparent and the Advisory Committee for Blocks Allocation be given legal recognition.
- (vii) The Committee noted that the Wildlife Department does not completely supervise this sector in the sense that it does not even have the necessary data regarding the hunting blocks and their real worthiness.
- (viii) The committee gained experience from the neighbouring countries in particular from Botswana, Zimbabwe and South Africa. In those countries the Departments or Institutions overseeing the tourist hunting do work with the highest efficiency and the revenue generated from this sector especially in Zimbabwe and South Africa is very high. Those countries have strict arrangements in involving their citizens in the tourist hunting.

#### **4. Recommendations**

After the findings on the tourist hunting situation in the country from various concerned parties and also from the experiences obtained from the neighbouring countries, the Committee issued recommendations which can assist the Government in formulating better tourist hunting policies. Among the recommendations are as follows:

1. Improve the blocks allocation procedures by legally empowering the Committee for Blocks Allocation and expand its representation.

2. Form a Government Agency for supervising tourist hunting activities instead of Wildlife Department.
3. Review afresh hunting blocks allocation to enable the citizens participate more in the tourist hunting by way of partnership and eventually being allocated blocks when the foreigners and citizens do the hunting.
4. The Government to enable Tanzanian Professional Hunters to own blocks and to use the professionalism and experience attained. The Govt can assist the citizens by discussing with the banks to reduce the interest charges on bank loans and to allow the use of blocks as collateral (mortgage). Also the professional hunters to form their own professional body.
5. Evaluate the hunting blocks and to improve revenue collection for the purpose of increasing Government revenue.
6. The Committee has also recommended that the leasing period for hunting blocks be for two periods of five (5) years. Leasing period for the hunting blocks to be limited to the second period to allow new applicants.
7. The Committee has recommended improvement on data collection for this sector, by maintaining all important information relating to tourist hunting on the Department Website.
8. The Department to improve follow-up and blocks evaluation by establishing an independent body for overseeing all tourist hunting activities.

## **5. Conclusion**

The advices and recommendations contained in this report originated from various interested parties that met the Committee. They were also derived from the experiences gained from the visited neighbouring countries.

## CHAPTER ONE

### 1.1 Introduction

The Fourth Phase Government of His Excellency President Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete has a good vision, goals and strategies for the betterment of living standard of each Tanzanian. One of the strategies in reaching this goal and eventually the vision is to enable each Tanzanian obtain progress on his own by participating fully in production or services. The Government's task on the other hand is to empower the citizens and to build the infrastructure. Another strategy in reaching the set goals and vision is to bring about changes in work performance in view of the slogan "**New Vision, New Zeal and New Speed**". Therefore this means that each Ministry needs to re-examine itself and improve its working performance so that it can supervise fully the policies in the sectors under it.

It is on this basis that the Hon. Antony Diallo (MP), Minister for Natural Resources and Tourism, decided to form a Committee of Professionals to carry out an in depth scrutiny of the tourist hunting activities. The scrutiny was to take into account the work performance in the tourist hunting activities, success achieved to date and the problems encountered by this sector. Lastly, the Committee was supposed to advise the Honourable Minister ways of making changes within the sector for the purpose of conservation, enabling the citizens to participate in the tourist hunting with the aim of increasing efficiency and productivity to be able to contribute in poverty eradication and increase National Income.

### 1.6 Terms of Reference

This special committee was formed on 27/04/2006 and was to complete the assignment within one and half months as per terms of reference submitted to them. These terms have been listed under **Appendix 1"A**" of this Report. In brief, the Terms of Reference needed the Committee to:

- (i) Go through the existing procedures of applications and allocations of tourist hunting blocks including its allocation team to ensure that it does not discriminate or cause complaints from various concerned parties;
- (ii) Scrutinize carefully the criteria and conditions in force concerning verification on the capability of the Hunting Companies that submitted applications whether they are suitable under the current circumstances;
- (iii) Scrutinize various contracts/agreements entered by the hunting companies; past and present, with the aim of obtaining satisfaction that they are

- suitable/beneficial or are defective necessitating review so as to safeguard conservation and national interest.
- (iv) Go through Tourist Hunting Regulations and those of Photographic Tourism and the Wildlife Act of 1974 and to advise ways of solving conflicts that arose after allowing photographic tourism within the tourist hunting areas.
  - (v) Scrutinize the policies and laws relating to Wildlife and Tourism, and Hunting Regulations to establish if the nationals are benefiting from the tourist hunting.
  - (vi) Scrutinize revenue collection procedures, recognize ways that will increase Government's funds, and evaluate the procedures for block allocation by way of a tender.
  - (vii) Lastly, the Committee to look into the Government's possibility of enabling the nationals to participate fully in this tourist hunting sector.

## **1.7 Committee Action plan**

Members of the Committee went through the terms of reference very carefully and upon understanding the tasks involved, they prepared an action plan with reference to each and every term of reference.

The Committee Action Plan is per **Appendix 1"B**" in this report. This action plan details the work carried out by the Committee between the dates 02/05/2006 up to 16/06/2006. Within one month the Committee members involved themselves in data collection that will answer all points raised in the terms of reference.

## **1.8 Data Collection Tactics**

After mutual agreement on the action plan, the Committee members decided to use all professional research tactics to ensure they gather all important information relating to tourist hunting. The following tactics were applied;

### **1.8.1 Reference to Records and Archives**

The Committee members had the opportunity to read various information relating to Wildlife Sector in general and tourist hunting in particular. Much of this information originated from the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism. Other important information was obtained from Botswana, Zimbabwe, Mozambique and South Africa whereby the Committee members visited.

### **1.8.2 Discussions with Various Interested Parties**

As one of the methods of data collection, the Committee decided to meet various parties involved in the hunting tourism for discussions or arguments. First the members met with the Hon. Antony Diallo (MP), the Minister for Natural Resources and Tourism and the Permanent Secretary Mr. Salehe Pamba so they could understand their policy stand on the whole issue of hunting tourism.

Also, the committee met with leaders of the Hunting Companies and Professional Hunters Associations in Dar and Arusha to gather their opinions, experiences and contributions in the hunting activities.

Likewise, the members had the audience with Hon. Juma Ngasongwa (MP), Minister for Planning, Economy and Development with the aim to know his opinion on the Government's strategies on enabling the nationals to participate fully in the hunting tourism sector. Also the Committee had a chance to participate in special seminars organized by professionals in the hunting sector from the countries they visited – Botswana, Zimbabwe, Mozambique and South Africa.

Full list of the parties that assisted the Committee to obtain information and important records through discussions or interviews is in **Appendix 1'3'** of this report.

### **1.8.3. Viewing the Statue Quo**

In order to get an independent view, the Committee met and held discussions with trophy handlers, administrators of Wildlife and National Parks Management Institute. The members learned how hunting activities are operated, their views on citizens' participation in the hunting tourism.

### **1.8.4 Neighbouring Countries Experiences**

Members visited four countries, namely Botswana, Zimbabwe, Mozambique and South Africa to learn on how those countries operate in hunting tourism. In those countries the Committee discussed with Officers in the departments and Institutions supervising small sectors for wildlife, professional hunters and the wildlife experts and management. It also observed the procedures followed by the Committees for Blocks Allocation and Hunting Companies so that they get acquainted with their contributions and responsibilities in the activities of the hunting tourism. The members were also given written documents, carried out discussions, and visited wildlife conservation areas.

From that visit the Committee had the chance to learn the following important areas: Law, Regulations and Procedures in hunting, preparation and transportation of trophies, blocks allocations, game quota and revenue. These areas have been covered in details under their respective headings in this report.

### **1.8.5 Information Gathered from the Website**

The Committee members were also able to gather information relating to hunting tourism from the website. This information together with the other ones helped the Committee in the preparation of this report which has the recommendations for improvement in the hunting tourism in the country.

## **1.9 Problems Encountered During Execution of Committee's Duties**

The Committee did not encounter any problem while executing its duties. However, some of the parties that met the Committees appeared not to fully understand the duties of the Committees. Some of the parties thought the Committee was given powers to abolish foreign owned companies. For this reason they were not transparent in answering questions raised by the Committee members, while others answered in anger or became defensive. This problem was also experienced from some of the Wildlife Department officials that were interviewed by the Committee.

### **1.10 The Report Layout**

This report has been divided into Nine Chapters. The First Chapter is Introduction explaining in brief Terms of Reference and the strategies used in information/data collection. Second Chapter scrutinizes the issues on applications, allocation and leasing of hunting blocks. Third Chapter deals with the agreements/contracts between the Department and blocks owners. Fourth Chapter is the discussion on the relationships between the Policy, Law and Regulations. The Fifth Chapter deals with the position of a citizen in the hunting tourism while the Sixth Chapter evaluates the position of a citizen in leasing the hunting blocks. Seventh Chapter scrutinizes and recognizes ways that can increase government's funds and also the usage of tenders and auctions. It is the discussion on legitimacy of trophy from tourist hunting. Special issues on the Department Establishment are on Chapter Eight.

Finally, Chapter Nine summarizes the Committee's research, recommendations on improvement of the hunting industry and issuing various suggestions in achieving the set goals.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **2.0 PROCEDURES FOR APPLICATION, ALLOCATION AND LEASING OF HUNTING BLOCKS**

Hunting tourism is a commercial hunting of wildlife carried out in the hunting blocks. There are 149 blocks covering 200,000 square kilometers: 73 blocks in the Game Reserves, 43 Open Areas, 29 Protected Areas, 3 Forest Reserves and 1 Conservation area. The Hunting Tourism in those blocks is operated by 49 hunting companies registered in this country that applied and were allocated the hunting blocks.

The procedures for application, allocation and leasing of these hunting blocks are as per Wildlife Conservation Provisions of 2000 as amended in 2002, 2003 and 2005. These provisions disclose four major issues which are the authority and responsibilities of the Director of Wildlife Department in block allocations, criteria for application, procedures that need to be followed by the hunting companies in applying and leasing the blocks, period and obligations for leasing a block.

Although the Conservation Provisions classify procedures for allocation and leasing of blocks, the execution of these policies deprives a Tanzanian in participating in the hunting tourism. To enable Tanzanians participate in the hunting tourism there must be improvements in the agencies dealing with allocation, application criteria, leasing period for a block, and information feedback and report procedures for the hunting blocks. For completion of these issues, this chapter evaluates the application procedures, allocation and leasing of these blocks to allow competition between new and old companies and to strengthen good governance for the purpose of bringing economic development and lessen poverty for Tanzanians. Where necessary, this chapter will discuss and issue recommendations through the hunting Procedures and Policies carried out in Botswana, Mozambique, South Africa and Zimbabwe.

In relation to application procedures, allocation and leasing of blocks, this chapter will give a short history of the hunting tourism, in recognition of Tanzanians place in the hunting tourism and the changes in this sector regarding application and allocation of the hunting blocks.

## **2.6 The History of the Hunting Tourism in Tanzania**

The history of the Hunting Tourism in Tanzania is revealed from the changes in the hunting Laws, Policies, and procedures, together with the increase in the companies and the hunting blocks. The companies increased from 25 that were leased blocks in 1980 to 49 companies in 2005. Blocks increased from 47 in 1967 up to 149 in 2005.

With these changes, there are two major issues that have not changed. First, The Government alone has the authority on block allocation under the Wildlife Department. Secondly, the hunting activities, to a big extent, have been carried out by foreign owned companies. Leaving aside partnership of a small portion of 9 companies whose shareholding composition is questionable, there are 29 local companies in the hunting tourism, and they control 61 hunting blocks only. Each company controlling an average of 1 – 3 blocks while 12 foreign owned companies control 57 blocks with an average of 5 blocks per company.

The differences in control between foreigners and locals have been there a long time, and the blocks allocation agency has failed to eliminate these differences. Referring back to history, the hunting tourism was there since colonial times, under the then Tanganyika Game Department, being operated by private foreigners who were given seasonal permits for hunting wildlife anywhere except in the Reserved Areas. Soon after Independence, the Government continued to set aside hunting blocks under the Wildlife Conservation Act of 1956, Section 302.

Between 1964 and 1973, hunting activities we carried out through 25 foreign agents who employed professional hunters from outside the country. There was not even a single Tanzanian Agent.

Due to a wave of poaching and the Government's stand on Socialism and Self reliance Politics, the Government stopped the hunting tourism from 1973 until 1978, with the aim of improving the Hunting Laws, Policies and Hunting Procedures. In 1978, the Government allowed hunting tourism under the Wildlife Conservation Act of 1974, Number 12, and formed a new public corporation known as "Tanzania Wildlife Corporation" (TAWICO). One of the responsibilities of this corporation is to supervise all activities in the hunting tourism.

In 1987 the capability of TAWICO to supervise hunting activities was questionable for three major reasons. Increase in illegal hunting accompanied by poaching, non-compliance to the provisions governing block allocation accompanied by corruption, and a weak administration in supervising hunting procedures. In 1988, considering performance of public corporations and the economic changes, the Government wanted the Public Corporations to be more involved in production rather than supervising production. With this decision, the supervision of hunting activities was returned to Wildlife Department, the system which is still in force up to now.

From 1989 up to 1996, the Wildlife Department found itself with two challenges. Firstly, the Wildlife Department was accused of favoritism in hunting blocks allocation. In

carrying our investigation on this allegation, a special Parliamentary Task Force was formed and it verified that the Director of Wildlife Department had legal rights to allocate the blocks as he thinks fit. This Force recommended formation of a Blocks Allocation Committee. Due to this recommendation, an Advisory Committee on Blocks Allocation was formed in 1996, constituting five members including a politician, a Wildlife expert, a Lawyer, Selous Game Reserve Manager and a member from the Wildlife Department. The duty of this Committee is to advise the Director of Wildlife on blocks allocation. This Committee was not established by any Act and neither was the Director forced to comply with the Committee's recommendations.

Secondly, the Department reviewed the leasing periods for the hunting blocks so as to encourage the companies to invest in their blocks and participate in the community development. From 1988 the leasing period for a hunting block was increased from one year to three years, and later on increased to five years in 1991. In addition, the Department introduced a system whereby a company which has complied with all business regulations and those of conservation will not have its right to the block withdrawn. This made the early companies to continue owning the blocks for many years. The existing reports show Gerald Pisanis Safari Corporation Ltd., Barlette Safaris Corporation Ltd., Tanzania Game Tracker Safaris Ltd., Wengert Windrose Safaris Ltd., Tanganyika Game Fishing and Photographic Safaris Ltd., and Luke Samaras Ltd., have the concession certificates for use of the blocks since 1985. Report on Blocks Ownership is as per **Appendix 2'A**".

Until now the Wildlife Department has a big challenge in bringing equality in the hunting blocks ownership. This challenge has two sides/faces. Firstly, the existing data indicate that the control of the blocks that have many game species is in the hands of foreigners. Further analysis shows that blocks with good game species are in 73 Game Reserves. Out of these, 57 blocks are owned by 12 foreign owned companies while 16 are owned by Tanzanian Companies.

Secondly, there are complaints from new hunting companies or applicants who did get hunting blocks that the procedure for blocks allocation is a big hindrance to a Tanzanian in participating in the hunting tourism. The Department does not issue a report on unutilized blocks. In addition, the Department and the foreign owned companies are of the opinion that the hunting enterprise needs big capital and that the hunting tourism culture is new to Tanzanians. Also the condition imposed on blocks applicants that they have to own vehicles and have funds is a stumbling block to many Tanzanians.

