



The United Republic of Tanzania  
Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism

# WILDLIFE SUB-SECTOR STATISTICAL BULLETIN



2013 Second Edition

# Contents

Preface	iv
<b>CHAPTER 1:</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>1.0 Institutional Framework of the Wildlife Sub-Sector</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 The Wildlife Sub-Sector	1
1.1.1 Functions of the Wildlife Authorities	1
F1.1.1.1 The Wildlife Management Authorities	1
1.1.1.2 Wildlife Training Institutions	2
1.1.1.3 Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute (TAWIRI)	2
1.1.1.4 Tanzania Wildlife Protection Fund (TWPF)	2
1.1.2 Functions of Wildlife Management Authorities	2
1.1.1.1 Regulation	2
1.1.1.2 Facilitation and coordination	2
1.1.1.3 Service provider	3
1.1.3 Mandates of the Wildlife Institutions	3
1.1.1.1 Central Government	3
1.1.1.2 Local Government	3
1.1.4 Roles of Wildlife Management Authorities:	3
1.1.4.1 Wildlife Division	3
1.1.4.3 Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority	4
1.1.4.4 Role of Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute (TAWIRI)	4
1.1.4.5 College of African Wildlife Management (CAWM)	5
1.1.4.6 Role of Pasiansi Wildlife Training Institute (PWTI)	5
1.1.4.7 Role of Community Based Conservation Training Centre (CBCTC) Likuyu Sekamaganga	5
1.1.4.8 Tanzania Wildlife Protection Fund (TWPF)	5
1.2 Wildlife Policy and Legal Framework	6
1.2.1 Wildlife Policy	6
1.2.2 Legal framework	6
1.2.3 Wildlife Regulatory Framework	6
1.2.4 Wildlife Strategic Action Plans	6
1.2.5 International Protocols and Conventions	7
1.3 Historical Fact File of Wildlife and Wetlands Management	8
<b>CHAPTER 2:</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Wildlife Protected Areas in Tanzania</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>CHAPTER 3:</b>	<b>20</b>
3.0 Wildlife Utilization	20
3.1: Wildlife Photographic tourism and trophy hunting	20
<b>CHAPTER 4:</b>	<b>27</b>
Research, Statistics and Training	27
4.1 TRAINING	27
4.2. RESEARCH	29
<b>CHAPTER 5:</b>	<b>37</b>
Law Enforcement	37
Problem Animal Control	40
<b>CHAPTER 6:</b>	<b>41</b>
Wildlife Development	41
6.1 Awareness Rising in Wildlife Conservation Education	41
6.2 Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs)	41
Consumptive Wildlife Utilization	50

Game Fees 5 I	
(a) Mammals -----	51
(c) Birds 53 -----	
Non – Consumptive Of Wildlife Utilization - Permit And Associated Fees -----	54
Game Reserves -----	54
II. Other Reserves -----	55
B). Commercial Photographic/Filming Or Cinematography Fee -----	55
IV. Fee for Commercial Photographic/Filming or cinematography which covers entrance, camping and filming. 55	
(C). Fee for Established, Special or Fly Campsite in Game Reserve -----	55
(i). Established Camp site -----	55
(ii). Special/Fly camp site -----	55
(D). Fee for Motor Vehicle, Motor Boat, Rafting and Canoeing in Game Reserve -----	56
(i). Motor Vehicles -----	56
(ii). Motor Boat -----	56
(iii). Rafting/ Canoeing Fee -----	56
(E). Fee for Night Game Drive -----	56
(F). For Sport Fishing -----	56
(G) Fee For Guide in Game Reserve -----	57
(i). Fee for Government Employed guide -----	57
(ii). Fee for Professional Tour Guide -----	57
(H). Aircraft and Baloon Flight Fee in Game Reserve -----	57
(i). Fee for Aircraft Landing -----	57
(ii). Airstrip charge -----	57
(iii). Fee for Baloon Operations -----	57
(iv). Fee for Baloon flights -----	57
(I). Wildlife Conservation Fee and Wildlife User Right Fee -----	58
(i). Wildlife Conservation Fee -----	58
Re – entry 58	
Park Fees for Tanzania National Parks -----	58
Park Fees for Tanzania National Parks -----	59
Definition of Terms -----	65
7.1. Wildlife Sector Acronyms and Abbreviations -----	65
7.2. Wildlife Sector Terms and Definitions -----	71
Figure 1: Map of Tanzania Showing National Parks, Game Reserves, Game Controlled Areas, Open Areas and Anti-poaching Units -----	10

### Lost of Figures

Figure 2: Wildlife Protected Areas in Tanzania -----	11
Figure 3: Area by land use classes -----	12
Figure 4: Growth in Wildlife Protected Areas in Tanzania -----	15
Figure 5: Size Distribution of National Parks -----	16
Figure 6: Trend of revenue from trophy hunting, wildlife photographic tourism and TDL/live animal trade: 2006/07 to 2012/13 -----	20
Figure 7: CITES quota and elephant hunted from 1995 to 2012 -----	23
Figure 8: Trend of wildlife research projects and registered wildlife researchers -----	30
Figure 10: Growth of WMAs -----	47
Figure 11: Growth in WMAs with AA: 2003-2013 -----	48
Figure 12: Revenue from Tourist Hunting Disbursed to WMA: 2006/07 – 2011/12 -----	50

### Lost of Tables

Table 1: International Protocols/Conventions -----	7
Table 2: SADC Protocols -----	8
Table 3: Historical Events in Development of the Wildlife Sector -----	8
Table 4: Wildlife Protected Areas in Tanzania -----	11
Table 5: Area by land use classes -----	11

Table 6: Commercial volumes of forest by region-----	12
Table 7: Historical Growth in Protected Areas: 1920 – 2013 -----	13
Table 8: List of National Parks, Boundary Districts and Size Distribution -----	16
Table 9: List of Game Reserves in Tanzania-----	17
Table 10: Table 11: List of Game Control Areas (GCA) and their size distribution -----	18
Table 12: Trends of revenue accrued from trophy hunting, wildlife photographic tourism and TDL/ live animal trade from 2006/07 to 2012/13 -----	20
Table 13: Trend of revenue from trophy hunting in Tanzania: 1995/6 – 2011/12 -----	21
Table 14: Trend of Photographic tourism in Tanzania National Parks from 1998 - 2007 -----	21
Table 15: Percentage of Utilized Trophy Hunting Quota (elephant, lion, leopard, hippo and buffalo):2000 to 2012-----	22
Table 16: Percentage of Utilized Trophy Hunting Quota: 2006/07 - 2011/12 -----	23
Table 17: Birds Quota Allocated and Percentage Utilized by Trophy Hunters 2006 - 2012 -----	25
Table 18: Trophy Hunting Revenue Disbursed to District Councils (25%) from 2002/03 – 2011/12 (In Tshs 000)-----	25
Table 19: Trend of training at Mweka Wildlife College: 2000 - 2012 -----	27
Table 20: Trend of training at Pasiansi Wildlife Training Institute: 2000 – 2012 -----	28
Table 21: Trend of training at Likuyu Sekamaganga Training Centre: 1995 - 2012 -----	28
Table 22: Registered wildlife researchers and collected revenue from 1994/95 to 2011/12 ---	29
Table 24: Wildlife population estimate trends in the Serengeti ecosystem, 1996-2010 -----	31
Table 25: Wildlife population estimate trends in the Tarangire- Manyara ecosystem, 1990-2011	32
Table 26: Historical data for Wildlife species population in Moyowosi - Kigosi Game Reserves, 2000-2012	33
Table 27: Wildlife population estimate trends in the Katavi - Rukwa ecosystem, 1990-2011 ----	34
Table 28: Wildlife population estimate trends in the Serengeti ecosystem, 1990-2011 -----	35
Table 29: Trends of Wildlife Population in Selous Game Reserve: 1994-2011 -----	36
Table 30: Anti-poaching Activities from 2000 – 2013-----	37
Table 31: Incidents of ivory seizures in Tanzania from 2001 – June, 2013-----	38
Table 32: Incidents of international ivory seizures from 2009 – June, 2013-----	38
Figure 9: International seizures of ivory from 2009 to June, 2013-----	39
Table 33: Cases and Arms Confiscated from 2001/2002 – 2012/2013 (VD) -----	40
Table 34: Incidents of problem/dangerous animals and consolation payment from 2007 – June, 2013	40
Table 35: Number of affected individuals by problem/dangerous animals and consolation payment From 2007 – June, 2013 -----	40
Table 36: The number of Villages visited and TV/ Radio programmes aired from 2008- 2013 ----	41
Table 37: Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs) in Tanzania: 2003 – June, 2013 -----	42
Table 38: Growth in WMAs in Tanzania: 2003-2013 -----	47
Table 39: Twenty Five Percent of Revenue Disbursed to WMAs from Tourist Hunting: 2006 -2010	49
Permit fees (USD) -----	51
Conservation fees per day (USD) -----	51