The Wildlife Department and the Association for Hunting Companies admitted in front of the Committee that poor participation of the locals in the hunting tourism is derived from three major items. First, the Tanzanian hunting companies do not have culture for tourist hunting. Secondly, the local companies lack recognized experience and also lack reliable website for the hunters, and lastly, these companies do not have adequate capital to operate hunting activities at international standard. Despite the fact that this outlook has contributed to local companies to have a poor participation in this hunting industry, there

are other basic problems in the whole process of applications, allocations and leasing procedures as disclosed hereby:

## **2.7 Application Procedures**

The procedure for applying for blocks is contained in the Policies for Tourist Hunting, No. 306 dated 8/9/2000. The second Section, Provision No.3 to 8, together with First , discloses five important conditions for an applicant and the procedures that the applicant need to follow in applying. The procedures are as follows:

### **a) Conditions for the Applying Company**

- i) The company applying for a block must have been registered by the Registrar of Companies in the country;
- ii) Must have a bank account with not less than US Dollars 50,000 for a citizen or \$100,000 for a foreigner;
- iii) Must have hunting equipments at least two Pick-up (4x4) vehicles, tents and freezers;
- iv) The company to name the block it is applying for, to disclose the number and countries of origin of the hunters;
- v) The company to show its employment program for the citizens and their status.

### **Deficiency in the Application Conditions**

- i) The conditions imposed on the applicant for a block to invest in the hunting tourism by buying vehicles and hunting equipments, does not guarantee him allocation of a block
- ii) The Department does not have a procedure to verify assets that were shown during the inspection are actually company assets
- iii) The condition that the applicant should state the block applied for is meaningless since the applicant has no idea which block is vacant and its worthiness.

### **b) Application Procedure**

After complying with application conditions, the applicant fills in a form and sends it to the Director of Wildlife Department from September to November of each year. Upon receipt of the application forms, the Department records them in the Register for Applications of Hunting Blocks. The Director is required to confirm receipt of these application forms within 14 days.

### **Discrepancies in the Application Procedures**

- i) Although the Tourist Hunting Procedures Sec.11, Procedure 8, requires the Director to confirm an application for a block within two weeks, it has been noted that the application letters are not confirmed within the specified period or not confirmed at all.
- ii) At the same time, the procedures do not specify with which agency the new applicant should follow up his application. In the event an applicant is not

granted a block he will not know the reason for disqualification and the law is silent on referral cases in case of discontent.

- iii) The Department does not issue information concerning the blocks to be applied for. For example, the applicants do not know the number of blocks available for applications, their whereabouts, their size and their worthiness.

### **2.3 Allocation procedures**

Procedures for block allocations are divided into three steps:

Initial evaluation, actual evaluation, and the recommendations by the Blocks Advisory Committee. The initial evaluation is carried out by a small Advisory Committee consisting of members from the Department of Wildlife, Department of Planning and Policy and one member from the Advisory Committee on Blocks Allocation. This small Committee evaluates the new applications with referral to Provisions No.3 to 8. The evaluation on old applicants is based on their performances in the last hunting season.

The initial evaluation comes up with a shorter list of companies that have shown capability on operating hunting tourism. >From this short list the small committee investigates and verifies the conditions attached to the company application forms.

Actual valuation follows with issuance of marks so as to know which company obtained more marks for onward recommendations for blocks allocation. The findings of the tactual evaluation are forwarded to the Advisory Committee on Block Allocation for further discussion and advise to the Director about which companies deserve to be allocated blocks. The Director presents the Committee's recommendations and those of his own to the Principal Secretary who in turn forwards them to the Honourable Minister for his approval.

### **Inadequacies in Blocks Allocation**

- i) Although a lot of hunting blocks in the open areas are within the Village Administrations and District Councils, the procedures for allocation and leasing the blocks do not involve Local Governments.
- ii) The Advisory Committee for Blocks Allocation and its duties are not recognized by law.
- iii) From its make up, the Advisory Committee on Blocks Allocation has no means of obtaining information other than what the Wildlife Department has, to enable it give sound advises.
- iv) As per Provision 8(2), the Minister has given the Wildlife Director big powers on allocations of hunting blocks.
- v) The department lacks procedures for companies' evaluations, instead it relies on what the companies themselves disclose in their performance reports.

### **2.4 Leasing Procedures**

The Director submits the recommendations from the Advisory Committee on Blocks Allocations to the Minister through the Permanent Secretary. The Minister goes through the recommendations and issues a directive for action. The Director complies with the directives as follows:

- i) Writes a letter of offer to the recommended company with conditions on the leasing of the block,
- ii) The company writes a letter confirming receipt of the letter of offer, and confirms acceptance of the block leasing and its conditions,
- iii) After such communications, the Wildlife Director is required to enter into a leasing contract with the concerned company.

### **Inadequacies in the Leasing Contracts**

The leasing contracts between the Department and the companies lack the following:

- a) There are no signed leasing contracts between the Department and the relevant company instead the Department issues a letter of offer.
- b) The letters of offer to the successful applicants differ in their stated conditions.
- c) The agreements entered by the Department with some interested parties do not comply with the Laws. Further details on these Contracts/Agreements are explained in Chapter Three.

## **2.5 The Procedures for Application, Allocation and Leasing of the Hunting Blocks in the Neighbouring Countries**

The procedures for application, allocation and leasing of blocks in Botswana, South Africa, Mozambique and Zimbabwe, differ with the procedures in Tanzania in areas of types of block allocations and the machinery used in the allocations. In all four countries the leasing of land is different from the issuance of the hunting permits. Their laws recognize various land ownerships such as Government land, village, provinces and private lands. In view of the land ownership, the application policies have prepared different regulations in block applications with full respect to each landowner's choice of the company it wants to do hunting activities in the area. Our block allocation procedures in the Open Areas do not involve village administrations except in the Wildlife Conservation Areas as explained in detail in Chapter Five.

In these countries they use tender or auction procedures in allocations of blocks. Their procedures are so different from ours. All the same, our neighbours' procedures are more transparent, offer participation, and issue all important data relating to blocks. These procedures are explained in Chapter Seven. The procedures for blocks Allocations in those countries are as follows:

- a) Botswana**

Blocks applications procedures in Botswana are transparent to everybody. First and foremost the Wildlife Department issues a notice in the newspapers and other news media about the blocks that will be issued for bidding. These notices disclose three major issues: location of the block, size of the block, types of animals found in the block, block infrastructure and the date the tenders will be opened. This notice is issued three months before the bidding date, and the applicants are permitted to go and inspect the area before they apply.

Criteria for the block application have three aims. First, the applying company must be registered in Botswana. Second, the company has to show it has experience in the hunting activities. And lastly the company has to show its development plans/programs and its financial capability. The company that wins the tender is offered a title deed for fifteen years, but after every five years the Wildlife Department carries out intensive evaluation through various organs to verify if the company deserves to continue with the control of the block.

## **b) Zimbabwe**

The procedures for allocation of blocks in Zimbabwe are under a corporation known as “The Parks and Wildlife Management Authority”. This Authority supervises all tourist hunting activities under the Ministry of Environment and Tourism and the Wildlife Management Authority is involved in the supervision of policies and all conservation activities. The Authority applies auctions and tenders for blocks allocations. In both methods the detailed information relating to value, size and area of the block are announced by the media organs. For transparency sake, the blocks auctions are carried out by recognized auctioneers, while tenders are supervised by the Blocks Committee. Leasing period for a block is five years with a maximum of ten years. Soon after the completion of the first five years the occupier is free to request for an extension. After a ten year period the block becomes vacant for new applications. However, a company is not allowed to own more than one hunting block.

It was observed that, Zimbabwe has with all intention and purpose installed procedures that allow her nationals to participate in the hunting tourism. First, there is a procedure whereby hunting blocks have been set aside for only Zimbabweans companies without having to compete with foreign owned companies or those in partnership with foreigners. Second, the conditions installed for obtaining a block are very watchful over the capability of a company in operating a hunting business and its programs in conservation. A successful applicant is given six months for preparations for the hunting business. His success in obtaining a block enables him to look for funds to invest in the hunting business.

## **c) Mozambique**

Hunting tourism in Mozambique is still very new because of the long wars. Mozambique started the tourism and hunting business in 1993. Up to now Mozambique has twelve

hunting blocks. These blocks are operated by eleven companies. Only one company has two blocks.

Blocks allocation in Mozambique is done by tenders, under the supervision of the Wildlife Department. Blocks allocation gives priority to companies owned by Mozambique nationals. Out of the 12 companies only 2 are foreigners, and the rest belong to the nationals or in partnership between a national and a foreigner. Block leasing period is for seven years and the holder can re-apply for the same block for another term, but after the 14 years the block is to be declared vacant.

#### **d) South Africa**

South Africa has nine provinces, and each province has its own procedures in blocks allocations and procedures for obtaining professional hunters. Although the procedures vary in one way or another, these procedures resemble in the blocks ownership and the structure of corporations supervising the hunting tourism. Land ownership in South Africa is divided into four categories: Private land, Village Land, Province Land and Local Government Game Conservation Areas. Blocks allocation in South Africa simply means obtaining a hunting permit and not a permit to own land full of animals.

Blocks allocations in the Provinces and also in the Local Government are carried out by tender procedures, while the villages and private owners have their own rights on their lands. Companies that are allowed to issue tenders are South Africans only. The bidding is carried out by a Committee for Tenders comprised by various members within their respective provinces. In addition, the supervisors of the hunting tourism are known as “Park Boards” who are the chief executors of the Wildlife Department Policies and Programs in each provinces.

## **OPINIONS**

After scrutinizing the true facts and experiences obtained from the neighbouring countries, the Committee has the following opinions:

### **1. Advisory Committee on Blocks Allocation**

- i) The Committee to be legally recognized as the authority organ in the blocks allocation.
- ii) The number of members to be increased to ensure participation of important parties from Ministry of Land, Natural Resources and Tourism, Research Associations, Local Governments and also corporations involved in conservation.
- iii) Another way of improving good governance is to remove the tourist hunting business in the Wildlife Department, and establish its own Government Agency
- iv) Any system that will be applied has to consider involving village administrations in the Open Areas.

## **2. Leasing Periods for Blocks**

- i) The leasing period to be two terms of five years, and if in the first term a company has performed well it should be given another term without any competition. After that the block will be declared vacant for all applicants.
- ii) This procedure should be in line with the improvement on performance evaluation of the hunting companies.

## **3. Conditions for Application of Hunting Blocks**

- i) To have an operation plan for its hunting business and disclose sources of funds
- ii) The applicant company to be registered in Tanzania and to have ownership of not less than 51% under a Tanzanian. The company can belong to a Tanzanian only, in partnership between a foreign company and a Tanzanian one or a foreign company and an approved Community Association.
- iii) The company to prove capability and experience in the hunting tourism.

## **4. Communication and Information Relating to Hunting Tourism**

The Wildlife Department should put emphasis on issuance of information relating to the hunting tourism by using the Ministry's website, newspapers and other communication media.

# **CHAPTER THREE**

## **CONTRACTS**

### **3.0 INTRODUCTION**

This chapter looks into and explains in details how the Leasing/Concession Certificate as shown in the Second Schedule of the Policies for the Hunting Tourism can be translated as a contract between the Government and the Companies issued with this block leasing certificates. It will also show the contracts which the Government entered with various parties. Likewise, this chapter will look into criteria applied in the evaluation process and

will scrutinize to see if these criteria are adequate. This chapter will also explain the obligations of the companies in submitting annual Balance Sheet to the Registrar of Companies. It will also discuss how the Department prepares game quotas to be harvested and explain the authority that issues such quotas to the company with the block.

Lastly, this chapter analyses deficiencies arisen from the contracts, annual evaluation and quotas planning. This chapter will recommend steps to be taken so as to improve the procedures for the planning of quotas and also the existence of sound contracts which will reflect the proper obligations and conditions of each side. It will also take into consideration the experience attained from the neighbouring countries in all areas concerning contracts and quota planning.

### **3.1 LEASING CERTIFICATE**

The Block Leasing Certificate (Concession Certificate) as it appears in the Second Schedule of the Policies for the Hunting Tourism shows the name and address of the company holding the block, area, conditions, policies, obligations and the leasing period of the block. The Certificate needs to be signed by both parties i.e. the Director of Wildlife and the Block owner so as verify that they both have agreed on the contents contained in the Certificate. This Certificate is forbidden to be transferred to any another person for the reason that it is an official agreement between the Department and the Block Owner.

The Company given the block hunting concessions is required to pay for block fees for the season for it to be handed the Certificate. The Company given the block is required to observe all the Wildlife Laws and Regulations. The law contains various conditions and obligations which the block holder need to comply with. After the Company is issued with the Certificate, then it can legally operate the business of tourist hunting in the area and within the specified period as specified in the Certificate. The term specified in the Hunting Tourism Policies is five years. Ownership for those five years depends on annual evaluation of company operations.

The Certificate needs to be returned to the Director of Wildlife within twenty one days soon after the completion of the term and that all outstanding fees need to be settled.

### **3.2 TYPES OF CONTRACTS AND OTHER AGREEMENTS**

#### **3.2.1 Contract between the Department and a Block Holder**

As per Contract Laws, and since the Certificate is the only explanatory instrument specifying conditions, policies and obligations between the block lessee and the Director of Wildlife, this Certificate is then a written contract between the Department and the Block owner as it has been accepted by both parties by their signatures thereon. This Certificate confirms official relationship between the individual assigned the block and the Director of Wildlife who has been given the legal authority to enter into a contract

with the holder of the block. The official completion of the contract between the Department and the Company gives the Department the right, obligation and power to follow up the compliance to the conditions stipulated in the Certificate.

### **3.2.2 Contracts between the Department and other related parties**

The Ministry has a voluntary agreement with TAHOA. This Agreement was reached in 1994. As per the introduction in the agreement, the agreement was reached after many complaints on the hunting tourism especially from the information media concerning the absence of policies that could have put better procedures in operating the hunting business.

### **3.2.3 Termination of a Contract**

The Provisions empower the Director of Wildlife to terminate a Contract anytime before the expiry period. However, before he can exercise that power, the Director has to:

- I. Ensure that there is adequate evidence that the person given the block has:
  - (i) failed to comply with the conditions as directed by the Director,
  - (ii) committed a criminal offence under the Wildlife Act,
  - (iii) failed to pay fees or any other debt related to the hunting.
  
- b) Ensure that the block holder has been given a chance to defend himself in the presence of the Director before taking any step to terminate the contract.

Any company that is not satisfied with the decision taken by the Director of Wildlife has a right to appeal to the Minister of Natural Resources and Tourism. This appeal has to be submitted to the Minister within 14 days from the date the Director issued the order.

## **3.3 PROCEDURES FOR EVALUATION OF THE HUNTING TOURISM**

### **3.3.1 Annual Balance Sheet**

Since the companies that have been given blocks are all registered in the country by the Registrar of Companies, these Companies have a statutory obligation to file annual balance sheets to the Registrar of Companies. These balance sheets disclose various issues including company address, the number of the shareholders and their shareholdings, sale of shares and their buyers, changes of the directors and the income and tax payment

### **3.3.2 Evaluation of Company Performance**

The Department carries out annual Performance Evaluations of Companies with blocks. The evaluation exercise is carried out bearing in mind the following conditions as reflected in the Policies for Hunting Tourism:

- a) Number of animals hunted during the season has to be over 40% of the quota granted to the company.
- b) Company contributions to the community development projects for the villages surrounding the hunting block, infrastructure development, protection of environment and anti-poaching.
- c) Good record in the transportation of the client's trophy.

The Provisions empower the Director of Wildlife to refuse granting block extension period if he sees that a condition or conditions noted above have not been adhered to. The supervision for compliance to some of these conditions is carried out by the Game Officers as stipulated in the Provision No. 14 (1).

### **3.4 THE EXPERIENCE FROM NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES ON CONTRACTS AND EVALUATION OF COMPANY PERFORMANCE**

The contracts issued in Botswana, Zimbabwe, Mozambique and South Africa to the blocks holders, are complete. Those contracts contain in depth details on area, perimeters, leasing period, hunting conditions, permits and certificates required, fees to be paid, number of quotas, when can the contract be terminated, the responsibilities of the block holder in prevention of infectious diseases and fire.

Evaluation is done every year with reference to the terms in the contract for compliance purposes. Should there be non-compliance to any term in the contract, then that term can be used to annul the contract.

In South Africa, the blocks owners enter into contracts with the professional hunters who have the responsibility over the hunting clients. The responsibilities of the professional hunter are clearly stated in the contract and his fees.

### **3.5 DEFICIENCIES IN THE CONTRACTS AND THE SUPERVISION IN TANZANIA**

#### **3.5.1 Contracts**

- a) The Committee noted that the Laws and Policies for Hunting are not observed for the reason that the Certificates are not issued to the Companies with the blocks as stated in the Policy.
- b) The Committee noted that the Certificate as stipulated in the Second Schedule of the Policies for Hunting Tourism lacks detailed terms and responsibilities between the Block Holder and the Department as is the case in the neighbouring countries. Also the letters of notice issued for that purpose differ among the block holders.
- c) The absence of clear contracts which would have shown the block boundaries cause disputes on boundaries.

- d) The contract entered by the Tanzania Hunters Association and the Ministry was due to absence on Policies for Hunting Tourism Operations, and the formation of these policies in the year 2000 are in conflict with that contract.

### **3.5.2 Evaluation Deficiencies**

- a) The Wildlife Department game officers who supervise hunting activities are few and are not competent enough resulting in the Department not getting accurate feedback on the numbers of animals hunted.
- II. The Committee observed that the Companies do not submit annual balance sheets to the Registrar of Companies. This non-compliance hinders the Department from obtaining complete information on company ownership in particular the shareholders, Directors and addresses of the companies allocated with blocks; hence the Department is unable to carry out evaluation exercise due to the absence of this important information
- III. The Committee observed that the Wildlife Department's record keeping system is poor, so it is difficult for it to gather adequate information for the purpose of evaluation of company operations.
- IV. It has been discovered that some block owners lease the blocks to other companies.
- V. The Committee realized that Companies can transfer block ownership by selling its shares without notifying Registrar of Companies nor the Director of Wildlife, and this is contrary to the Law.
- VI. The Companies that fail to reach their quota are supposed to pay for the difference (top up), and under this system there is not a single company that had its block taken away. This system which legally is non-existent reduces the Government revenue and the company continues to retain the underutilized block.
- VII. The Company contributions towards block development, community development and anti-poaching activities are limited to TShs.1,203,825 per block. This amount is too little to accomplish the three tasks.

## **3.6 GAME QUOTAS**

Each Company with a block is given a quota of the animals to be hunted in each season. The quota is issued by the Director of Wildlife.

### **3.6.1 Preparation for the quota**

The number of wild animals is prepared by the Department considering the following:

- a) Wild animals censorship carried out by the Department in collaboration with TAWIRI,
- b) Reports from Game officers in the hunting areas,

- c) Reports on hunted animals from the Hunting Companies
- d) The pattern on the sizes of trophy obtained each year.

TAWIRI explained to the Committee that it assists the Department to count the animals in an area that needs to be converted into a hunting block. TAWIRI issues the number of animals counted and gives its opinion on whether the area is fit to be a hunting block. After every two years, TAWIRI is supposed to carry out a census of herbivores animals from the expertise.

## **3.7 EXPERIENCES FROM THE NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES**

### **3.7.1 Botswana**

The Botswana Department of Wildlife and National Parks involves all concerned parties in the preparation and quota allocation of animals. The Department receives recommendations from Companies, Community Associations within the hunting area, researchers from outside and within the Department and thereafter submits them to the Special Committee which scrutinizes the recommendations and prepares the quota. This Quota Committee comes up with a list for quota recommendations and sends it back to the relevant parties for their opinion. After receiving their opinions, the Committee prepares the quota. The Committee is made up of various quarters; like researchers, employees from sustainable usage division and the Ministry of Lands which issues a title deed.

### **3.7.2 Zimbabwe**

The system used in Zimbabwe is more transparent. The quota is planned by involving all concerned parties by inviting them in a workshop. The workshop brings together employees from the authority, employees from Provisional Administrations, Game Rangers, communities, hunting companies and researchers. The workshop recommendations on the quotas are forwarded to National Parks Authority for approval. The Authority goes through the recommendations and comes up with the quota plan which is signed by the Chief Ecologist, the Authority Director, the Authority Board Chairman and the Minister in charge of Natural resources.

### **3.7.2 Mozambique**

In Mozambique, their laws state that it is the central Government which has the authority to prepare game quota. The recommendations for the quota are presented to the Local Government. The Local Government has been given the task of going through the recommendations, scrutinizing them and give their opinion to the Central Government for approval.

### **3.8 DISCREPANCIES IN THE PREPARATION OF GAME QUOTA ALLOCATION IN TANZANIA**

- a) The procedure for quota planning does not involve interested parties as is done in other countries. This causes complaints that the quota is carried out secretly without even taking into consideration scientific statistics.
- b) TAWIRI is not involved in any session dealing with game quotas but it gives the censor on animals.

### **3.9 OPINIONS**

- i) The five year contracts to be prepared and issued to each company that was given a block and to clarify therein in more details the roles and conditions of each party. The given period of five year contract will very much depend on annual evaluations.
- ii) The Department is to go through all the existing contracts with various parties to ensure that they are within the Laws of the country.
- iii) TAWIRI is to be involved in the quota committee for the animals to be hunted.
- iv) The Department is to be strengthened by increasing employees.
- v) The Company's contribution towards community development is to be made clear and the Department is to coordinate with the companies and obtain correct statements on these contributions.
- vi) The Department is to be inquisitive with the Registrar of Companies and find out the true holder of a block and establish the legitimacy of it.
- vii) To have a procedure whereby a copy of the annual balance sheet is submitted to the Director of Wildlife to enable him have accurate records for ownership and income of the company. This procedure can be specified in the contract.
- viii) The game quota allocation is to involve all interested parties by convening a session that will take into consideration the professional advices.
- ix) The game quota allocation is to be signed by the Minister of Natural Resources and Tourism.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### 4.0 THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE POLICIES, LAWS AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE HUNTING TOURISM

#### 4.1 Introduction

This Chapter looks into the relationship between the Policies, Laws, and Regulations used in the Hunting Tourism. It scrutinizes by looking into the Policy declarations and strategies relating to the hunting tourism. It also discloses the deficiencies in the execution of these Policies, Laws and Regulations by referring to different opinions of various parties that met the Committee. Lastly, the Committee gives recommendations for solving these deficiencies.

#### 4.2 The relationship between the Policies, Laws and Regulations in the Hunting Tourism

##### 4.2.1 The 1998 Wildlife Policy

The 1998 Wildlife Policy recognizes hunting tourism. Sec. No. 2.4.2 of the Wildlife Policy states:

**“The Hunting Tourism is a sustainable harvest of wildlife that is beneficial economically, and can be continued for a long time and is in line with the Tourism Policy in respect of small level of tourism but which has a huge benefit that can contribute tremendously in the national economy”.**

This Policy also gives strategies relating to the supervision, amendments and enlarging operations for wildlife activities. These strategies aim to increase Government revenue, employment, Tanzanians’ participation and the investment in the private sector.

Section 3.3.10 of the Wildlife Policy relates with issues of controlling and developing the hunting industry. Strategy Ten (x) of the Policy relates to improvement in the participation in the tourist hunting industry by:

- Allocations that are transparent and fair on the hunting areas by using a system that is acceptable by the majority of the interested parties without prejudice to the long term economical benefits on the hunting tourism in Tanzania.
- To use fees structure that was invented and approved by the related wildlife authority;
- To set sustainable game quotas on the scientific basis and comply with the number of animals hunted;

- To give tests to professional hunters and to ensure their hunting competence;
- To supervise compliance to the Hunting Policies so as to ensure highest standards of hunting and trophy;
- To facilitate on time exports;
- To establish an environment that will enable local professional hunters.

### **4.2.2 The 1999 Tourism Policy**

This Tourism Policy came into effect in 1999 replacing the 1991 National Policy on Tourism. This Policy was formed to establish the type of structure that will expand tourism in the country. This Policy gives expectations in the economic policy, community, environmental and cultural in the following areas:

- i) Promoting Tanzania as a Tourist attraction;
- ii) Create employment for Tanzanians and investing in the training sector by establishing colleges in tourism industry
- iii) Promote investment opportunities, and develop tourism projects by way of partnership;
- iv) The Government to be the supervisor for hunting activities in supervising the standard of service offered, reconcile block-boundary disputes and the environmental issues.
- v) Involve private sector in the hunting tourism with consideration for participation of the indigenous citizens; and
- vi) To recognize the importance of business associations in the hunting tourism.

### **4.2.3 The Wildlife Act of 1974**

The Wildlife Conservation Act, 1974 was established to repeal and replace the Fauna Conservation Ordinance. This Act makes provision for the protection, conservation, development, regulation and control of Fauna and Fauna products.

This Act gives the Director of Game full responsibility for proper administration of all issues relating to fauna. Sections No 9, 10, 23 and 41 give the Director of Game authority to supervise hunting tourism.

The Act has also given the Minister the authority to supervise game hunting. Section 17 empowers the Minister to stop hunting or hunting of a particular species within a period so ordered. Section 29 gives the Minister the right to issue regulations for hunting and issuance of hunting licences.

### **4.2.4 Hunting Regulations**

The Minister of Natural Resources and Tourism by using Sec.84 of the Act issued Hunting Regulations through the Government Gazette No. 306 dated 8/9/2000, which were revised in 2002, 2003 and 2005. These Regulations are used for supervising

hunting, applications and allocations of hunting blocks, conditions and leasing period as explained in Chapters Two and Three.

### **4.3 The Tourist Hunting Regulations and the Photographic Regulations**

The Regulations for Hunting Tourism were formed taking into consideration the Game Policy and that of Tourism relating tourist hunting. The announcements and strategies of these Policies have made the Wildlife Conservation Act seem out of date, since many issues have not yet been recognized by law.

The Regulations for Hunting Tourism of 2000 are deficient in so many areas and these will be explained in the next paragraph, for example the point for transparency allocation of hunting blocks was not considered at all and this has made the Regulations appear in contradiction with Wildlife Policies and that of Tourism.

The Wildlife Department also prepares Regulations for Photographic Tourism with the aim of supervising all tourism activities that are not involved in hunting in the Game Reserves, Hunting blocks and game farms. These regulations are still being processed.

In order to ensure that the Regulations issued are not in contradiction with the Wildlife Conservation Act of 1974 and related Policies, the revisions in the Wildlife Act are to be emphasized and speeded up with consideration to the Wildlife Policy of 1998 and the Tourism Policy of 1999.

### **4.4 Scrutiny on the Relationship Between the Policy, the Act and Regulations for Hunting Tourism**

- i) The Wildlife Conservation Act of 1974 is not in line with the Wildlife Policy of 1998, thus the Act fails to carry the good strategies included in the Policy.
- ii) The National Policy on Tourism has put strategies on the marketing including promoting tourism in Tanzania in the field of photographic and hunting. The Government through the National Tourist Board has not involved itself in the promotion of hunting tourism..
- iii) The Tourism Policy and the Wildlife Policy recognize the need to enable the citizens to participate in the business of hunting. Up to now there are no strategies set intentionally for assisting the citizens to enter into the tourist hunting industry.
- iv) The Policies insist on the importance of employment to the citizens in this hunting industry. The hunting Regulations do not put pressure on the blocks owners to give employment to the citizens.

- v) Participation of the citizens has been emphasized in both Policies but still there are hindrances to their implementation. For example, the Regulations on the Conservation areas give difficult conditions for the citizens to form Community Conservation.
- vi) The Tourist Hunting Regulations are silent on the number of hunting blocks owned by a hunting company at the same time.
- vii) The Policies recognize the importance of protecting the standard of services for the tourists. The Regulations for the Hunting Tourism did not include sufficient standards to ensure there are Professional Hunters with merit. Up to now the education standard of the Professional Hunters is not disclosed.
- viii) The Tourism Policy recognizes the importance of planning the wildlife products in the country for sale within the country and outside and for employment opportunities to Tanzanians. The Hunting Regulations do not recognize the contributions of trophy handlers in the business of tourist hunting, employment and anti-poaching.
- ix) The Wildlife Policy recognizes the contribution from the traditional skills in the conservation of wildlife and the hunting tourism. The Regulations for Hunting are silent on this issue. For example, the “Game Tracker” used in the hunting tourism to track footprints/animals is not recognized legally and his wages are not protected.
- x) The Policy gives a condition of giving exams to the Professional Hunters and a follow up on their expertise in hunting. The Department is involved in setting exams to the Professional Hunters but does not get involved in giving education or studies to the professional hunters.
- xi) The Policy puts emphasis on the environment to enable local Professional Hunters. There are no steps taken to get these local Professional Hunters.
- xii) The Policy insists on the Government’s duty to allow reconciliations on issues such as hunting areas, land and environmental matters. This matter has not been complied with and the Government has not even started to solve the conflicts relating to the hunting tourism.

#### **4.5 OPINIONS**

- i) Revision for the Wildlife Conservation Act of 1974 is to speed up; so as to eradicate the discrepancies in that Act by being out of date in line with the 1998 Policy.

- ii) The Government should participate in the marketing of the Hunting Tourism through Tourism Board, our Embassies, in conjunction with the blocks holders and the Department of Wildlife.
- iii) The Act to specifically mention the number of hunting blocks owned by a company. For example, as in Zimbabwe nobody is allowed to hold more than one block.
- iv) The procedure for preparing animal quotas to be openly disclosed in the Hunting Regulations.
- v) The Committee sees the importance of forming a Board for Registration of Professional Hunters which will oversee the conduct, registration and record keeping of these professionals.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **5.0 PLACE OF CITIZENS IN THE HUNTING TOURISM**

#### **5.1 Introduction**

This Chapter looks into the place for the citizens in the hunting tourism by scrutinizing the Policy, Act and Regulations and how they took into account participation of the citizens in the hunting tourism.

It will also look into the obligations of various institutions in ensuring that a citizen is granted a place to participate in the hunting tourism. In establishing this, this chapter looks into the benefits that a citizen obtains from the hunting tourism. Lastly, this chapter gives opinions and recommendations on the opportunity and place offered to a citizen in participating in the hunting tourism.

#### **5.2 The Policy, Act and Regulations concerning Place for the Citizens**

The Wildlife Policy of 1998 recognizes the importance of Wildlife for the benefit of the citizens, especially those in villages. This Policy emphasizes on the citizens' participation in the ownership, conservation, operations and usage of wildlife resources for their development. >From this Policy, the Ministry formed Regulations for establishing Conservation Areas which were revised in 2005 by a Government Order No.283 by taking into account sections No.19 and 84 of the Wildlife Conservation Act No. 12 of 1974. The Policy on Wildlife explains the Areas in the Wildlife Management Authority as areas set aside by the Village administration for the purpose of Wildlife Conservation and ordered by the Minister to be so.

The initial stages in establishing Community Wildlife Management Areas including ownership commenced in 1990 under the sponsorship of international organizations (GTZ and NORAD). Also the Department of Wildlife and District Councils managed to educate the communities on the wildlife conservation and environment with the aim of preparing the citizens to own hunting blocks in their village areas. These efforts included establishment of the Likuyu Sekamaganga Wildlife College in Namtumbo District in Ruvuma which prepares the citizens for employment in the wildlife conservation and usage of wildlife resources.