# Preface

This series, the “Wildlife Bi-annual Statistical Bulletin” has been a Management Information System (MIS) and historical record of trends. Updated and published bi-annually, the primary objective is to report data, statistics, facts and figures relating to wildlife and wetlands.

The Statistical Bulletin covers a wide range of data and information that is required in planning and decision making. It will also help to inform the general public and keep stakeholders abreast with matters related to wildlife conservation as well as the contribution of the sub-sector to the country’s economy.

The Wildlife Division will highly appreciate for any feedback, comments and suggestions which would improve the quality and content of the next Statistical Bulletin. Lastly, the Wildlife Division is grateful to all stakeholders involved in the preparation of this Statistical Bulletin.

# Chapter I:

## I.0 Institutional Framework of the Wildlife Sub-Sector

This section describes the institutions that make up the Wildlife Sub-Sector of Tanzania, their mandates, roles and functions.

### I.1 The Wildlife Sub-Sector

The Vision for the Wildlife Sub-Sector is:

“Sustainable conservation of wildlife and wetlands resources”

The Mission of the Wildlife Sector is:

***“To conserve, manage and develop wildlife and wetland resources and sustainable utilization that will contribute towards poverty reduction”*** through:

- a. Administration and regulation,
- b. Promotion of participation of stakeholders in conservation and sustainable utilization of wildlife and wetland resources,
- c. Promotion of wildlife and wetland resources for economic development and
- d. Promotion of information sharing and exchange of expertise nationally, regionally and internationally.

### I.1.1 Functions of the Wildlife Authorities

The 2007 Wildlife Policy defines the role of the Wildlife Authorities as follows:

#### FI.1.1.1 The Wildlife Management Authorities

The Wildlife Sub-Sector is comprised of the following management authorities:

- a. Wildlife Division (WD)
- b. Tanzania National Parks (TANAPA)
- c. Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority (NCAA)

### **1.1.1.2 Wildlife Training Institutions**

Training institutions under the Wildlife Sub-Sector are:

- a. College of African Wildlife Management (CAWM).
- b. Pasiansi Wildlife Training Institute (PWTI)
- c. Community Based Conservation Training Centre (CBCTC) - Likuyu Sekamaganga.

### **1.1.1.3 Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute (TAWIRI)**

TAWIRI was established by Act of Parliament of the United Republic of Tanzania No. 4 of 1980. The overall responsibility is to carry out, coordinate and supervise all wildlife research in the country.

### **1.1.1.4 Tanzania Wildlife Protection Fund (TWPf).**

Established by an Act of Parliament No. 21 of 1978, Tanzania Wildlife Protection Fund (TWPf) avails funds for conservation activities in and outside protected areas.

## **1.1.2 Functions of Wildlife Management Authorities**

The 2007 Wildlife Policy defines the role of authorities as follows:

### **1.1.1.1 Regulation**

- a. Administration and regulation of wildlife and wetlands laws.
- b. Formulation of sound Policy, Strategies and Programs for policy implementation.
- c. Issue and administer all types of wildlife resources user rights and trading licenses.
- d. Administer management plans for Wildlife PAs (eg. Game Reserves, GCA, WMA, Wetlands Reserves and Ramsar sites).

### **1.1.1.2 Facilitation and coordination**

- a. Coordinate and monitor policy implementation and give due recognition to operations of other sectoral policies.
- b. Promotion of participation of stakeholders in conservation and sustainable utilization of wildlife and wetland resources.
- c. Promotion of wildlife and wetlands resources for economic development.
- d. Promotion of information sharing and exchange of expertise nationally, regionally and internationally.
- e. Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs) establishment.

### **1.1.1.3 Service provider**

- a. Provide technical know-how to stakeholders.
- b. Provide professional standards in conservation, management and utilization of wildlife resources.
- c. Training.

### **1.1.3 Mandates of the Wildlife Institutions**

Administratively the Wildlife Sector has divided its mandates into Central and Local Government responsibility.

#### **1.1.1.1 Central Government**

This includes the Ministry, Parastatal organization and Authorities (e.g. Wildlife Division, NCAA, TANAPA and independent departments), and their role is to provide:

- a. Clear national policy and regulatory framework that will both stimulate and promote participation of various stakeholders in the implementation of policy.
- b. To manage core wildlife protected areas and
- c. To provide professional standards and technical assistance in conservation and utilization of resources.

#### **1.1.1.2 Local Government**

Local Government includes District Councils, Wards and Village Councils whose roles are:

- a. To implement the Wildlife Policy 2007.
- b. To provide extension service and lead other agencies in implementing policy.
- c. Formulating and enforcing by-laws.
- d. Providing technical support and conservation education to villages.
- e. Preparing sound physical and development plans that protect wildlife and wetlands areas.

### **1.1.4 Roles of Wildlife Management Authorities:**

#### **1.1.4.1 Wildlife Division**

Wildlife Division (WD) is responsible for the protection and management of wildlife and wetland resources outside TANAPA and NCAA. The WD facilitates Community Based Conservation (CBC) through establishment of Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs). As part of the CBC program, WD also, creates awareness and disseminates information to communities about wildlife management and how to deal with human wildlife conflicts in the village lands and in migration corridors and buffer zones.



The WD also manages and regulates sustainable utilization of wildlife and undertakes anti-poaching operations, in the country. It is also a Management Authority for several international conventions, notably, the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, CITES, Lusaka Agreement, AEWA and CMS (**Table I**).

#### **1.1.4.2 Tanzania National Parks**

This is a parastatal organization, established in 1959 (under the Tanzania National Parks CAP 412 (Amendment) Act No. 11 of 2003) to manage National Parks, which are classified as the highest level of resource protection that can be provided.

The mandate of TANAPA is: to manage and regulate the use of designated areas by such means and measure as to preserve the country's heritage, both cultural and natural, tangible and intangible values, including fauna and flora, wildlife habitat, natural processes, wilderness quality and scenery for human benefit and enjoyment in such manner and measure that will leave it unimpaired for future generations.