In an effort to prepare the citizens in various areas in the country, the Government set aside 16 pilot areas, which made it possible to launch four Community Conservation Areas in the following open areas:

Ipole Community Conservation, Sikonge District, Tabora

Uyumbu Community Conservation, Urambo District, Tabora

Ngarambe Community Conservation, Rufiji District, Coast; and

Buruge Community Conservation, Babati District, Manyara.

### **Deficiencies**

Despite the existence of the Policy, Regulations and Guidelines and efforts in preparing the citizens in ownership and benefiting in the hunting tourism, the speed for execution is very little. The citizens and their Local Governments have not been empowered as it should be in owning hunting areas as intended in the National Policy for Economic Investment by the Citizens and the CCM Election Manifesto of 2005.

### **5.3 Obligations by Interested Parties Towards Opportunity for Citizens**

The major interested parties in the citizen participation in the Wildlife conservation are District Councils, Village administrations, Wildlife Department, National parks, Ngorongoro Conservation Area, Hunting Companies, NGOs that involve themselves in Wildlife and the Citizens living in the Wildlife areas. All these have an obligation to enable a citizen a place in the participation and in the benefits from the hunting activities.

The citizens' participation in wildlife conservation and ownership is little. Their participation can be improved if they see the income benefits derived from the hunting activities.

Job opportunities that can be done by Tanzanians have been taken up by foreigners. This hinders the citizens a chance to be employed and self-employed with an aim of increasing income and reduce poverty. In South Africa and Zimbabwe, the hunting company investors and hunters are the citizens of those countries.

The citizens' income derived from the hunting companies' businesses are not known because of the fact that its contribution goes through the District Councils. This results in the contribution from the hunting tourism for the citizens' development not to be openly seen. In Zimbabwe and South Africa the estimated income for the citizens is known since the villages owning the land enter into contracts with the companies directly.

#### **5.3.1 Company Contributions in Conservation, Ownership and Community Development**

Companies operate their hunting activities close to the areas occupied by citizens. The income generated from the hunting tourism is taken by the respective companies without any benefits to the citizens from such income. It is for this reason that the Government put amounts of funds that the companies need to contribute for community development. This step aims to give the citizens the opportunity to benefit from the wildlife resources. This procedure has a number of setbacks in its implementation.

#### Discrepancies

- i) The current block ownership system which permits foreigners hinders the Tanzanians from being self-employed.
- ii) The companies' contributions towards development do not have specific amounts, and since many of these contributions are for community development such as schools, hospitals and roads, have no direct benefit or immediate benefit in increasing the income of a citizen.
- iii) The condition of the citizens surrounding the hunting blocks remain poor while the foreign companies benefit.

### **5.3.2 Government Institutions in Conservation, Security and Supervision of this Sector**

The Institutions involved in the wildlife conservation are divided into four groups which are: the Government, Private Sector, NGOs, and the Citizens. The main duty of the Government is to enable these groups participate in contributing required services. The obligation of the Private Sector is to assist the Government in conservation and supervision of the wildlife resources.

The Government Institutions that are involved in conservation are Wildlife Department, Ngorongoro Conservation Authority, National parks Authority, Mweka Wildlife College, Wildlife Research Institute, Tanzania Revenue Authority and the Board of External Trade. The duty of the Revenue Authority and the Board of External Trade in conservation is not that direct but these are the institutions that get involved in the processing controls of transporting trophy within and outside the country.

The Security officers and the Supervisors in the small Division of the Wildlife are the Game Officers and Game Scouts in the Districts and Conservation areas. The NGOs within and outside the country also participate in the security in terms of expertise, finance and equipments.

On this security issue, there are also rangers employed by the hunting companies to carry out various duties including anti-poaching. The operations of these rangers have raised a lot of complaints from the communities living close to these hunting areas on the cruel deeds against the people.

#### **Deficiency**

The operations of the Game rangers engaged by the private companies are not coordinated or supervised by the Wildlife Department and this has caused conflicts between the citizens and the hunting companies.

### **5.3.3 Income Distribution for the Government, Councils and Citizens**

Fees and other payments generated from the hunting tourism including permit fees, conservation fees, trophy fees, block fees, and fees paid by tourists upon entering the country are the main sources of Government Income in the hunting tourism. The way things are at the moment it is difficult for the Government to know for certain how much is generated from the tourists coming in because of the secrecy existing in the hunting business. Usually the tourists coming into the country have already paid out of the country for the services to be rendered in the country by the hunting companies. Either fee collections paid by the tourists are carried out by hunting company owners as Government agents. It is therefore very difficult for the Government to establish the amount to be generated by the hunting industry. The hunting contribution towards community development especially in the areas with game is urged to be too little. The existing procedure for income distribution to Game Reserves, Protected Areas, Open Areas and Wildlife Conservation Areas is as follows:

In Game Reserves 50% is retained in the area for conservation development. 25% is retained in the Conservation Fund for operations. 25% is sent to the Treasury. In the Protected Areas 25% is given to the councils where hunting is carried out for development purposes. 50% of the revenue is retained by the Treasury and the 25% is paid into Wildlife Conservation Fund.

### **Discrepancies**

The effort put in the collection of income generated by the hunting tourism is little. The existing law and Policies are not properly enhanced and new tactics for income generation are not invented or adhered to. The actual income to the Government, District Councils and the citizens will increase and community development be seen only when the overall income in general is increased.

### **5.3.4 OPINIONS**

- i) The Ministry by involving the interested parties, among them Regional Administrations and Local Governments, to look into ways of speeding up the Policy on Citizens Participation in the supervision and operations of the hunting tourism. For this purpose, it is better that the Government to enable the citizens and Local Governments to own businesses in the hunting tourism in their areas
- ii) The Government to intentionally take steps to ensure that the jobs that can be done by Tanzanians, which are currently done by foreigners, are done

by the citizens with capabilities. It is wise in future to copy the procedures in South Africa and Zimbabwe whereby the company holding hunting blocks and permitted hunting operators are their citizens.

- iii) Tanzanians to be favored in hunting blocks and to permit them to enter contracts with hunting companies inside and outside for hunting operations in those blocks. This will enable them to be self-employed and will be more transparent in the hunting industry's capability in increasing the National Income.
- iv) To improve the income of the citizens living in open areas, it is better that the procedure in the Conservation Area which has been delayed to be implemented so as to enable the citizens to own blocks and increase their income.
- v) The Game Rangers employed by private companies should operate under the supervision of Game Scouts of the Wildlife Department so that their operations are controlled to eliminate the conflicts between the citizens and the hunting companies.
- vi) The Department to review the supervisory Regulations in the Community Conservation Areas so that they are easy to implement.

## **CHAPTER SIX**

### **6.0 LOCAL CITIZENS EMPOWERMENT**

#### **6.1 INTRODUCTION**

According to the limiting factors listed in the chapter two, This chapter looks into ways which Government can give priorities in order to enable local citizens participate effectively into tourism business and how will they find markets. Also it looks into ideas of various stakeholders regarding possibilities of local citizens to do tourist hunting business and analyses those ideas if they are viable. In additions to that, this chapter also focuses on the ways in which Government can enable local citizens to get capital so that they can buy shares if they opt to run joint venture companies with foreigners.

It also recommends means of improving professional hunting by suggesting the ways which must be followed by Wildlife Management Colleges – Mweka, Pasiansi, and Likuyu Sekamaganga in their curriculum which will enable their students to be good professional hunters. In those areas, Zimbabwe and South Africa experience in tourist hunting experiences will be taken into considerations.

#### **6.7 EMPOWERMENT**

National Policy for citizens' economic empowerment 2004 5(g), The Government set various funds which can be used to empower citizens economically. These include Small

& Medium Enterprises Credit Guarantee Schemes. Also National policy for small & medium enterprises of 2003 section 45 specifically states that Government will develop entrepreneurship by enabling small & medium enterprises to raise their capital. Thus it is fourth Government plan to make sure this policy is implemented effectively.

## **6.8 TOURIST HUNTING BUSINESS**

There are various perceptions from stakeholders regarding tourist hunting business, when committee meet Wildlife Department Staff, they said, it is difficult for local citizens to do tourist hunting business because it need big amount of capital .It is estimated that minimum capital which can enable someone to do these business is Tshs. 300m in order to be able to buy vehicles, tents, fridges, and other equipment for hunting. Also Tanzania Hunting Operator Association (TAHOA) gave the same comment. These ideas are poor mentality which thinks local citizens cannot run tourist hunting business.

## **6.9 PROFESSIONAL HUNTERS**

Tourist hunting safaris regulations need hunters to be accompanied by professional hunters so that they can shoot permitted animals. Most of the hunting companies employ foreign professional hunters, they claims that local professional hunters do not have required experiences which can enable their clients to get good trophies. This behavior eliminates local professional hunters in tourist hunting activities.

## **6.10 WILDLIFE CONSERVATIONS TRAINING**

Wildlife Conservation training courses are done at Wildlife Management Colleges at Mweka, Pasiansi and Likuyu Sekamaganga. All courses in these colleges emphasis on Wildlife Conservation and Management. Although they teach professional hunters courses as well but they are not giving professional hunters courses high priority. Thus it makes most of their professional hunters graduates not to be competent in the market. Even TAWICO local professional hunters have tries to perform their duties as per required standards but they are still out of the market because hunting companies claims that they lack good communications skill, they are not honest and they do not have good experiences.

## **6.11 OPINION**

### **(a) Local Citizens Empowerment**

The committee noted that, local citizens can be enabled to do tourist hunting business if tourist hunting is divided into two sections as follows, the first sections should deals with hunting blocks leasing/concessions and the second parts should deals with tourist hunting activities, professional hunting and trophy processing. Also it must clearly states that professional hunting and trophy processing should be done by local citizens only. Government must set aside funds which will enables local citizens to acquire shares in the hunting companies and must assist them to get loans securities.

Furthermore, local citizens must be assisted to get knowledge of how to manage tourist hunting blocks. Written applications for hunting blocks management plans must be submitted to hunting blocks allocations committee to ascertain their ability.

### **(b) Wildlife Management Colleges**

In order to improve qualities of courses taught in Wildlife Colleges, the committee proposes that practical training for professional hunters should be emphasized. The current courses must be strengthened in order to add wide coverage on professional hunter's courses. Wildlife Department must allocate hunting blocks to Wildlife Colleges so that their students will be using them in their practical training.

Government must set aside funds which will be given to professional hunters graduates to enable them to enter professional hunters market. For example. In South Africa in Limpopo province there are four wildlife colleges which trains professional hunters, those courses are done under directives from their Wildlife Department.

Limpopo Wildlife Department regulates these courses by preparing and recommending guidelines to the Wildlife Colleges. Also Government is responsible for Professional Hunters registration and gave them necessary tools for them to work. Funds for necessary tools are obtained from "Rhino Game Fees"; Their Government creates a policy whereby game fees collected for rhino hunted are used to enable graduates professional hunters to acquire necessary tools for them to do their jobs. In order for professional hunters to be registered he/she must qualify by passing their theory and practical examinations. The committee is proposing our Wildlife Department should adopt this method because it aims to increase the number of local professional hunters.

### **(c) Professional Hunters**

The committee is proposing that the local professional hunters whom were employed by TAWICO should be enabled by allocating hunting blocks to them and giving them necessary tools for tourist hunting business. This will enable them to perform their duties effectively because at the moment they are not fully utilized by hunting companies. Also Wildlife Department must make arrangement to expose their abilities to the tourist hunting market. In South Africa, professional hunter's courses are taught in private Wildlife Colleges, even here in Government can enter into agreement with private colleges to teach professional hunting courses.

### **(d) Tourist Hunting Marketing**

Due to sensitivity of tourist hunting market, the committee is proposing that The Government must participate effectively in hunting conventions in order to market tourist hunting.

Wildlife Department should be meeting all stakeholders every year in order to form strategies to market tourist hunting at hunting conventions. Wildlife Department should adopt Tanzania Tourist Board strategies in market tourism business.

## **CHAPTER SEVEN**

### **GOVERNMENT REVENUE**

#### **Introduction**

This chapter focuses on sources of Government Revenue obtained from tourist hunting. In depth analysis is made to find if all revenue are collected and accounted properly. In addition to that it looks its contributions to Government confer. This chapter considers experience which other countries got on how to collect their revenue and to advise the best methods of how to maximize Government Revenue collections in our country. Also this chapter focuses on tender and auctions methods in hunting block allocations.

#### **Tourist Hunting Revenue**

Government revenue from tourist hunting are mainly obtained from Game Fees charges on tourist hunting as per Wildlife Act., hunting license and trophy fees specified in the third and six schedule. According to wildlife regulations, all these fees are payable by owner of hunting blocks on behalf of their clients.

Ministry of Natural resources and Tourism budget Speech for 2005/2006 financial year show that the following were Government Revenue obtained in last five years i.e. 2000/01 to 2004/05.

2000/01	\$ 9,409,886
2001/02	\$ 9,130,100
2002/03	\$ 9,322,719
2003/04	\$ 9,824,305
2004/05	\$ 9,775,749

The above analysis shows revenue obtained from tourist hunting have weakness in collections of Government revenue. These shortfalls are mainly due to leakage of tourist hunting revenue and uneconomical allocations of wildlife quota and their fees which they do not take into considerations market forces. These shortfalls also do not consider of availability animal species in the hunting blocks. In additions to that there is no statistics which shows availability of species and how they can be obtained.

### **Growth of National Income**

Among of the objectives of tourist hunting is to enable the Nation to obtain foreign currency. Government revenue may significant increased if the above mentioned shortfalls are addressed accordingly. According to present situations and they way these hunting companies operates most of the tourist hunters paid for their safaris outside of the country to the hunting companies or hunting agents which maintain some of their bank accounts abroad. Thus it is difficult to establish exactly amount foreign currencies which were paid.

At the moment there is tendency whereby hunting blocks owners leases their blocks to other hunting companies which can manage tourist hunting business. This is done without involving Wildlife Department thus it makes Government to lose revenue because of non payment of respective taxes.

### **7.4 Shortfalls**

The committee noted various shortfalls as follows

- i) Weakness in establishing new sources of revenue
- ii) Game fees charged for tourist hunting are below market rates and it takes long time to be reviewed
- iii) Leasing hunting blocks to other companies without Government involvement reduces Government revenue
- iv) Poor supervision in various departments which are required/responsible in supervising collections of Government revenue.
- v) Current regulations have a lot of weakness which are loopholes of not collecting Government revenue properly.

## **7.5 Tourist hunting in neighboring Countries**

Government revenue collections obtained from tourist hunting in neighboring countries are as follows:

### **7.5.1 Botswana**

Tourist hunting in Botswana has been developed well and a regulation set up by their Government for revenue collections does not have loopholes and leakage for losing revenue. According to their regulations wildlife species like elephant, hunter is required to pay \$800 per day for 14 days likewise wildlife species like Buffalo and Leopard, hunters pays \$ 800 per day for 10 days. Buffalo and leopard are hunted for 14 days for \$850 per day. Elephant, buffalo and leopard are hunting safari is for 18 days for \$850 per day but if this safari is done for 21 days the hunter will be required to pay \$1,000 per day. These type of safaris have multiple income while does not involve all important species.

### **7.5.2 Zimbabwe**

Tourist hunting in Zimbabwe is very much organized and Government revenue collections are much better than Botswana and Tanzania. Tanzania annual income on tourist hunting is \$9m on average while Zimbabwe is getting \$ 30m per annum on average. This revenue is mainly obtained because of Tender and Auctions Methods in allocating tourist hunting blocks. For example when committee was at Zimbabwe they were informed that Auctions will be done on 26/5/2006, one person won by bidding high. He was given hunting block after bidding it for \$1.5m

### **7.5.3 South Africa**

Tourist hunting business is supervised by province states and all revenue obtained through tourist hunting in South Africa is province states revenue.

For example in 2004/05 hunting fees obtained by those province were as follows; North West province got \$11,356,844, Kwazulu Natal got \$ 4,805,453 and Limpopo province which is leading area for tourist hunting business got \$ 34,070,532.

These fees and income were obtained through establishment of Wildlife Game Farms which contributes significantly to province states income.

We have noted that South Africa, Zimbabwe and Botswana have good regulations which involve their central banks and revenue authorities in monitoring and collecting Government revenue. In additions to that most of the hunting blocks are owned /leases to their citizens which makes most of the tourist hunting income to remains in their countries which bring multiplier effects in their economy.

## **7.6 OPINION**

According to our studies regarding analysis of sources of revenue and factors limiting Government revenue collections, Committee has the followings comments:

- i) Hunting regulations and amount of game fees which are charged on tourist hunting should be reviewed.
- ii) Control must be instituted in wildlife quotas which can enable Government to have correct and up-to-date statistics regarding wildlife. For example South

- Africa is analysis properly wildlife quotas, species hunted, numbers of hunters and numbers of hunting safaris conducted during the years.
- iii) Ministry of Natural resources and tourism must create close relationship with banks and Tanzania Revenue Authority in order to able to trace amount of foreign currency generated through tourist hunting.
  - iv) Wildlife Department must review size of hunting blocks in order to know those hunting blocks which has good number of species should be divided in order to increases the number of hunting blocks.
  - v) Wildlife department must plan new sources of Government revenues. Furthermore, Government laws and regulations must be supervised well in order to maximize Government revenue obtained through tourist hunting industry for national and community development.

## **7.7 TENDER AND AUCTIONS**

Tourist hunting business is among of the methods of wildlife conservations; either the main purpose of tourist hunting is to generate foreign currency for nation economy and to achieve sustainable wildlife populations which can not harms citizens and reduces environment degradations caused by wildlife as well.

### **7.7.1 TENDER OR AUCTIONS METHODS IN HUNTING BLOCKS ALLOCATIONS**

Tender and Auctions are among of the methods which are used to allocates hunting blocks. Tender method is whereby owners of hunting blocks advertise through media to invites applicants who are interested to apply for hunting blocks then applicants submit their written applications to the owners of hunting blocks stating price they are willing to pay and their business plan .Auctions method is whereby seller of hunting blocks announce the date which they expect to sell their hunting blocks. Buyers attend the auctions to bid the price on transparent manner.

### **7.7.2 HUNTING BLOCKS ALLOCATIONS IN NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES**

#### **(a) Botswana**

Hunting in Botswana is done in 163 Controlled Hunting Area. Those areas have been divided in two main areas as follows:

- i) Commercial hunting operators areas
- ii) Resident hunting areas

Commercial hunting areas are leased to hunting companies/businessmen for tourist hunting basing on principle of business.

Either , resident hunting areas are leased basing on benefits which societies needs to enjoy on natural resources whereby society and commercial operator can enter into joint venture regarding that hunting areas.

#### **Allocations of Hunting Blocks**

Allocations of hunting blocks through tender takes into considerations all benefits including Government revenues which can be obtained from respective areas. In

Botswana, these methods makes allocations of hunting blocks to be done in more transparent manner, in whole process of selecting commercial operators in commercial hunting areas or commercial operator who will enter into joint venture with resident hunters in resident hunting areas.

The allocations of hunting areas are done as follows:

### **Tender for Allocations hunting Blocks for Commercial Operators**

- Applicants' selection is done whereby committee members from respective departments and authorities scrutinize applications to assess their capability and financial ability in tourist hunting business.
- List of registered companies in Botswana and private person who were recommended by the first committee are submitted for tender and evaluation. Recommendation committee which involves competent members from respective departments and land authorities reviewed recommended applications.
- Then committee forward name of the company or applicant which won tender to land authority so that land authority will allocate hunting areas.

### **Tender for allocations of hunting areas to resident hunters**

Authority to awards tender for residents hunters are under community themselves. Either, Government departments and other authority facilitate the whole tender process. District authority invites tender on behalf of the communities.

Committee which comprises members from respective departments and authority evaluates and plan technical recommendations which will be forward to superior committee which were elected by community. Selected applicants are then invited to community council to submit their proposal regarding hunting.

Community council then make final decisions regarding company which will be enter into joint venture. Nationality of the companies or applicants is not considered as the important factor in allocating of hunting blocks in both cases.

### **(b) Zimbabwe**

In Zimbabwe hunting areas have been divided in blocks which are called "concessions" and "Zambezi Valley Hunts". Government is supervising allocations of hunting blocks in state owned land.

Zimbabwe Government is allocating hunting blocks through tender and auctions methods

### **(i) Auctions**

Auctions are supervised by registered private companies which their principal objective is to do auctions business (auctioneers). Only Zimbabweans are allowed to participate in those auctions. Notice is made for the hunting blocks which will be auctions on specific date. Companies are allowed to communicate to auctioneers in order to get additional

information regarding those blocks. Highest bidders are given those hunting blocks they bid for.

## **(ii) Tenders**

Tenders are supervised by special committee whose members are from respective ministries and national authorities for wildlife conservations. Tender is made and anybody is allowed to apply, then winner enter into contract for five (5) years for leasing hunting blocks with Wildlife Conservation Authority.

Also there is arrangement to empower citizens to have hunting areas who are not capable to compete with foreign companies which have huge capital base. Government department allocates hunting areas to them through preferential treatment.

## **(c) Mozambique**

Hunting activities in Mozambique are done in the following areas:

Hunting areas in game reserve which bordering Niassa National Park, resident hunting areas and open areas. The main method which is used to allocate hunting blocks is through tenders. Those tenders are done in the following ways:

- (i) Allocations of hunting blocks in game reserve are supervised by Wildlife and Forest Department
- (ii) Game reserve which is located near niassa national park, communities are supervising the tender process for allocations of hunting blocks.
- (iii) In game farms, applicants submit their applications to Ministry of Agriculture.

Anybody is allowed to apply for hunting areas.

## **(d) South Africa**

Tourist hunting are mainly done in three main areas as follows

- (i) State land or Provincial land
- (ii) Communal land.
- (iii) Private land

99% of tourists hunting in South Africa are done in private land whereby there are agreements between hunting companies and owners of land.

In communal land like North West Province, tourist hunting operator applies for the hunting permit from respective communal office.

In South Africa there are nine (9) provinces which each of them supervise tourist hunting in their respective areas. Allocations of hunting blocks in provincial land are done through

tender process. Applicants submit their applications basing on wildlife quota ( Animal Bag) stating prices which they will pays and game fees which they will pays as well. Tenders process is done according to principles and regulations governing tenders.

### **7.7.3 Opinion for Tenders and Auctions methods to be used in Blocks Allocations**

Our studies and analytical review for the tenders and auctions methods which are used to allocate hunting blocks in Botswana, Zimbabwe, Mozambique and South Africa. and empowerment of residents in hunting activities, the committee has he following opinion:

( i) Allocations of hunting blocks in Botswana through tender process is better and recommended because they are more transparent and they involves competent authorities , in addition to that they enable Government to get much higher revenue and they take into accounts benefits which communities need to get for their natural resources.

(ii) The Government should establish autonomous body ( Government Agency ) to supervise tourist hunting.

(iii) Tenders should be used in some few areas while the current system of allocating hunting blocks should be used for the rest of the areas in order to protect national interest.

(iv) Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism should plan and creates new hunting areas in order to enable more residents to participate in tourist hunting.

(v) Tenders methods in allocating hunting blocks value hunting blocks according to market forces.

## **7.8 TROPHY EXPORTATION**

Trophy exportation also increases Government revenue. At the end of hunting safaris hunters send their trophies to taxidermist, Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism establish regulations to govern trophy exportation. Hunting companies export skin and horns to taxidermist in order to create object which resemble hunted animal for their clients.

### **7.8.1 TROHY OWNERSHIP**

There is a need for close supervision of tourist hunting, in case if there is no such supervision and no monitoring, hunting companies will not be operating in transparent manner, or operate without following laid down procedures and regulations which may creates loopholes for poaching and cheating in their business.

Committee discovers that hunting companies are cheating about their operations. They do not operate according to laid down regulations and procedures. Thus it is important to strengthen regulations in order to reduce that risk.

## **7.8.2 OPINION**

Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism should establish autonomous body for performance Audit for tourist hunting which will be doing the following functions:

- (i) To check hunting companies if they follow and comply to laid down regulations, procedures and Government Laws.
- (ii) To supervise hunting blocks concessions by checking right of the companies and societies surrounding those hunting blocks. Also solve conflict arising between those two parties if there is any.
- (iii) To make sure hunting take place in blocks and there is sustainable wildlife conservation in hunting blocks
- (iv) To protect right and benefits of societies surrounding hunting blocks.
- (v) To make sure tourist hunting contributes to the National Economy.
- (vi) To Supervise and evaluate hunting blocks.
- (vii) To supervise sustainable development for hunting blocks.
- (viii) To establish good reporting system which can enable stakeholders, local Government and hunting companies to get reliable reports.

# **CHAPTER EIGHT**

## **8.0 SPECIAL ISSUES**

### **8.1 WILDLIFE DEPARTMENT STRUCTURE**

Wildlife Department has four sections which all them are under supervision of Director of Wildlife:

#### **SECTORIAL DEVELOPMENT**

- i) Policy review and their implementation.
- ii) Infrastructure development.

- iii) Development planning.
- iv) Community involvement in wildlife conservation.
- v) Awareness.
- vi) Land Management.
- vii) Implementations of international agreements

## **SUSTAINABLE USE OF WILDLIFE RESOURCES**

- i) Supervision of tourist and residents hunting.
- ii) Trophy Exportation.
- iii) Photographic Safaris.
- iv) Game Farming.

## **HIMA LAWS**

- i) Game scouts and game protections.
- ii) Protection of communities against harmful wildlife.
- iii) Cooperation inside and outside of the country.
- iv) Review of laws governing wildlife management.

## **TRAINING, RESEARCH & STATISTICS**

- i) Staff educations and training.
- ii) Collections of reports & information for statistics purposes.
- iii) Supervision and implementation of various research policies regarding wildlife.

## **8.2 SHORTFALLS**

- i) Wildlife harvesting is supervised by sustainable uses of wildlife resources section. Wildlife harvesting should be under supervision of officers who have conservation, economy and commercial knowledge/qualifications.
- ii) Local Government employees are reporting to different authorities. This creates inefficiency in wildlife management.
- iii) Most of District council does not give high priority wildlife sectors. According to recent restructuring of District Council, new department have been formed which supervise natural resources, land and environment. Thus, it is difficult to give high priority those districts which own natural resources. In addition to that Wildlife Department has not delegates all authority and responsibility to respective District Council.

## **8.2 OPINION**

- i) Wildlife Department is required to focus on implementations of principal responsibilities for wildlife conservation and sustainable uses of wildlife resources.
- ii) If Autonomous Government Agency is established to supervise tourist hunting Wildlife Department should be structured.

- iii) According to studies conducted, it is recommended that Government Agency for Tourist Hunting should be established. This will enable Wildlife Department to concentrate on policy and laws formulation and supervision of wildlife.
- iv) In case the above proposal is not implemented (Establishment of Tourist Hunting Agency). Hunting Blocks allocations committee should be established through Act and it should be given more authorities for supervising and monitoring tourist hunting. Organization structure for Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism is annexed in 8 “A”

## **CHAPTER NINE**

### **9.0 COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS**

Committee is recommending the followings to be done in order to improve tourist hunting industry in Tanzania:

## **RECOMMENDATION NO. 1: ESTABLISHMENT OF GOVERNMENT**

### **AGENCY FOR TOURIST HUNTING**

According to present structure of Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, Wildlife Department has a lot of responsibilities and duties which create weakness in supervision and monitoring activities of tourist hunting hence inability to plan new sources of revenue and maximization of Government revenue. This give rise to complain from stakeholders in various regulations regarding applications, allocations, concessions and collections of Government revenue.

In order to supervise well activities of tourist hunting and implementation of Government mission regarding trade and business whereby Government has obligations of supervising policy and regulations not to directly doing trade or business. It is recommended that Tourist Hunting Activities should be supervised by Autonomous Government Agency under Government Agency Notice Chapter No. 245 R.E 2002. This will improve performance of Wildlife Department because it will concentrates on formulations of policy and regulations while Tourist Hunting Agency will perform supervision of industrial activities which are of commercial nature.

In addition to that, establishment of Tourist Hunting Agency will enable Wildlife Department to perform well their duties of wildlife conservation which are prime objective of that department.

#### **(a) Hunting Blocks Allocations Committee**

In transitions period before establishment of Government Agency , Minister for Natural Resources and Tourism according to power vested to him, He should do amendment of tourist hunting regulations so that:

- (i) Hunting blocks allocations committee structure and its responsibility should be recognized legally and it should be within Wildlife Department.
- (ii) Hunting blocks allocations committee should be given responsibility and authority to allocates hunting blocks and its resolutions should be approved by Minister for Natural Resources and Tourism.
- (iii) Committee members should be increased and should include officials from wildlife sector.
- (iv) Director of Wildlife and Officials from Wildlife Department should be committee secretariat. Furthermore, Committee should plan addition ways of getting hunting blocks information.
- (v) Wildlife Department should be employing more personnel who have economy and commercial knowledge. Department must establish a sections which will supervise conservations funds

## **RECOMMENDATION NO. 2. HUNTING BLOCKS CONCESSIONS PERIOD**

Committee noted that although tourist hunting regulations stipulates that hunting blocks concession period is five years and possibility of extending/renewing period depending on the performance of hunting companies, these regulations does not specify exactly time when concessions period should end. This makes some hunting companies to own hunting blocks for longer period. In order to give chance other companies to participate in tourist hunting the committee is recommending the followings:

- (i) Hunting blocks concessions period should be five years renewable only once, i.e. at the end of ten years Wildlife Department should take back hunting block. But renewing the concessions period should depend on the performance of hunting company and compliance to the regulations. At the end of ten years period hunting blocks should be left vacant for new applicants,
- (ii) Concessions of hunting blocks should be in guidelines with performance of hunting companies , those hunting companies which do not perform according to regulations and guidelines set by Ministry should not allowed to renew their contract.

### **RECOMMENDATION NO. 3 FACTORS CONSIDERED IN HUNTING**

#### **BLOCKS ALLOCATIONS**

Committee noted that factors which are considered for the hunting companies to be given hunting blocks which are two motor vehicles, cash money and other equipments necessary to conduct hunting business are limiting factors to many ordinary citizens. In order to empower citizens/residents, the committee is recommending these factors should be reviewed and the following should be taken into considerations:

- (i) The hunting companies must have business plan about tourist hunting.
- (ii) Business plan must indicate generated revenue.
- (iii) The company must be registered in Tanzania with at least local shareholding of 51%. The company can be whole owned by local citizens or owned in joint venture by local and foreign company or foreign company and registered conservations fund.
- (iv) The company must prove good performance in tourist hunting.

### **RECOMMENDATIONS NO. 4: COMMUNICATIONS AND REPORTING**

#### **REGARDING TOURIST HUNTING**

The committee noted that important/crucial information regarding tourist hunting originating from Wildlife Department does not reach stakeholders on time. For examples hunting companies applying for hunting blocks, they do apply without knowing availability of hunting blocks where are they located and which animals are found there? Also there is no good communications between applicants and Wildlife Department , no evidence which shows department has receive applications for hunting blocks even those who did not succeed are informed accordingly. Committee study tour to South Africa, Botswana, Mozambique and Zimbabwe discover good information system/record keeping maintained in those countries and would like to recommend the followings:

- (i) Wildlife Department must improve records keeping in their website by keeping important and correct information which are up to date.
- (ii) Wildlife Department must employ information Technology administrator for keeping, updating and control information in their website.
- (iii) Wildlife Department must produces information needed by public regarding tourist hunting, through newspapers, journal, radio, television and website.
- (iv) Wildlife Department must observes and implement communications with stakeholders.