#### **1.1.4.3 Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority**

It is a parastatal organization, established in 1959 (under the Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority Ordinance (Amendment) Act No. 43 of 1963) that manages the multiple land use of the NCA.

The Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority is regulating the use and access to the NCA. It also oversees the development of NCA, the designated area for natural resources conservation, promotion of tourism and the safeguarding and promotion of interest of the local Maasai (multi - use). The area became a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1979.

For more information visit <http://www.ngorongorocrater.org>.

#### **1.1.4.4 Role of Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute (TAWIRI)**

The Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute (TAWIRI) was established by Act of Parliament of the United Republic of Tanzania No. 4 of 1980, under the name "Serengeti Wildlife Research Institute" (SWRI), with the overall responsibility of carrying out, coordinating and supervising all wildlife research in the country. The original name of the Institute was changed from SWRI to TAWIRI in 1999, by the Act of Parliament No.10, to give its broader meaning and mandate on wildlife research throughout the country.

The headquarter of the Institute is located at Njiro, Arusha and comprises of four Research Centres in various locations namely; (i) Mahale-Gombe Wildlife Research Centre in Gombe National Park, (ii) Kingupira Wildlife Research

Centre in Selous Game Reserve (iii) Njiro Wildlife Research Centre in Njiro, in the city of Arusha, and (iv) Serengeti Wildlife Research Centre in Serengeti National Park. In addition to these centres, the Institute has five research stations namely, Endala (Manyara National Park), Lower Kihansi (Kilombero District), Magugu (Babati District), West Kilimanjaro (Hai District) and Tabora (Tabora Municipal). The Institute also has three Units; Conservation Information and Monitoring Unit, (CIMU) which conducts wildlife census and stores data on wildlife; Wildlife Information and Education Unit (WIE) which carries outreach programs in dissemination of research findings; and the last one is Accounts Unit which manages financial affairs of the institute.

Note: For more information visit <http://www.tawiri.or.tz>.

#### **1.1.4.5 College of African Wildlife Management (CAWM)**

Established in 1963, the College was a pioneer institution in the field of African wildlife management training, and today operates as a Parastatal organization. The vision of the College is to be a centre of excellence providing professional and technical training, research and consultancy services in wildlife management, with a mission to provide high standards of relevant professional and technical training to meet the needs of African wildlife organizations for qualified and competent management staff.

For more information visit <http://www.mwekawildlife.org>.

#### **1.1.4.6 Role of Pasiansi Wildlife Training Institute (PWTI)**

Established in 1966 with the objective of providing in-house service training to game scouts, in 1987, after a major curriculum review, the Institute began to offer a broader spectrum of training opportunities in wildlife management at certificate level, and was also open to the public.

#### **1.1.4.7 Role of Community Based Conservation Training Centre (CBCTC) Likuyu Sekamaganga**

Established in 1995, with support from GTZ with the aim to offer training programs and promote community participation in the conservation and utilization of wildlife for sustainable development. The centre offer short courses for Village Game Scout (VGS) and Leadership (for village Natural Resources Committee). Its objectives are to equip villagers with the appropriate knowledge and skills about wildlife conservation.

#### **1.1.4.8 Tanzania Wildlife Protection Fund (TWPF)**

Established by an Act of Parliament No. 21 of 1978, TWPF avails funds for wildlife conservation activities in and outside protected areas including law enforcement, projects, research, conservation education and training.

## **I.2 Wildlife Policy and Legal Framework**

### **I.2.1 Wildlife Policy**

The relevant policy, strategies and regulatory framework for wildlife and wetlands management and conservation are based on the Wildlife Policy of 2007

### **I.2.2 Legal framework**

Wildlife sub-sector is governed by the following legislation

- » Wildlife Conservation Act No. 5 of 2009 and its subsidiary legislations.
- » Ngorongoro Conservation Act (CAP 284 R.E. 2002).
- » Tanzania National Parks Act (CAP 282 R.E. 2002).
- » Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute Act (CAP 260 R.E. 2002).
- » Mweka (CAP R.E.2002).
- » The Environmental Management Act (2004).
- » The Regulation of Land Tenure (Established Villages Act, CAP 267 R.E. 2002).
- » The Village Land Act (1998)
- » Local Government (District Authorities) Act (CAP 287 R.E. 2002).
- » Natural Resources Act (CAP 259 R.E. 2002).
- » Forest Act No. 14 (2002).
- » Tanzania Forest Research Institute (TAFIRI) Act (CAP 277 R.E. 2002).
- » National Museum of Tanzania (NMT) Act (CAP 281 R.E. 2002).
- » Tanzania Tourism Board (TTB)(Amendment) Act (1992).
- » Forestry Training Institute (FTI) Act.
- » National College of Tourism (NCT) Act.(E.A. 30, 2003)
- » NACTE ACT No. 9 of 1997.
- » Fisheries Act No. 22 of 2003

### **I.2.3 Wildlife Regulatory Framework**

There are a number of Regulations which help to legislate and guide the Wildlife Sector; all of which are under review to align with the 2009 Wildlife Management Act, notably:-

### **I.2.4 Wildlife Strategic Action Plans**

The following strategic plans have been developed to support the Wildlife Sector:

- » Carnivore Conservation Action Plan (CCAP): Lion and Leopard (22.2.2006).
- » Carnivore Conservation Action Plan (CCAP): Cheetah (15.9.2005).
- » Carnivore Conservation Action Plan (CCAP): Hyena (24.2.2006).
- » Carnivore Conservation Action Plan (CCAP): Wild Dog (19.2.2006).
- » Carnivore Conservation Action Plan (CCAP): Small Carnivore (11.4.2006).
- » Rhino Management Plan (2010)
- » National Wetlands Strategy (under review).

- » Elephant Action Plan (under review).
- » National Wetlands Strategy (under review).

## I.2.5 International Protocols and Conventions

Tanzania has signed a number of international protocols and conventions that affect the conservation and management of wildlife and wetlands.

Some Protocols & Conventions that Wildlife Division is implementing.

**Table I: International Protocols/Conventions**

S/ No	Conventions, Treaties & Protocols	Year Instated	Tanzania Status	Comments
11	International Protection of Birds	1950	E	Superseded by Ramsar: Calls for protecting birds and flyways.
10	African Nature Conservation and Natural Resources	1968	R (12.74)	Designed to protect African wildlife from over-exploitation by hunters. Aim was to promote CBNRM protocol where wildlife is important to livelihoods.
6	Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar)	1971	R (2.99)	Conservation and wise use of wetlands of significance. Tanzania has 4 such sites.
9	Protection of World Cultural and National Heritage (UNESCO)	1972	R	Collectively preserves cultural and natural history sites of universal value. Selous GR is a heritage site.
1	International Trade in Endangered Species of Flora & Fauna (CITES)	1973	F (2.80)	International cooperation in control on trade in endangered wildlife. Regulates trade.
7	UN Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS)	1979	R 1999	Collective agreement between countries to protect those wildlife that migrate across boundaries. Prohibits taking of endangered species in the IUCN Red Book.
3	UN Conference on Environment & Development (Rio) (Agenda 21)	1992	S (1992)	Set the global pace for preparing NEAPs and revising Environment Policy. Now superseded by WSSD.
5	UN F/Work Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC, Kyoto Protocol)	1992	R (8.02)	Global agreement to stabilize greenhouse gas emissions, without affecting food production and sustainable development.
4	UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) (Rio)	1992	R (3.96)	Protects bio-diversity of significance, its sustainable use and fair and equitable use.
10	UN Convention to Combat Desertification (Paris)	1994	R (4.97)	The convention mitigates against the effects of drought. Plans to mitigate adverse conditions.