## **RECOMMENDATION NO. 5 CONTRACTS**

(a) The committee noted that there is no signed contracts between Director of Wildlife and Hunting Companies regarding hunting blocks allocated as stipulated in tourist hunting regulations. In additional to that current letters sent to hunting companies does not have enough explanations and contradicts among owner of hunting blocks.

In order to overcome such abnormality, the committee is recommending that Director of Wildlife should issues new contracts to hunting companies which states that end of concession period is 2009 and they should states rules and regulations as follows:

- (i) Location of hunting blocks and its boundaries.
- (ii) Concession period which ends 2009 and annual assessment.
- (iii) Annual assessment and factors to be used in renewing contracts.
- (iv) Factors and regulations in terminations of concessions.
- (v) Responsibility of Director of Wildlife and hunting companies in blocks and surrounding societies.
- (vi) Hunting companies can do tourist hunting business themselves or enter into agreement with other tourist hunting company in their blocks.

(b) Agreement reached between Tanzania Hunting Operators Association (TAHOA) and Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism regarding tourist hunting must be revoked as at the moment there are rules and regulations governing this sector.

## **RECOMMENDATION NO. 6 WILDLIFE QOUTA**

Preparations for list of wildlife quota which are required to be hunted during the hunting seasons do not involve stakeholders. The survey conducted by committee in neighboring countries reveals that in other country like Zimbabwe all stakeholders are involved in the preparation of the list of species which are required to be hunted during seasons. Also in South Africa there is committee which involves all tourist hunting stakeholders in making the list of wildlife quota.

The committee is recommending that the wildlife quota allocations must involves stakeholders like TAWIRI, Wildlife Management College- Mweka, representatives from tourist hunting companies and community leaders from respective hunting areas as well.

## **RECOMMENDATION NO.7 WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT ACT NO.12 OF**

**1974**

The committee reviewed 1998 wildlife policy, also reviewed Wildlife Management Act no.12 of 1974 and then compared them to 1998 wildlife policy. In addition to that committee reviewed tourist hunting regulations issued in year 2000 which were amended in year 2003 and 2005. From the above studies the committee found that Wildlife Management Act No.12 of 1974 is outdated.

The committee is recommending that Wildlife Management Act should be reviewed and it should be online to 1998 Wildlife Policy. Proper implementation of 1998 Wildlife Policy depends on early reviewed of Wildlife Management Act No. 12 of 1974. All legal proposals recommended by this committee should be taken into consideration.

## **RECOMMENDATION NO. 8 GOVERNMENTS TO FUND ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMUNITIES CONSERVATION UNITS**

Most of conservation efforts started in 1992 through sponsorship of international organizations; communities are educated on conservations, establishment and supervision of conservations units and mobilizations of conservation fund but up to now only four (4) conservations units have been established out of planned sixteen (16) conservation units. Central Government should set aside fund which Local Government and villages will use to establish Conservation Units by assisting them in the followings:

- (a) Land Utilization Plan.
- (b) Surveying and issuance of title deeds for conservation land.
- (c) Assisting in establish Non Governmental Organizations for conservations by enabling them to draft their constitutions, organizations structure and governing regulations.
- (d) Training their personnel in order to be able to manage those organizations.

## **RECOMMENDATION NO. 9: TOURIST HUNTING INCOME TO VILLAGERS**

Tourist hunting income distributed to villagers through District Councils does not reach intended groups due various reasons including high administrations costs. The committee is recommended that portions which relates to villages should send direct to villages' office instead of going through District Councils.

## **RECOMMENDATION NO. 10: LOCAL CITIZENS EMPOWERMENT**

The committee noted that local citizens starts participating in tourist hunting business, at the moment there are 149 hunting blocks out of that 61 are owned by local citizens. However, most of hunting blocks owned by local citizens are marginalized which does not have high density animals species while foreign companies owned hunting blocks which has good number of animals for long period.

According to Zimbabwe and South Africa policies of local citizens empowerment and due to 2004 Government policy of economic empowerment to local citizens and because hunting blocks concessions period end in 2009 as per recommendations no. 5(ii), the committee is proposing the followings:

- (i) Tourist hunting business and hunting blocks for tourist hunting must be separated.
- (ii) Hunting blocks ownership for tourist hunting must be under supervision of local citizens companies and villages.
- (iii) Tourist hunting business must be conducted by local and foreign citizens as per recommended regulations in 3 (iii).
- (iv) Every company must own not more than three hunting blocks and one of each must have good animal species.
- (v) Tourist hunting business plan prepared by hunting companies should used as factor in obtaining loans from financial institutions and empowerment fund.

### **RECOMMENDATION NO. 11 LOCAL PROFESSIONAL HUNTERS EMPOWERMENT**

Committee noted that most of foreign companies doing tourist hunting business do not recognized local professional hunters because they are claiming that they do not have required qualifications, experience and they are not competent. Our survey also noted that there is only one local professional hunter who has been employed by these foreign companies. Either, the main mission of Tanzania Professional Hunters Association is to protect tourist hunting and foreign hunting companies as well. Even annual general meetings for this is association is done outside of the countries when these foreign companies attending tourist hunting conventions .This limit local professional hunters to gain experience and they are marginalized by foreign professional hunters.

In order to overcome this and give chance local professional hunters to participate effectively in tourist hunting business, the committee is recommending the following:

- (i) Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism should establish board which will register all professional hunters, prepare and develop their guidelines/curriculum. Prepare professional hunters examinations and supervise their registrations.
- (ii) Government must declare employment of professional hunters should be for Tanzania Citizens like in other sectors.
- (iii) Ministry of Natural Resources & Tourism must involve local professional hunters in the meetings and conventions regarding tourist hunting.
- (iv) Government should plan about empowering local professional hunters to have their own tourist hunting business.

Also the committee is proposing that effective from July 2006; foreign professional hunters should be accompanied by local professional hunters in their duties.

### **RECOMMENDATION NO. 12: IMPROVEMENT OF PROFESSIONAL**

## **HUNTERS COLLEGES**

The committee visited Wildlife Management College – Mweka and found that most of subjects there are concerning about wildlife management with very little covering about Tourist Professional Hunting.

By taking into consideration recommendation no. 11 which states that The Government must declares employment for Professional hunters to be for citizens by 2009, the committee is recommending the followings:

- (i) College must start training professional hunters as per required standards.
- (ii) Wildlife Department must allocate hunting blocks which college will use them in practical training for their students.
- (iii) Wildlife Department in collaborations with College of Wildlife Management – Mweka should arrange with tourist hunting companies to accept their students to do practical training in order to widen their knowledge.
- (iv) Wildlife Department should creates good working relationship with colleges by utilizing the college staff experience and skill in various field and involving them in conventions which took place inside and outside of the country.

## **RECOMMENDATION NO. 13: GOVERNMENT REVENUE**

The Government revenue obtained from tourist hunting industry is very small compared to the number of hunting blocks and good number of animal species. For last five years i.e. 2001 to 2005 the average annual income which Government was getting it was \$9m. In that period other countries like Zimbabwe, Botswana and South Africa which have less hunting areas compared to us , each country have recorded average of \$ 25m per year. Good system of charging game fees and trophy exportations are factors which make those to receive high income from tourist hunting business.

In order to improve Government revenue obtained from tourist hunting, the committee is recommending the whole revenue system should be amended by charging fees according to market forces and streamlining revenue collections by doing the followings:

- (i) Government must do in depth research to find out game fees, tourist hunting safaris rates and trophy fees as well.
- (ii) Government must participates in hunting conventions abroad to study, analyses and reveals various sources of income which can be obtained from tourist hunting.
- (iii) Duration of tourist hunting safaris must be reviewed .Instead of having few 21 days safaris; they should plan many short safaris which can be done by many hunting clients. The current system of includes all five classical species in 21 days safari, these combinations can be distributed to many shorts safaris.
- (iv) The Government must plan a system whereby Central Bank (Bank of Tanzania) and Tanzania Revenue Authority must be involves to make sure that all income which tourist hunters paid here in Tanzania. This means that all hunting companies must have their bank accounts here which will be used as factor before getting hunting blocks, hunting license and TALA A.

- (v) Auctions method must be used to allocate hunting blocks in Game Reserve Areas as per recommendation no. 3(iii) and 5.
- (vi) The Government must grade hunting blocks according to availabilities of animal species. Hunting blocks located in game reserve which has high density of animal species must be in grade A, grade B will be hunting blocks which have medium density and grade C will be hunting blocks with low animals populations. Grade A hunting blocks must be allocated through Auctions.
- (vii) In order to make sure that all game fees are collected, the hunting companies must be required to pay 50% game fees before tourist hunting season.

## **RECOMMENDATION NO. 14: GOVERNMENT PARTICIPATION IN**

### **TOURIST HUNTING MARKETING**

The committee noted that the Government participation in tourist hunting marketing/tourist conventions is very minimal. This contributes to Wildlife Department not to be aware of value of animals' species as per market rates and actual revenue which hunting companies are getting. The committee is recommending the followings:

- (i) Government must participate effectively in marketing tourist hunting business abroad through Tanzania Tourist Board and Tanzania Embassies abroad.
- (ii) Wildlife Department, Tanzania Tourist Board and all stakeholders must be meeting regularly to discuss strategies of marketing tourist hunting abroad.
- (iii) Tourist hunting business advertisement like brochures, newsletter, and post must be reviewed by Wildlife Department to make sure all information disclosed is correct.

## **RECOMMENDATION NO. 15: TROPHY TAXIDERMIST**

The committee examined the standard of local taxidermist works and compared to the standards of taxidermist works in other countries, we noted that low standard of their works which does not creates additional value to their products, revenue and limits employments to local citizens. In order to add value, creates employment and contributes to the Government income, the committee recommends the followings:

- (i) Government must ensure local taxidermist have required qualifications for their works.
- (ii) Government must ensure all taxidermy works are done by local citizens.
- (iii) Wildlife Department must make plan that all tourist hunting companies uses local taxidermy instead of using foreign taxidermist.
- (iv) Wildlife Department must direct hunting clients to uses licensed taxidermist in processing their trophy instead of exporting them abroad.

## **RECOMMENDATION NO. 16: PERFORMANCE AUDIT**

Ministry of Natural Resources & Tourism should plan to establish independent body to perform Performance Audit for Tourist Hunting Industry, that body should do the following works:

- (i) To make sure tourist hunting companies adhere to laws, regulations and guidelines set by Wildlife Department to regulates their operations.
- (ii) To check hunting blocks concessions, rights of hunting companies and rights of societies surrounding hunting blocks.
- (iii) To make sure sustainable wildlife conservations are attained in hunting blocks.
- (iv) To protect rights of communities surrounding hunting blocks.
- (v) To make sure trophy hunting contributes to economic growth.
- (vi) To monitor evaluations of hunting blocks.
- (vii) To supervise hunting blocks development.
- (viii) To supervise information and reporting systems among Wildlife Department, local Government and hunting companies.

## **RECOMMENDATION NO. 17 DOMESTIC TOURISM**

Among of the factor which contributes to tourism development in Botswana is communities awareness regarding tourism attractions and potential benefits which communities are getting from tourism attractions. The committee is recommending Wildlife Department should adopt this approach of developing domestic tourism business as per Ruling Party (C.C.M) Election Manifesto 2005 directives. In order to attain this goal, the Wildlife Department is advised to allocated and development Animal Zoos in towns' centers in order to enables citizens including primary and secondary school students to visit. At the moment,the following are Game Reserve which are located near our cities Pande Game Reserve( Dar es Salaam), Wami Mbiki Game Reserve( Morogoro), Animal Zoo( Songea), Saanane Island Animal Zoo( Lake Victory- Mwanza),Animal Zoo( Tabora). In additional to those areas listed above, the Wildlife Department in collaborations with Local Government Authorities must plan to establish Animal Zoo for education and developing internal market for tourism.

## **RECOMMENDATION NO. 18: CONFLICTS BETWEEN HUNTING COMPANIES'S GAME RANGERS**

**AND**

### **COMMUNITIES**

Duties and responsibilities of game rangers employed by private hunting companies are not monitored or controlled by Wildlife Department; hence it contributes to conflicts and misunderstandings between communities and hunting companies. The committee is recommending that, duties and responsibilities of private hunting companies' game rangers must be supervised and regulated by Wildlife Department in order to reduce conflicts and misunderstanding which normally occurs between hunting companies and communities surrounding hunting blocks.

## **RECOMMENDATION NO. 19 PHOTOGRAPHIC SAFARIS**

Formulations of policies and regulations regarding photographic safaris which are prepared by Wildlife Department must be done in collaborations with Tourism Department.

## **RECOMMENDATION NO. 19: IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE**

According to tourist hunting regulations no. 10(2) which were amended in 2003, hunting blocks allocations are required to be done two years before expiration of hunting blocks concessions contract. Thus all recommendations must be implemented from 2007 in order to be in place in 2009.

**Attachment No. 1'A''**

## **TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR IMPROVEMENT OF TOURIST HUNTING**

### **1.0 PROCEDURES FOR APPLYING AND ALLOCATIONS FOR HUNTING BLOCKS**

The current procedures for applying hunting blocks are

- (i) The applicants are required to apply every year between September and November showing their intentions to do tourist hunting business, also stating their financial capabilities in doing that business.
- (ii) The letters are addressed to Director of Wildlife as per Wildlife Management Act .of 1974. Either, anybody who is interested in tourist hunting is allowed to apply.
- (iii) Acknowledgement letters are then issued within acknowledging hunting blocks applications.
- (iv) Wildlife Department then scrutinize applications basing on 2000 tourist hunting regulations which were amended in 2003 and also assess applicants' ability to do tourist business.

The committee was required to find out if the current system does not causes contradictions between Permanent/Principal Secretary position and that of Director of Wildlife.

### **2.0 ASSESSING ABILITIES OF TOURIST HUNTING COMPANIES**

After hunting companies applications meet required conditions, hunting blocks allocations committee review applicants abilities in conducting tourist hunting business as per tourist hunting regulations which are basing on Wildlife Management Act. Of 1974 which are reviewed at the moment.

Hunting blocks allocations committee looks:

- (i) The validity of hunting companies certificates of incorporations
- (ii) The number of Directors and their knowledge about wildlife conservation.

- (iii) Hunting vehicles pick up 4x4 and other hunting equipments owned by the companies.
- (iv) Proof of owning bank accounts which shows minimum balance of \$100,000 for companies owned by foreigners and \$50,000 for companies owned by local residents.
- (v) Proof of communications and correspondence with tourist hunting agents and hunting clients.
- (vi) Proof of having enough capital to run tourist hunting business.
- (vii) Labour forces employment program for professional hunters and camp crews such as skimmers, cooks, tents attendants, waiters, gun bearers etc.
- (viii) Hunting company's registered office and offices equipment.
- (ix) Hunting companies abilities to mobilizing conservations funds

The committee was required to go through the above requirement to ascertain if the above procedures are relevant in current situations.

### **3.0 AGREEMENTS/CONTRACTS**

The committee was required to analyses the followings:

- (i) The past agreements/contracts before year 2000 between hunting companies and The Government. Also the current agreement/contracts between hunting companies and The Government by taking into considerations tourist hunting rules and regulations.
- (ii) Possibilities of implementing the presidential directives of allocating hunting blocks through tenders and auctions methods and finding out if these methods does not have negatives impact to hunting companies owned by local residents by throwing them out of tourist hunting business. Either to analyses the advantages and disadvantages of allocating hunting blocks through these methods.
- (iii) Critical analysis of tourist hunting to find out if there are any bogus tourist hunting companies.
- (iv) Important factors which should be given priority in about tourist hunting business.
- (v) To reviewed tourist hunting regulations in other countries like Botswana, Mozambique, Zambia and South Africa and analyses game fees paid to the Government for every species.