2	Cooperative Enforcement Operations on Illegal Trade in Wild Flora and Fauna (Lusaka Agreement)	1994	F (12.96)	In support of CITES, more specific to the region to enforce the rules for cross-border trade and smuggling.
8	Africa-Eurasia Waterbirds Agreement (AEWA)	????	1999 (S)	To protect flyways.

Source: MNRT (Wildlife Division 2013) Numbers on the left column are misleading

**Table 2: SADC Protocols**

S/ No	Conventions, Treaties & Protocols	Year	Tanzania Status	Comments
1	SADC Permanent Joint Commission	1984	S	As member state abides by SADC treaties and policies.
2	SADC Joint Commission of Cooperation Treaty (JCC)	1992	S	Legal institutional framework for cooperation amongst member states.
3	Wildlife Conservation and Law Enforcement	2002	S (2002)	Collective management & enforcement of cross-border trade in wildlife products.

Key: E = Endorsed  
 P = Participating  
 F = Entered into force.  
 C = Considering  
 R = Ratified

### 1.3 Historical Fact File of Wildlife and Wetlands Management

The key milestones in the history of the Wildlife Sector can be listed as:

**Table 3: Historical Events in Development of the Wildlife Sector**

Year	Historical Event
1891	First laws controlling hunting were enacted under German colonial rule
1905	First Game Reserves (GR) were established
1950	The present framework of Tanzania's Protected Areas (PA) started after World War II
1959	Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority (NCAA) was established
1959	Tanzania National Parks (TANAPA) was established
1961	3 NP and 9 GRs established
1961	The Arusha Manifesto, today's pillar governing the management of all wildlife and wild places
1963	Mweka College established
1966	Pasiansi Wildlife Training Institute ( PWTI) ( - established
1974	First Wildlife Act, made provision for CBNRM and AA

1980	Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute (TAWIRI) established.
1980 (late)	WMAs were experimented with around PA's (eg. Selous GR)
1990 (early)	Tanzania National Parks (TANAPA) establish Community Conservation Service (CCS)
1996	Likuyu Sekamaganga established
1998	First Wildlife Policy
2001	Tanzania joins Ramsar Convention
2003	Wildlife Management Area (WMA) Regulations
2007	Wildlife Policy reviewed 2007
2009	Revisions of Act and regulations started
2009	TAWIRI documents 36 game corridors in open areas or village land as vital links between PAs
2009	The Wildlife Conservation Act, 2009 (Act Supplement No. 5) came into operation
2011	Proposal for upgrading Saanane Game Reserve to National Park was accepted by Parliament
2013	Piti Game Reserve established

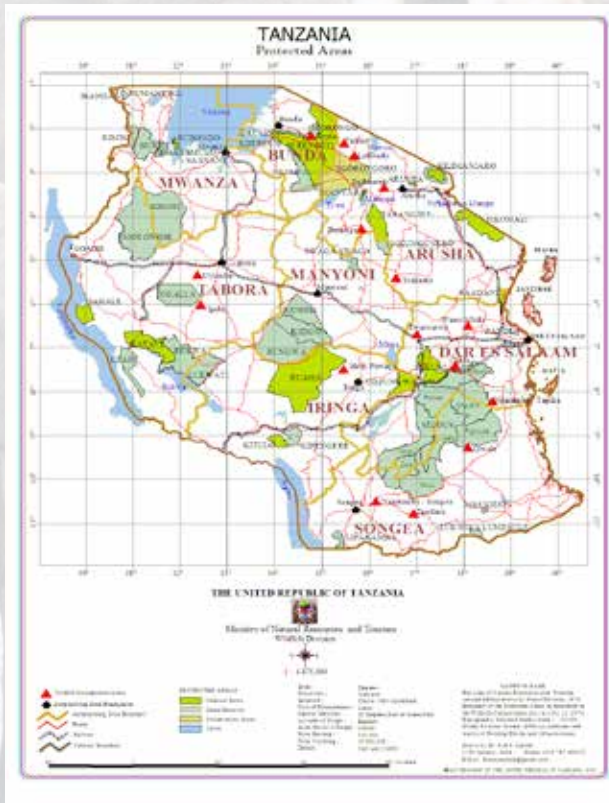
Source: MNRT

# Chapter 2

## Wildlife Protected Areas in Tanzania

Tanzania's Wildlife Protected Areas (PAs) network includes National Parks (16), Ngorongoro Conservation Area, Game Reserves (28), Game Controlled Areas (44), WMAs (38) and Wetland Areas (4).

**Figure 1: Map of Tanzania Showing National Parks, Game Reserves, Game Controlled Areas, Open Areas and Anti-poaching Units**

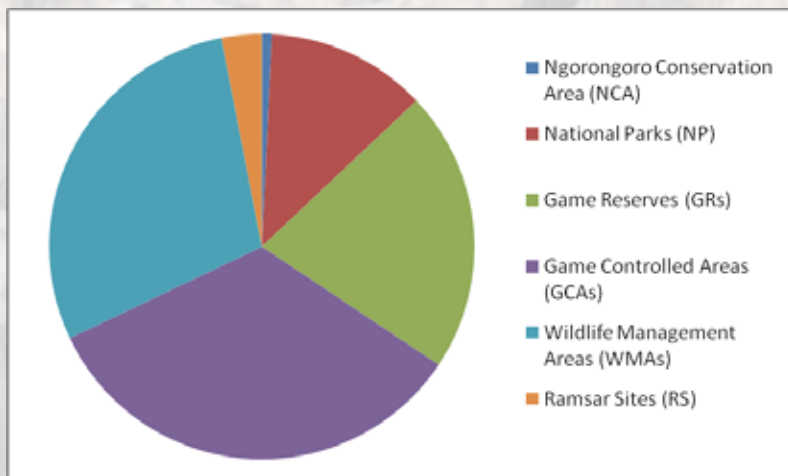


Source: Baldus and Caldwell, 2004

**Table 4: Wildlife Protected Areas in Tanzania**

S/No	Wildlife Protected/Conservation Areas	Number	Area (Km2)
a	Ngorongoro Conservation Area (NCA)	1	8,292
b	National Parks (NP)	16	57,365.05
c	Game Reserves (GRs)	28	114,782.47
d	Game Controlled Areas (GCAs)	44	58,565.02
e	Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs)	38	29,518.4
f	Ramsar Sites (RS)	4	48,684
Total			317,207