### **4.0 LAWS**

The committee was required to compare and analyses the tourist hunting regulations and regulations issued by Wildlife Department regarding photographic safaris in hunting blocks by taking into considerations 1999 National Tourism Policy, 1998 Wildlife Policy and Wildlife Management Act. Of 1974 in order to avoids unnecessary contradictions in those regulations and policies after allowing photographic safaris in hunting blocks.

### **5.0 TOURIST HUNTING BENEFITS TO COMMUNITIES**

The committee was required to review laws, rules and regulations to find out:

- Contributions of tourist hunting companies to communities' developments.
  - (i) Factors required for tourist hunting companies to contribute.
  - (ii) Amounts of contributions in various game reserves and open areas.
  - (iii) Types of contributions needed.
  - (iv) Local citizens' employment.

#### **6.0 ALLOCATIONS OF HUNTING BLOCKS TO LOCAL CITIZENS**

- (a) Abilities to meet factors required or hunting blocks allocations through special Concessions.
- (b) Joint allocations and its regulations.
- (c) etc

*Attachment No. 1 "B"*

#### **COMMITTEE WORKS SCHEDULE**

<b>NO</b>	<b>DATE</b>	<b>ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>PLACE</b>
1.	2/5/2006	1. COMMITTEE TO MEET AND BE FAMILIAR TO: a) ANALYSE TERMS OF REFERENCE b) ANALYSE WORKS DEMARCATIONS c) ANALYSE HOW TO EXECUTE TERMS OF REFERENCE d) PREPARE WORKS PLANS	DAR ES SALAAAM
2.	3/5/2006	1. COMMITTEE TO MEET SENIOR MANAGEMENT OF WILDLIFE DEPARTMNET: a) Mr. J. KAYERA, DEPUTY DIRECTOR KITENGO CHA MATUMIZI ENDELEVU, b) Mr. KIBEBE, ASSISTANT DEPUTY DIRECTOR ANTI POACHING SECTIONS c) BW. ANDULEGE TRAINING AND	DAR ES SALAAM

		<p>RESEARCHING SECTION,  d) Mr. NDIMILA KUTOKA KITENGO CHA MATUMIZI ENDELEVU</p> <p>2. TO REVIEW HUNTING CONTRACTS AND VARIOUS DOCUMENTS</p>	
3.	4 /5/2006	<p>1. COMMITTEE TO MEET:  a) MHE. ANTHONY DIALLO (MB.)  ,MINISTER OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND TOURISM  b) BW. SALEHE PAMBA, PRINCIPAL SECRETARY MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND TOURISM  c) BW. E. SEVERRE, DIRECTOR OF WILDLIFE  d) ALHAJI MUHIDINI NDOLANGA,</p> <p>2. COMMITTEE TO MEET:  a) MANAGEMENT OF TANZANIA HUNTING OPERATORS ASSOCIATION (TAHOA)  b) BW. MICHEL MATHEAKIS, DIRECTOR-MIOMBO SAFARIS NA KILOMBERO NORTH SAFARIS LTD  c) SECRETARY GENERAL TANZANIA PROFESSIONAL HUNTERS ASSOCIATION(T.P.H.A)</p> <p>3. REVIEW VARIOUS DOCUMENTS AND ANALYSE WORK DONE.</p>	DAR ES SALAAM
4.	5/5/2006	<p>1. COMMITTEE TO MEET :  a) DIRECTOR OF BUSHMAN HUNTING SAFARIS LTD  b) BI. CAROLINE M. MCHOME,  GOVERNMENT LEGAL OFFICER  MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND TOURISM  c) Prof. CRAIG PARKER, RESEARCHER-TAWIRI</p> <p>2. COMMITTEE TO DISCUSS AND REVIEW VARIOUS DOCUMENTS.</p>	DAR ES SALAAM
5.	7/5/2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• COMMITTEE TO TRAVEL TO ARUSHA</li> </ul>	DAR ES SALAAM - ARUSHA
6.	8/5/2006	<p>1. COMMITTEE TO MEET:</p>	ARUSHA

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) LOCAL PROFESSIONAL HUNTERS</li> <li>b) BW. SIMON MDUMA, DEPUTY MAGING DIRECTOR -TAWIRI</li> <li>c) BW. GERALD BIGURUBE, MANAGING DIRECTOR- TANAPA</li> <li>d) DIRECTOR OF TAWICO</li> <li>e) TAWICO TAXIDERMY</li> <li>f) REPRESENTATIVE OF ROBIN HURT SAFARIS</li> <li>g) DIRECTOR OF WENGERT WINDROSE SAFRIS NA TANZANIA GAME TRACKERS SAFARIS LTD</li> <li>h) REPRESENTATIVE OF CULLMAN &amp; HURT</li> <li>i) ROBIN HURT PROFESSIONAL HUNTER</li> <li>j) DIRECTOR OF PORI TRACKERS</li> <li>k) DIRECTOR OF KILIMANJARO GAME TRAILS</li> <li>l) DIRECTOR OF MWANAUTA</li> <li>m) DIRECTOR OF SAID KAWAWA</li> </ul> <p>2. COMMITTEE TO DISCUSS AND REVIEW VARIOUS DOCUMENTS</p>	
7.	9/5/2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. COMMITTEE TO VISITS MWEKA WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT COLLEGE AND MEET TUTORS AND STUDENTS.</li> <li>2. COMMITTEE TO VISITS USA RIVER TAXIDERMY AND MEET TAXIDERMIST, Mr.GUSTAV LYIMO DIRECTOR OF USA RIVER TAXIDERMY.</li> <li>3. COMMITTEE TO MEET Mr. MUSTAPHA AKUNAY, DIRECTOR OF TANZANIA TOUR OPERATORS (TATO)</li> <li>4. COMMITTEE TO DISCUSS AND REVIEW VARIOUS DOCUMENTS</li> </ul>	<p>MOSHI</p> <p>USA RIVER</p> <p>ARUSHA</p>
8.	10/5/2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• COMMITTEE RETURNED DAR ES SALAAM</li> </ul>	ARUSHA - DAR ES SALAAM
9.	11/5/2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. COMMITTEE TO MEET: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Dr. JUMA NGASONGWA (Mb.),</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	DAR ES SALAAM

		<p>MINISTER FOR PLANNING, ECONOMY AND EMPOWERMENT</p> <p>b) BW. E. KWAYU, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY EMPOWERMENT COUNCIL</p> <p>c) BW. OLE NAIKO, MANAGING DIRECTOR TANZANIA INVESTMENT CENTRE</p> <p>2. COMMITTEE TO DISCUSS AND REVIEW VARIOUS DOCUMENTS</p>	
10.	12/5/2006	COMMITTEE TO REVIEW MINUTES AND SUMMARIES FOR PREVIOUS MEETINGS AND TO MAKE SURE ARE WITHIN TERMS OF REFERENCE	DAR ES SALAAM
11.	13/5/2006	COMMITTEE TO REVIEW MINUTES AND SUMMARIES OF PREVIOUS MEETINGS AND VARIOUS DOCUMENTS	DAR ES SALAAM
12.	15/5/2006	COMMITTEE TO REVIEW MINUTES AND SUMMARIES OF ARUSHA MEETINGS AND ANALYSE ISSUES AND VARIOUS DOCUMENTS	DAR ES SALAAM
13.	16/5/2006	COMMITTEE TO REVIEW MINUTES AND SUMMARIES FOR THE MEETINGS CONDUCTED AT MWEKA AND REVIEW VARIOUS DOCUMENTS OBTAINED	DAR ES SALAAM
14.	17/5/2006	COMMITTEE TO PREPARE STRUCTURE OF COMMITTEE REPORT	DAR ES SALAAM
15.	18/5/2006	COMMITTEE TO PREPARE LIST OF ITEMS WHICH WILL BE DISCUSSED IN SOUTH AFRICA, BOTSWANA, MOZAMBIQUE AND ZIMBABWE.	DAR ES SALAAM
16.	21/5/2006	COMMITTEE TRAVEL TO BOTSWANA	DAR ES SALAAM-BOTSWANA
17.	22/2006	COMMITTEE TO MEET BOTSWANA MANAGEMENT IN ORDER TO PREPARE WEEK PROGRAM	GABORONE-BOTSWANA
18.	23/5/2006	COMMITTEE VISITS GABORONE GAME RESERVE AND MUKOLODI GAME RESERVE WHICH ARE MANAGED BY PRIVATE COMPANY	GABORONE-BOTSWANA

19.	24/5/2006	COMMITTEE MEET: a) HON. ONKOKAME KITSO MOKAILA, MINISTER FOR ENVIRONMENT, WILDLIFE AND TOURISM b) PRINCIPAL SECRETARY MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, WILDLIFE AND TOURISM c) DEPUTY PRINCIPAL SECRETARY, MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, WILDLIFE AND TOURISM d) DIRECTOR OF WILDLIFE AND NATIONAL PARKS e) SENIOR MANAGEMENT OF WILDLIFE AND NATIONAL PARKS DEPARTMENT	GABORONE-BOTSWANA
20.	25/5/2006	COMMITTEE VISITS MOTSE LODGE	KANYE, BOTSWANA
21.	26/5/2006	COMMITTEE TRAVEL TO ZIMBABWE	BOTSWANA-ZIMBABWE
22.	27/5/2006	COMMITTEE TO MEET : a) MEMBER OF NATIONAL PARKS AUTHORITY BOARD, b) DEPUTY MANAGING DIRECTOR, AND c) SENIOR MANAGEMENT OF NATIONAL PARKS AUTHORITY.	HARARE-ZIMBABWE
23.	28/5/2006	COMMITTEE VISITS TROPHY WAREHOUSE	HARARE-ZIMBABWE
24.	29/5/2006	COMMITTEE TRAVEL TO MAZAMBIQUE	ZIMBABWE-MOZAMBIQUE
25.	30/5/2006	COMMITTEE TO MEET DIRECTOR/MANAGEMENT OF WILDLIFE AND NATIONAL PARKS DEPARTMENT	MAPUTO-MOZAMBIQUE
26.	31/5/2006	COMMITTEE TO DISCUSS FINDINGS OBTAINED IN BOTSWANA, ZIMBABWE NA MOZAMBIQUE	MAPUTO-MOZAMBIQUE
27.	1/6/2006	COMMITTEE TRAVEL TO SOUTH AFRICA	MOZAMBIQUE-SOUTH AFRICA
28.	2/6/2006	COMMITTEE TRAVEL TO LIMPOPO AND MEET HEADS OF PROVINCE WILDLIFE DEPARTMENTS :	LIMPOPO

		a) LIMPOPO b) NORTH WEST c) KWAZULU NATAL d) MPUMALANGA	
29.	3/6/2006	a) COMMITTEE RETURNED TO PRETORIA b) COMMITTEE TO REVIEW ISSUES DISCUSSED AT LIMPOPO	LIMPOPO - PRETORIA
30	4/6/2006	COMMITTEE RETURNED TO DAR ES SALAAM FROM SOUTH AFRICA	SOUTH AFRICA - TANZANIA
31	5/6/2006	COMMITTEE TRAVEL TO BAGAMOYO TO ANALYSE AND PREPARE THE REPORT	DAR ES SALAAM- BAGAMOYO
32	6 -14 /6/2006	COMMITTEE WRITE UP THE REPORT	BAGAMOYO
33	9/6/2006	COMMITTEE MEET DIRECTOR GENERAL OF TANZANIA TOURIST BOARD	BAGAMOYO
34	15/6/2006	COMMITTEE TO FINALISE THE REPORT	BAGAMOYO
35	16/6/2006	COMMITTEE HAND OVER THE REPORT TO MINISTER OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND TOURISM	DODOMA

***Attachment 1 "C"***

**LIST OF PERSONS AND COMPANIES MEETS THE COMMITTEE**

1. Hon. Anthony M. Diallo (Mb) - Minister of Natural Resources and Tourism
2. Hon. Dr. J. Ngasongwa (Mb) - Minister of Planning Economy, Empowerment
3. Mr. Saleh Pamba - Principal Secretary Min. of Natural Resources & Tourism
4. Mr. Emmanuel Severre - Director of Wildlife
5. Mr. E. Kwayu - Executive Secretary, Empowerment Council
6. Mr. Ole Naiko - CEO, Tanzania Investment Centre (TIC)
7. Mr. Simon Mduma - Acting Managing Director, TAWIRI
8. Mr. Didacus Kasunga - Acting Director of Tourism
9. Mr. Peter Mwenguo - Managing Director, Tanzania Tourist Board
10. Mr. Gerald Bigurube - Managing Director– TANAPA
11. Ms. Caroline M. Mchome - Government Legal Officer, Ministry Of Natural Resources and Tourism
12. Wildlife Department – Sustainable Utilization Section
  - i) Mr. J. Kayera - Assistant Director Utilization
  - ii) Mr. Ndimila - Game Officer (UT)
  - iii) Mr. J. Kibebe - Ag. Assistant Director Anti Poaching
  - iv) Mr. B. Andulege - SGO Training
13. College African Wildlife Management – Mweka 9/5/2006
  - i) Mr Deogracius Gamasa - Principal
  - ii) Mr .Manongi - Deputy Principal
  - iii) Mr. Ladislaus Kahama - Lecturer
  - iv) Mr. Omary Chambega - Lecturer

- v) Mr. Wilfred Foya - Lecturer
- vi) Mr. N. Malata - Lecturer

14. Hunting Blocks Allocations Committee

- i) Mr. Bakari M. Mbonde - Chairman
- ii) Mr. Curthbert Naonyo - Member
- iii) Mr. Benson Kibonde - Member

15. Prof. Craig Parker - Researcher – TAWIRI

16. Mr. Muhidin Ndolanga - Former Director of Wildlife & Professional Hunter

17. Dr. Herman Mwageni - Country Representative WWF

18. Ms. Laurencia Kishebuka - Deputy CEO, Business  
Registration &

Licensing Agency (BRELA)

19. Ms. Michel Matheakis - Secretary, Tanzania Professional  
Hunters Association; Director-  
Miombo, Safaris & Kilombero