Source: MNRT

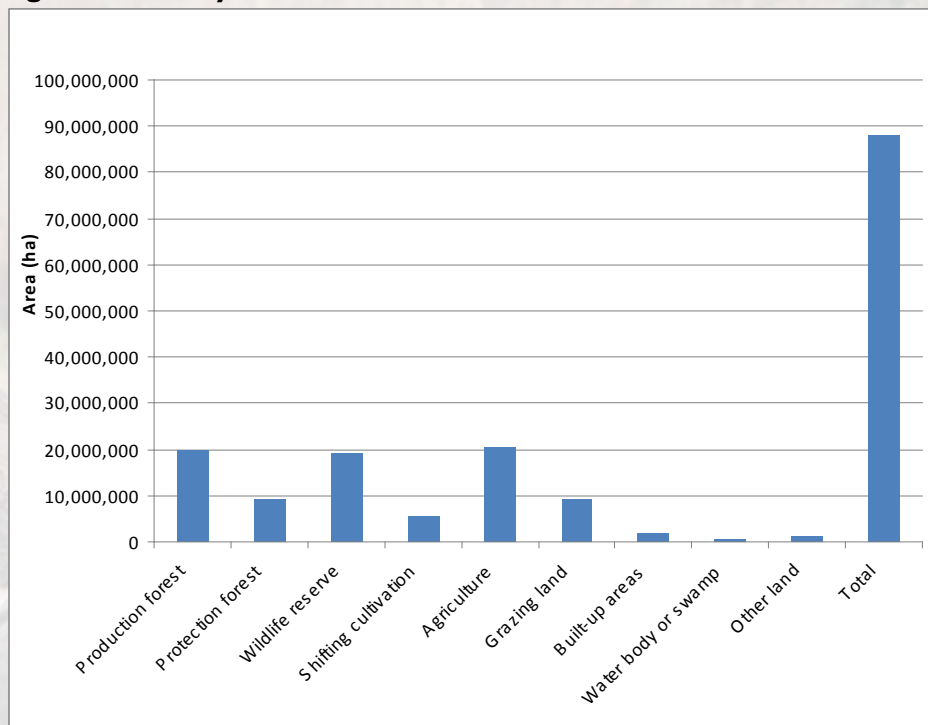
**Figure 2: Wildlife Protected Areas in Tanzania****Table 5: Area by land use classes**

Land use class	Area (ha)
Production forest	19,788,332
Protection forest	9,377,499
Wildlife reserve (NPs, GRs, GCAs)	19,139,678
Shifting cultivation	5,786,159
Agriculture	20,593,373
Grazing land	9,311,009
Built-up areas	1,935,442
Water body or swamp	664,044
Other land	1,429,493
Total	88,025,028

Source: NAFORMA



**Figure 3: Area by land use classes**



**Table 6: Commercial volumes of forest by region**

Region	Not Commercial	Commercial	% of Region under protection
	Volume/ha	Volume/ha	
Dar es Salaam	36.01	14.67	1%
Morogoro	53.87	23.28	50%
Pwani	38	9.77	23%
Tanga	38.7	16.62	11%
Lindi	43.48	27.06	40%
Mtwara	58.4	24.04	5%
Ruvuma	39.12	29.2	18%
Rukwa	31.59	20.87	10%
Njombe	37.28	9.58	3%
Iringa	43.57	7.75	45%
Katavi	43.99	34.1	35%
Mbeya	37.29	32.26	21%

Dodoma	25.61	11.21	9%
Singida	26.77	6.24	35%
Mara	27.44	10.11	32%
Shinyanga	24.52	12.61	3%
Simiyu	24.83	11.18	39%
Mwanza	37.56	21.88	0%
Kagera	25.31	9.25	13%
Geita	29.17	20.17	34%
Tabora	28.66	21.53	33%
Kigoma	29.46	18.31	39%
Manyara	30.34	3.79	17%
Kilimanjaro	27.82	10.4	33%
Arusha	37.21	14.88	34%

Source: NAFORMA

**Table 7: Historical Growth in Protected Areas: 1920 – 2013**

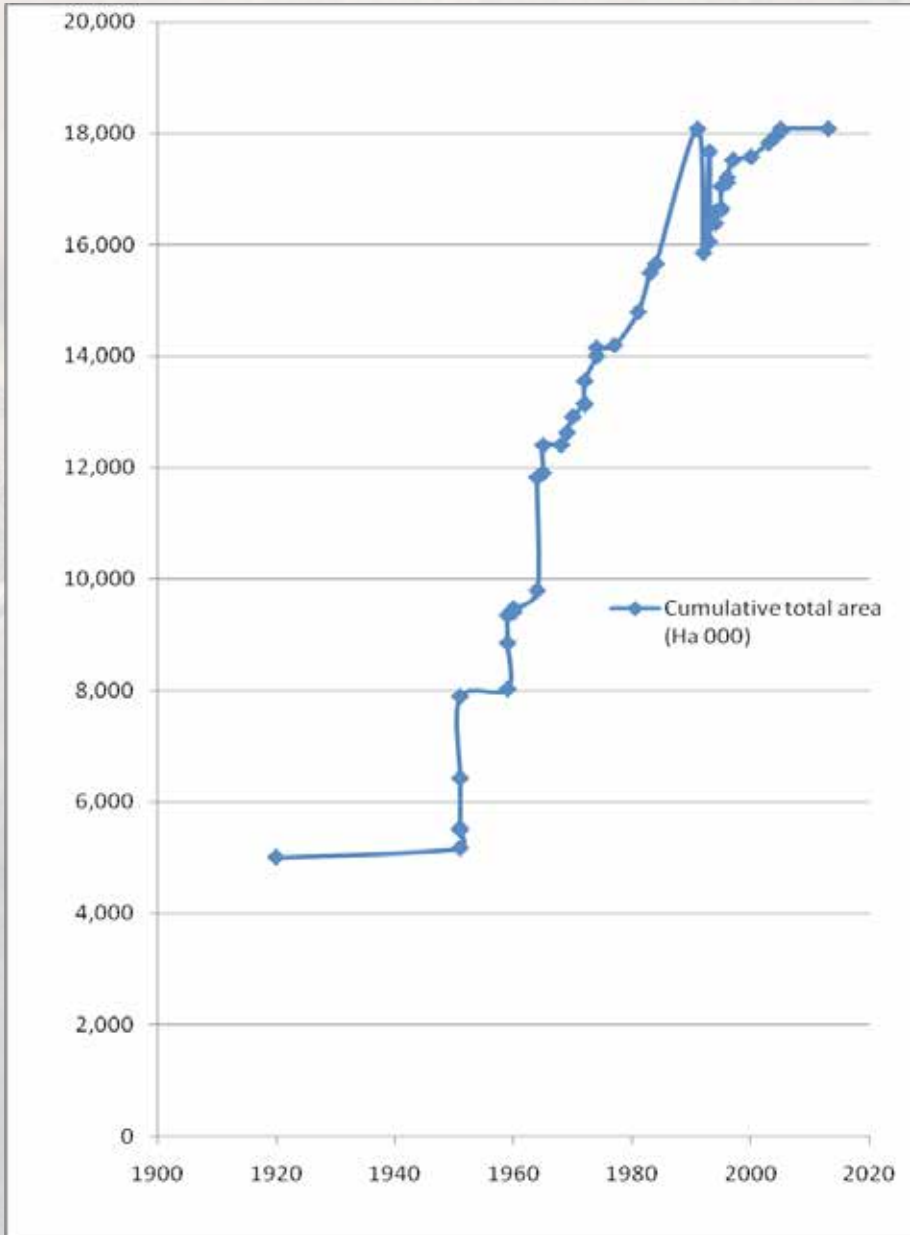
SN	Protected Area	Area (Ha)	Year	Cumulative total area (Ha 000)
1	Selous GR	5,000,000	1920	5,000
2	Kilimanjaro NP	166,800	1951	5,167
3	Mkomazi GR*	324,500	1951	5,491
4	Mt. Meru GR*	30,000	1951	5,521
5	Rungwa GR	900,000	1951	6,421
6	Serengeti NP	1,467,300	1951	7,889
7	Biharamulo GR	130,000	1959	8,019
8	Ngorongoro CA	828,800	1959	8,847
9	Uwanda GR	500,000	1959	9,347
10	Arusha NP	55,200	1960	9,403
11	Lake Manyara NP	64,800	1960	9,467
12	Mikumi NP	323,000	1964	9,790
13	Ruaha NP	2,030,000	1964	11,820
14	Rumanyika GR	80,000	1965	11,900
15	Ugalla River GR	500,000	1965	12,400
16	Gombe NP	5,200	1968	12,406
17	Maswa GR	220,000	1969	12,626
18	Tarangire NP	285,000	1970	12,911
19	Burigi GR	220,000	1972	13,131

20	Ibanda GR	20,000	1972	13,151
21	Kizigo GR	400,000	1972	13,551
22	Katavi NP	447,100	1974	13,998
23	Umba River GR	150,000	1974	14,148
24	Rubondo NP	45,600	1977	14,193
25	Moyowosi GR	600,000	1981	14,793
26	Kigosi GR	700,000	1983	15,493
27	Mahale Mountain NP	161,300	1984	15,655
28	Saa nane island GR*	50	1991	18,082
29	Udzungwa NP	199,000	1992	15,854
30	Lwafi GR	90,600	1993	17,670
31	Grumeti GR	200,000	1993	16,054
32	Ikorongo GR	300,000	1993	16,354
33	Kijereshi GR	30,000	1994	16,384
34	Muhesi GR	200,000	1994	16,584
35	Pande GR	1,200	1994	16,585
36	Lukwika/Lumesule GR	44,400	1995	16,629
37	Msanjesi GR	21,000	1995	16,650
38	Rukwa GR	400,000	1995	17,050
39	Mkungunero GR	70,000	1996	17,120
40	Swagaswaga GR	87,100	1996	17,207
41	Lukwati GR	314,600	1997	17,522
42	Liparamba GR	57,100	2000	17,579
43	Mpanga-Kipengere GR	157,400	2003	17,827
44	Saadani GR *	106200	2004	17,933
45	Kimisi GR	102,600	2005	18,036
46	Kitulo NP	46,500	2005	18,082
47	Piti GR	2,972.93	2013	18,085
	Total			18,085

Source: MNRT 2013

\* Represents Protected Areas recategorised from Game Reserve to National Park

**Figure 4: Growth in Wildlife Protected Areas in Tanzania**



**Table 8: List of National Parks, Boundary Districts and Size Distribution**

SN	Name of National Park	Bordering District (s)	Area (Km2)	Year
1	Gombe Stream	Kasulu, Kigoma Urban (Kigoma region)	52	1968
2	Rubondo	Muleba (Kagera region), Sengerema (Mwanza region), Geita, Chato (Geita region)	456	1977
3	Kitulo	Makete( Iringa region), Mbeya rural, Rungwe (Mbeya region)	465	2004
4	Arusha	Arumeru (Arusha region)	552	1960
5	Lake Manyara	Babati, Mbulu (Manyara region), Karatu, Monduli (Arusha region)	648	1959
6	Saadani	Bagamoyo (Coast region), Pangani, Handeni (Tanga region)	1,062	2004
7	Mahale Mts.	Kigoma rural (Kigoma region), Mpanda (Rukwa Region)	1,613	1980
8	Kilimanjaro	Siha, Hai, Moshi Rural (Kilimanjaro region), Longido (Arusha Region).	1,668	1973
9	Udzungwa	Kilombero, Kilosa (Morogoro region), Kilolo (Iringa region)	1,990	1992
10	Tarangire	Babati, Kiteto, Simanjiro (Manyara region), Monduli (Arusha region), Kondoa (Dodoma region)	2,850	1970
11	Mikumi	Kilosa, Morogoro, Mvomero (Morogoro region)	3,230	1964
12	Mkomazi	Same, Mwanza (Kilimanjaro region), Lushoto, Korogwe, Mkinga (Tanga region)	3,245	2007
13	Katavi	Mpanda( Rukwa region)	4,471	1974
14	Serengeti	Meatu, Bariadi (Shinyanga region), Magu (Mwanza region), Bunda, Serengeti, Tarime (Mara region), Ngorongoro (Arusha region)	14,763	1951
15	Ruaha	Iringa rural (Iringa region), Mbarali, Chunya (Mbeya region), Chamwino (Dodoma region)	20,300	1964
16	Saa Nane Island	Nyamagana District	0.5	2013
	Total		57,365.5	

**Figure 5: Size Distribution of National Parks**



Source: MNRT (TANAPA) 2013

**Table 9: List of Game Reserves in Tanzania**

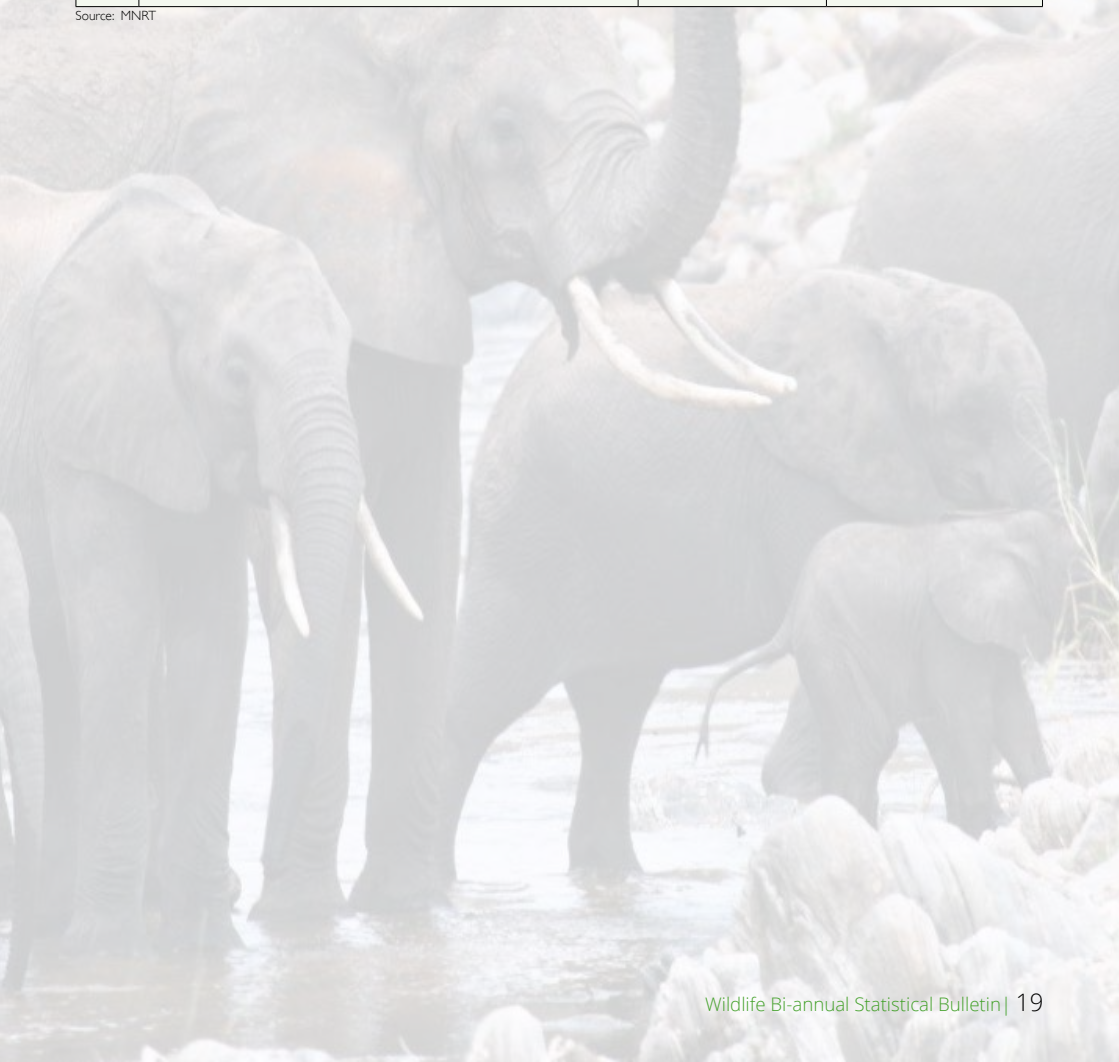
S/N	Name of Game Reserve	Area (Km2)	Bordering Region	Year of gazetment
1	Selous	50,000.00	Pwani, Morogoro, Lindi, Ruvuma	1920
2	Biharamulo	1,300.00	Kagera	1959
3	Burigi	2,200.00	Kagera	1972
4	Grumeti	2,000.00	Mara	1993
5	Ibanda	200.00	Kagera	1972
6	Ikorongo	3,000.00	Mara	1993
7	Kigosi	7,000.00	Shinyanga, Tabora	1983
8	Kijereshi	300.00	Mwanza	1994
9	Kimisi	1,026.23	Kagera	2005
10	Kizigo	4,000.00	Singida	1972
11	Liparamba	570.99	Ruvuma	1959
12	Lwafi	2,228.00	Rukwa	1993
13	Lukwati	3,146.00	Rukwa	1997
14	Lukwika-Lumesule	444.00	Mtwara	1995
15	Maswa	2,200.00	Shinyanga	1969
16	Mkungunero	700.00	Dodoma, Manyara	1996
17	Moyowosi	6,000.00	Kigoma	1981
18	Mpanga-Kipengele	1,574.25	Iringa	2003
19	Msanjasi	210.00	Mtwara	1995
20	Muhesi	2,000.00	Singida	1994
21	Pande	12.00	Dar es Salaam	1994
22	Rukwa	4,000.00	Rukwa	1995
23	Rumanyika	800.00	Kagera	1965
24	Rungwa	9,000.00	Singida, Tabora, Mbeya	1951
25	Swagaswaga	871.00	Dodoma	1996
26	Ugalla	5,000.00	Tabora	1965
27	Uwanda	5,000.00	Rukwa	1959
28	Piti	2,972.93	Mbeya, Tabora	2012
Total		114,782.97		