North

Safari Ltd

20. Tanzania Hunting Operators Association (TAHOA)

- i) Mr. Pasanis Gerald - Chairman – TAHOA
- ii) Mr. Abdukadir L. Mohamed - Secretary- TAHOA & Game  
Frontiers of Tanzania Ltd
- iii) Mr. Luke Samaras - Chairman – TPHA & Luke  
Samaras Safaris Ltd
- iv) Mr. icky Abdallah - Malagarasi Hunting Safaris
- v) Mr. Michel Mantheakis - Miombo Safaris Ltd &  
Secretary T.P.H.A
- vi) Mr. Franklin Naivasha - Intercon Adventure Safaris
- vii) Mr. Nemes J. Matemtu - Traditional African Safaris

ltd

ltd

21. Mr. Mustapha Akunay - CEO, Tanzania Association  
of  
Tour of Operators (TATO)

22. Robin Hurt Safaris; Cullman & Hurt and Tanzania Game Trackers  
Safaris Ltd

- &
- i) Mr. Jay Blumer - Robin Hurt Safaris
  - ii) Mr. David Erickson - Cullman & Hurt
  - iii) Mr. John Weller - Wengert Windrose Safaris
- T.G.T.S
- iv) Mr. Simon J. Ngalesoni - Robin Hurt Safaris (PH)
23. Mr. Julius Mongi - TAWICO Taxidermy
24. Mr. Gustav Lyimo - Director, Usa River  
Taxidermist
25. Professional Hunters – Arusha
- i) Mr. Paul P. Shanalingigwa - Pori Trackers of Africa
  - ii) Mr. Simon J. Ngalesoni - Robin Hurt Safaris
  - iii) Mr. Patrick J. Mnahela - Negomano Safaris-  
Mozambique
  - iv) Mr. David Masumbi - TAWICO
  - v) Mr. Julius Saitoti - TAWICO
  - vi) Mr. Eliab G. Orio (Msc. Natural Resources Management) TAWICO
- 
- vii) Mr. Hilary F. Daffi - TAWICO
  - viii) Mr. Gervas Maiko (B.Sc. Zoology Wildlife Ecology) -Usangu Safaris
  - ix) Mr. Abdul Morris - Ph-Mozambique
  - x) Mr. Albert Lulinde - Usangu Safaris
  - xi) Haruna Salehe Mwanahuta - Mcl Hunting (S)
26. Mr. Abdul Hakim Mulla - Director, TAWICO
27. Mr. Talai Abood - Managing Director,  
Bushman Hunting Safaris Ltd
28. Mr. Jumanne Nyamwihula - Business Advisor, Bushman  
Hunting Safaris Ltd
29. Mr. Khalid Mbaraka - Kilimanjaro Game Trails Ltd
30. Mr. Chande Kawawa - Said Kawawa Hunting  
Safaris Ltd

COMMITTEE TO MEET MANAGERIES OF WILDLIFE IN NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES:

1. BOTSWANA

- i) Hon. Onkokame Kitso Mokaila(MP) - Minister of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism.
- ii) Permanent Secretary Ministry of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism
- iii) Department of Wildlife and National Parks
- iv) Mokolodi Nature Reserve

2. ZIMBABWE

- i) Parks and Wildlife Management Authority

3. MSUMBIJI

- i) Department of Forestry and Wildlife

4. SOUTH AFRICA

- i) Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEAT)
- ii) Limpopo Province Wildlife Department
- iii) North West Province Nature Conservation Services
- iv) Kwazulu – Natal Province Nature Conservation Services
- v) Mpumalanga Province Nature Conservation Services

## LEASED HUNTING BLOCKS, TYPE OF BLOCK AND DATE LEASED

### A: HUNTING COMPANIES OWNED BY LOCAL CITIZENS/ TANZANIAN

NO.	NAME OF THE COMPANY AND THEIR DIRECTORS	NAME AND NUMBER OF HUNTING BLOCKS	DATE LEASE STARTED
1.	<b>AFRICAN TROPHY HUNTING SAFARIS LTD</b> 1. Naftal Njoree	1. Selous Game Reserve K 2. Selous Game Reserve R1	1993
2.	<b>BUSH MAN HUNTING SAFARIS (T) LTD</b> 1. Talai Abood	1. Ruvuma Open Area	2005
3.	<b>BRIGHT TOURS &amp; SAFARIS LTD.</b> 1. Hashim Othman 2. Ally Hashim 3. Thomas Naivasha	1. Selous Game Reserve L1	1996
4.	<b>COASTAL WILDERNESS (T) LTD</b> 1. Naponi E. M. Sokoine 2. Namelo E. M. Sokoine	1. Kilwa Open Area (N) 2. Kilwa O. A. 3. Kilwa O. A. South – Nakiu	2000
5.	<b>ECO HUNTING SAFARIS LTD</b> 1. C. M. Thomas 2. E.S. James	1. Selous Games Reserve R2 2. Selous Game Reserve R4	1995
6.	<b>ENZAGI SAFARIS (T) LTD</b> 1. Makongoro Nyerere 2. M. S. K. Tours and Hunting Safaris Company 3. Hon. Muhammed Seif Khatib (MP)	1. Mwatisi Open Area (n)	2004
7.	<b>RANA TOURS &amp; HUNTING SAFARIS LTD</b> 1. Anne Bomani	1. Mahengo O. A (s)	2003
8.	<b>GAME FRONTIERS OF TANZANIA LTD</b> 1. M. AbdulKadir	1. Mbarang'andu Wildlife M. Area 2. Selous Game Reserve K3 3. Tapika/Ngarambe O. A 4.	1994

9.	<b>INTERCON ADVENTURE SAFARIS</b> 1. Thoms Naivasha 2. Roman Minja 3. Franklin Naivasha	1. Gonabisi/Kidunda Open Area 2. Selous Game Reserve Mk1 3. Mto wa Mbu Game controlled Area	1990
10.	<b>ITIRYO HUNTING SAFARIS LTD</b>	1. Mwangamila Open Area	2004
11..	<b>KILIMANJARO GAME TRAILS</b> 1. Anna Rweyamamu 2. Khalidi Mbaraka	1. Buringi Game Reserve (w) 2. Ituru forest/Open Area	1999
12.	<b>KIBOKO HUNTING SAFARIS</b> 1. Pano Calavrias	2. Selous Game Reserve K1 3. Selous Game Reserve K2	2000
13	<b>Milanzi Wild Anumal 2001 Tours</b> 1. Lucas M. Sindano	1. Swagaswaga	2003
14.	<b>MOROGORO HUNTING SAFARIS LTD</b> Jamal Suleiman	1. Sasawala F.R./Open Area	2004
15.	<b>MWANAUTA &amp; COMPANY LTD</b> 1. Mrs. Shufaa Mwanauta 2. Haruna Mwanuta	1. Selous Game Reserve LU1 2. Rungwa Open Area (N)	1997
16.	<b>MALAGARASI HUNTING SAFARIS LTD</b> 1. J. Abdallah Leakey	1. Kigosi G. R. (C) 2. Selous Game Reserve M1 3. Kigosi G. R. (sd)	1996
17.	<b>NORTHERN HUNTING ENTERPRISES LTD</b> 1. Peter Byabato 2. Mohsin Abdallah 3. A. Mohamed	1. Uganda Game Controlled Area 2. Burunge Game Controlled Area 3. Burigi Game Reserve (E) 4. Longido Game Controlled Area	1988
18.	<b>OLD NYIKA SAFARIS LTD</b> 1. Forouk Quresh 2. Daniel A. Mc Callum	1. Ngaserai Open Area 2. Chunya Open Area (West) 3. Pti Open Area (West)	1991
19.	<b>PORI TRACKERS OF AFRICA LTD</b> 1. P.P Shanalingingwa 2. Hakika Shanalingingwa 2. Oswald Shanalingingwa	1. Selous GR. LA 1 2. Selous Game Reserve M2	1990
20	<b>ROYAL FRONTIERS OF (T) LTD</b> 1. M. Abdallah 2. Abdukadir L. Mohamed 3. R. Omari	1. Moyowosi Game Reserve (N) 2. Talamai Open Area 3. Biharamulo Game Reserve	1994

21.	<b>SAFARI CLUB (T) LTD</b> 1. Bernard William	1. Kilwa Open Area (S) Mbwemkuru	2004
22.	<b>SAID KAWAWA HUNTING SAFARIS</b> 1. Chande Kawawa 2. Hassani Kawawa 3. George Byabato	1. Lutumbandyosi O. A./Gezamasua Forest Reserve 2. Gombe G. C. A.	2003
23.	<b>TANZANIA WILDLIFE CORPORATION</b> 1. M. Mulla 2. Mrs Nadra Mulla	1. Selous Game Reserve MA 1 2. Selous Game Reserve U3 3. Rungwa Ikili Game Reserve 4. Lake natron G.C. Area (South) 5. Selous Game Reserve LU4	1978
24.	<b>TANZANIA BUNDU SAFARIS LTD</b> 1. Kristina Alexious 2. G. Alexious	1. Lolkisale Game Controlled Area 2. Mahenge O. A. (N) 3. Masai Open Area (West)	1988
25.	<b>USANGU SAFARIS LTD</b> 1. H. Mulla Abdulrahim 2. Abdul Basid H. Mulla	1. Usangu G. R. (E) 2. Usangu G. R. (W) 3. Lwafi Game Reserve	1989
26.	<b>WILDFOOT PRINTIS LTD</b> 1. Vivian Moses Shallom 2. Eloisa Wenfrida 3. Cornelia Oelofse	1. Kilombero G. C. A (S) 2. Kilombero GCA (S) Malinyi	1991
27.	<b>WESTERN FRONTIERS TANZANIA LTD</b> 1. Mohamed Fazal	1. Mkungunero Game Reserve 2. Mtungwe Open Area Central	2005
28.	<b>M. S. K. TOURS &amp; HUNTING SAFARI CO.</b> 1. Mohamed Seif	1. Mtungwe Open Area South	2005

**B: HUNTING COMPANIES OWNED IN JOINT VENTURE BETWEEN TANZANIANS AND FOREIGNERS**

<b>NO.</b>	<b>NAME OF THE COMPANY AND THEIR DIRECTORS</b>	<b>NAME AND NUMBER OF HUNTING BLOCKS</b>	<b>DATE LEASE STARTED</b>
1.	<b>AFRICAN BUSH COMPANY</b> 1. Azizi Harun Hemed	2. Selous Game Reserve U1 3. Selous Game Reserve U2	1995
2.	<b>FOA ADVENTURE SAFARIS LTD.</b> 4. Nicholas Gazelle 5. George Billard	1. Rungwa Rungwa Game Reserve 2. Lunda Nkwambi G.C. A. 3. Rungwa Mwamagembe G. R.	1994
3.	<b>KILOMBERO NORTH SAFARI LTD</b> 4. E.W. Gorsleine 5. Michael Mantheakis	1. Kilombero GCA (N) Mlimba 2. Kilombero G.C. A (N)	1994
4.	<b>MASAILAND HUNTING COMPYAN LTD</b> 1. Frederic Gellin 2. Rashidi Hemed 3. Ryan Wienand	1. Selous Game Reserve LU2 2. 2. Selous Game Reserve IH1 3. Tunduru O. A. 4. Muhuwesi Game Controled Area 5. Handeni Game Controlled Area	1990
5.	<b>MIOMBO SAFARI LTD</b> 1. Michael D. Mantheakis 2. Scott Coless	1. Selous Game Reserve R3 2. Rungwa Mpera Game Reserve 3. Lukwika/Lumesule/Msanjesi G.R.	1995
6.	<b>SAFARI ROYAL HOLDINGS LTD</b> 1. Ettore Mocci 2. B. Bothma	1. Lukwati G/R (North) 2. Lukwati G/A (south) 3. Chunya Open Area (E)	1994
7.	<b>TANZANIA BIG GAME SAFARIS LTD</b> 1. R. Ramon 2. Rajab Noorbhai	1. Mlele Game Controlled Area (North) 2. Maswa Game Reserve (North) 3. Selous Game Reserve K5 4. Ibanda Rumanyika Game Reserve	1990
8.	<b>TANZANIA SAFARIS &amp; HUNTING LTD</b> 4. George Angellides	1. Rungwa river Game C. Area 2. Simanjiro Naberera G.C.	1990

	5. Amir Lothbet	6. Masasi Open Area (East) 7. Masasi Open Area (South) 8. Inyonga (East) 9. Inyonga (West) 10. Lake rukwa Game Controlled Area	
9.	<b>TRADITIONAL AFRICAN SAFARIS LTD</b> 1. Nicolus Gazelle	1. Selous Game Reserve LU 3 2. Irkiishibor Open Area	1996

### C: HUNTING COMPANIES OWNED BY FOREIGNERS

NA	NAME OF THE COMPANY AND THEIR DIRECTORS	NAME AND NUMBER OF HUNTING BLOCKS	DATE LEASE STARTED
1.	<b>BARLETTE SAFARI CORPORATION LTD</b> 1. Eric Barlette	4. Selous Game Reserve Mt2 5. Selous Game Reserve LL2 6. Selous Game Reserve LL1 7. Kitwai Game Controlled Area (South) 8. Liwale Open Area (North) 9. Liwale Open Area (South)	1984
2.	<b>GERALD PASANIS SAFARI CORPORATION LTD.</b>  1. Gerald Pasanis	1. Selous Game Reserve N2 2. Selous Game Reserve MT1 3. Selous Game Reserve MH1 4. Selous Game Reserve ML1 5. Selous Game Reserve MJ1 6. Selous Game Reserve MB3 7. Rove masai Game controlled Area 8. Kitwai Game Controlled Area (North)	1978
3.	<b>LUKE SAMARA SAFARIS LTD</b>	3. Selous Game Reserve MS1	1984

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Jasper Samars</li> <li>2. Dinos Smara</li> <li>3. Jane Samaras</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. Selous Game Reserve U4</li> <li>5. Selous Game Reserve LL3</li> <li>6. Selous Game Reserve RU1</li> <li>7. Landanai Game Controlled Area</li> <li>8. Simanjiro/Kitiangare</li> </ol>	
4.	<b>ORTELLO BUSINESS CORPORATION (T) LTD</b>	1.Loliondo Game Controlled Area	1993
5.	<b>ROBIN HURT SAFARIS LTD</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. Robin Hurt</li> <li>5. J. Blumer</li> <li>6. H. Kimei</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Maswa makao</li> <li>2. Burko Open Area</li> <li>3. Mlele Game Controlled Area (South)</li> <li>4. Rungwa Inyonga Game C. Area</li> <li>5. Luganzo Game Controlled Area</li> <li>6. Rungwa Open Area (South)</li> <li>7. Ugalla Niensi Open Area</li> </ol>	1995
6.	<b>RUNGWA SAFARIS (T) LTD</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Harpret Brar</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. Wembere G.C.A. South</li> <li>5. Ruhudji/Ifinga Open Area)</li> </ol>	2001
7.	<b>TANDALA HUNTING SAFARIS LTD</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Raoul RAMONI</li> <li>4. Richard Ramoni</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Simanjiro (?West)</li> <li>2. Msima Game G.C.a. ((west)</li> <li>3. Mwambesi Open Area</li> </ol>	1992
8.	<b>T ANGANYIKA WILDILIFE SAFARI CORPORATION LTD</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Phiulipe Lue</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>11. Selous G. R. LU6</li> <li>12. Selous Game Reserve LU7</li> <li>13. Selous Game Reserve LU8</li> <li>14. Selous Game Resserve MB1</li> <li>15. Selous Game Reserve MB 2</li> <li>16. Selous Game Reserve N1</li> </ol>	1978
9.	<b>TANZANIA GAME TRACKER SAFARIS LTD</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Moyowosi GR (C)</li> <li>4. Maswa Mbono Game Reserve</li> <li>5. Makere F. R/Uvinza O. A</li> <li>6. Moyowosi.Njingwe (NO</li> <li>7. Ugalla Game Reserve (west)</li> </ol>	1994

		8. Monduli Juu O. A 9. Kizigo Game Reserve (west) 10. Maswa Kimali Game Reserve 11. Ugalla Game Reserve (East) 12. Irkiishibor Open Area	
10.	<b>TANGANYIKA GAME FISHING &amp; PHOTOGRAPHIC SAFARIS LTD</b> 1. Hapreet Brar	1. Selous Game Reserve LU5	1996
11.	<b>V.I. P. HUNTING SAFARIS CLUB LTD</b> 1. Adrian Labschagne 2. Robert Dugger	1. Ikorongo Game Reserve 2. Grumeti Game Reserve 3. Fort Ikoma Open Area	1994
12.	<b>WENGERT WINDROSE SAFARIS LTD</b> 1. Ignatius Oelofse 2. Cornelia Oelofse	1. Lake Natron G.C. Area (North) 2. Moyowosi/Njingwe (S) 3. Kizigo Game Reserve (C) 4. Kizigo Game Reserve (E) 5. Muhesi Game Reserve	1996

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