**Table 10: Table 11: List of Game Control Areas (GCA) and their size distribution**

SN	Name of the Game Controlled Area	Area (Km2)	Year of establishment
1	Lake Daramatai	0.02	1974
2	Mwadui Diamond Mines	10	1974
3	Lake Manka	20	1974
4	Lihogosa	30	1974
5	Ngeju Njiro Dam	30	1974
6	Nchwa-Nkima	50	1974
7	Lake Kwela	70	1974
8	Meserani Dam	75	1974
9	Chabula Marsh	100	1974
10	Kihurumira Pool	100	1974
11	Rau Forest	100	1974
12	Masasi River	180	1974
13	Kalimawe	300	1974
14	Umba River	300	1974
15	Burunge	400	1974
16	Utengule Swamps	500	1974
17	Sanya Lelatema	800	1974
18	Lunda Mkwambi	1000	1974
19	Makao	1000	1974
21	Mwambesi	1000	1974
22	Ruvu Same	1000	1974
23	Kongwa	1500	1974
24	Lolkisale	1500	1974
26	Longido	1500	1974
27	Mto-wa-Mbu	1500	1974
28	Muhuwesi	1500	1974
29	Rungwa River	1500	1974
30	Ruvu Maasai	1500	1974
31	Ugunda	1500	1974
32	Msima	2000	1974
33	Simanjiro	2000	1974

34	Luganzo	2500	1974
35	Gombe	3000	1974
37	Handeni	3000	1974
38	Lake Natron	3000	1974
39	Mlele	3000	1974
40	Igombe Dam	3500	1974
41	Kitwai	3500	1974
42	Inyonga	3500	1974
43	Loliondo	4000	1974
44	Kilombero	6500	1974
	Total:	58,565.02	

Source: MNRT





# Chapter 3

## 3.0 Wildlife Utilization

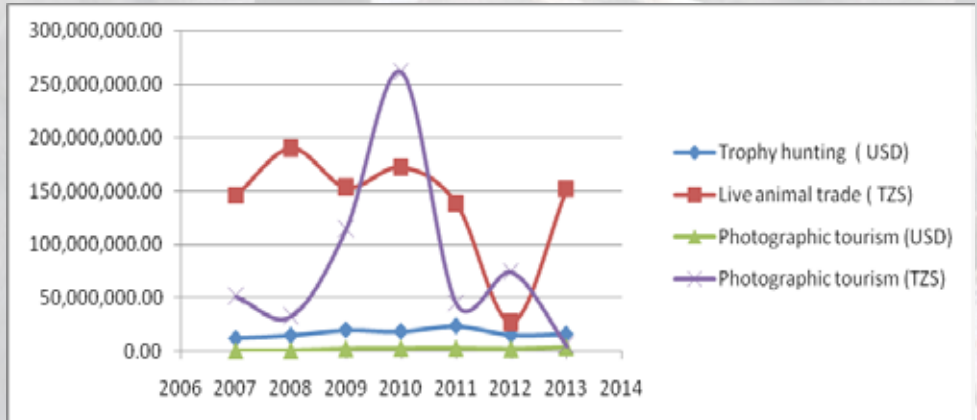
This Chapter caters for all forms of wildlife utilization, which include photographic tourism, resident and trophy hunting as well as live animal trade.

### 3.1: Wildlife Photographic tourism and trophy hunting

**Table 12: Trends of revenue accrued from trophy hunting, wildlife photographic tourism and TDL/live animal trade from 2006/07 to 2012/13**

Source of revenue	Year							
	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/2013	
Trophy hunting (USD)	12,030,510	14,704,370	19,760,812	18,444,881	23,536,347	15,062,217.75	15,917,430.93	
Live animal trade/TDL (TZS)	145,105,000	189,888,495	153,084,905	172,046,203	137,866,585.06	26,469,234.15	151,354,374.82	
Photographic tourism	USD	623,645	664,736	2,387,728	2,706,603	2,863,287.24	2,080,978.00	3,904,808.35
	TZS	51,532,100	32,834,150	114,758,392	261,639,400	44,638,750.00	74,289,980.00	5,307,565.00

**Figure 6: Trend of revenue from trophy hunting, wildlife photographic tourism and TDL/live animal trade: 2006/07 to 2012/13**



**Table 13: Trend of revenue from trophy hunting in Tanzania: 1995/6 – 2011/12**

Year	Trophy hunting			Hunting Revenue (USD Mill)
	Trophy hunters	Non hunters (Observers)	Total	
1995/6	668	194	862	7.3
1996/7	694	160	854	8.2
1997/8	937	171	1108	8.6
1998/9	992	355	1347	9.1
1999/00	933	391	1324	9.0
2000/1	993	457	1450	9.4
2001/2	982	321	1303	9.0
2002/3	1035	418	1453	9.3
2003/4	1018	359	1377	8.8
2004/5	1274	380	1654	9.7
2005/6	1440	241	1681	11.6
2006/7	1582	855	2437	12.0
2007/8	1508	700	2208	14.7
2008/9	1152	337	1489	19.8
2009/10	851	203	1054	18.4
2010/11	862	171	1,033	23.5
2011/12	680	128	808	15.7

**Table 14: Trend of Photographic tourism in Tanzania National Parks from 1998 - 2007**

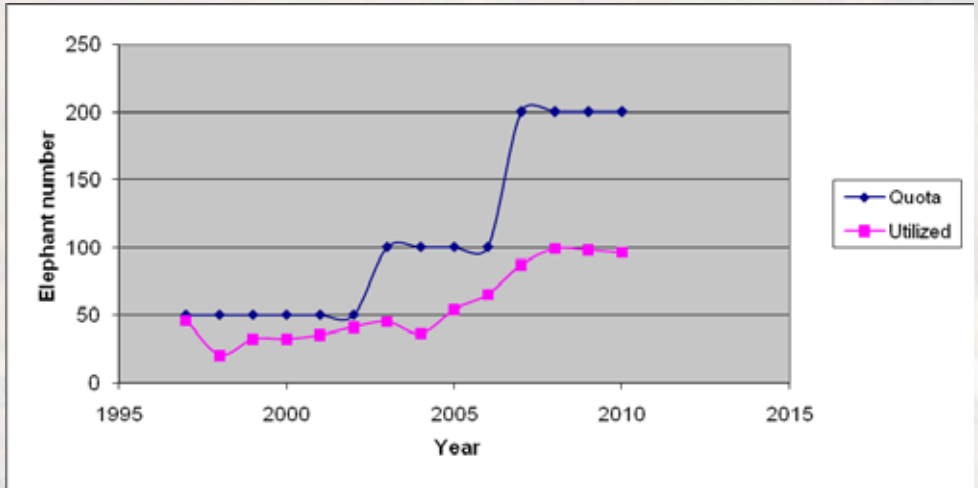
Year	Total Tourists	Total Tourism Income (USD mill)	Entries
1998/9	482,000	570	482,000
1999/00	628,000	733	627,000
2000/1	502,000	739	778,000
2001/2	525,000	725	880,000
2002/3	575,000	730	1029,000
2003/4	576,000	731	1031,000
2004/5	582,000	746	1032,000
2005/6	613,000	823	1083,000
2006/7	644,000	950	1150,000

**Table 15: Percentage of Utilized Trophy Hunting Quota (elephant, lion, leopard, hippo and buffalo):2000 to 2012**

<b>Elephant</b>													
Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Quota	50	50	50	100	100	100	100	200	200	200	200	200	200
Number of hunted animals	32	35	41	45	36	54	65	87	99	98	96	45	41
% of Quota	64.0	70.0	82.0	45.0	36.0	54.0	65.0	43.5	49.5	49	48		
<b>Lion</b>													
Quota	-	-	-	-	-	-	315	315	315	315	315	315	315
Number of hunted animals	-	-	-	-	-	-	278	176	105	120	98	27	37
% of Quota	-	-	-	-	-	-	88.3	55.9	33.3	38.1	31.1		
<b>Leopard</b>													
Quota	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
Number of hunted animals	-	-	-	-	-	-	331	170	265	149	205	44	40
% of Quota	-	-	-	-	-	-	66.2	34.0	53.0	29.8	41.0		
<b>Hippopotamus</b>													
Quota	-	-	-	-	-	-	450	450	450	450	450	450	450
Number of hunted animals	-	-	-	-	-	-	95	282	142	153	158	38	40
% of Quota	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.1	62.7	31.6	34.0	35.1		
<b>Buffalo</b>													
Quota	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,098	2130	2130	2130	2130	2130	2130
Number of hunted animals	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,588	1,676	735	1061	1108	47	53
% of Quota	-	-	-	-	-	-	75.7	78.7	34.5	49.8	52.0		

Source: MNRT

**Figure 7: CITES quota and elephant hunted from 1995 to 2012**



**Table 16: Percentage of Utilized Trophy Hunting Quota: 2006/07 - 2011/12**

Type of wildlife	2006/7		2007/8		2008/9		2009/10		2010/11		2011/12		Total 2006/07 – 2011/12		
	Quota	Hunted	Quota	Hunted	Quota	Hunted	Quota	Hunted	Quota	Hunted	Quota	Hunted	Quota	Hunted	% Utilized
Porcupine	187	1	187	12	187	2	94	3	187	4	187	4	1029	24	2.33
Grysbok	93	4	93	1	93	1	47	3	93	1	93	3	512	12	2.34
Civet	680	27	680	36	680	15	340	9	680	27	680	20	3740	119	3.18
Fox	420	2	420	49	420	0	122	3	420	8	420	0	2222	62	3.32
Puku	447	13	447	9	447	13	57	23	447	22	447	9	2292	76	3.31
Genet	165	12	168	23	168	6	84	5	168	10	168	8	921	58	6.30
Ratel (Hb)	158	21	158	31	158	1	79	1	158	6	158	3	869	62	7.13
Bushpig	356	47	356	73	356	24	178	44	356	36	356	36	1958	236	12.05
Baboon	658	80	658	221	658	110	334	106	658	145	658	132	3624	684	18.87
Steinbuck	145	35	145	46	145	15	73	24	145	13	145	20	798	138	17.29
Sable	695	178	786	208	786	129	393	143	786	157	786	134	4232	820	19.38
Wild Cat	385	263	285	28	285	3	143	2	285	0	285	0	1668	293	17.57
Reedbuck	487	194	487	208	487	114	487	143	487	161	487	136	2922	842	28.82
Topi	340	133	340	182	340	83	340	72	340	82	340	88	2040	557	27.30
Roan	208	91	208	94	208	58	208	52	208	60	208	52	1248	349	27.96
Dik dik	265	101	285	129	285	61	143	59	285	77	285	77	1548	443	28.62

Type of wildlife	2006/7		2007/8		2008/9		2009/10		2010/11		2011/12		Total 2006/07 – 2011 /12		
	Quota	Huntd	Quota	Huntd	Quota	Huntd	Quota	Huntd	Quota	Huntd	Quota	Huntd	Quota	Huntd	% Utilized
Hyaena	370	100	370	190	370	81	185	95	370	104	370	89	2035	578	28.40
Gerenuk	156	48	156	83	156	59	156	63	156	73	156	58	936	325	34.72
Sitatunga	76	48	76	55	76	14	76	8	76	11	76	14	456	136	29.82
Oribi	211	119	211	87	211	56	105	48	211	61	211	53	1160	368	31.72
T.Gazelle	248	179	375	199	375	99	375	107	375	165	375	120	2123	770	36.27
G.Kudu	234	121	260	129	260	71	260	118	260	144	260	104	1534	616	40.16
Wildebeest	721	317	721	465	721	242	721	257	721	303	721	274	4326	1616	37.36
Zebra	1,228	572	1228	731	1228	405	1228	514	1228	503	1228	479	7,368	2799	37.99
Elephant	100	95	200	85	200	41	200	98	200	96	200	90	1100	464	42.18
Impala	1,121	642	1121	758	1121	353	1121	430	1121	437	1121	448	6,726	2715	40.37
Waterbuck	412	325	412	280	412	109	412	133	412	140	412	144	2472	1022	41.34
Hartebeest	927	588	927	677	927	340	927	383	927	362	927	74	5562	2084	37.47
Oryx	128	91	128	93	128	63	128	54	128	67	128	64	768	369	48.05
L.Kudu	168	101	176	122	176	69	176	130	176	93	176	81	1048	527	50.29
G.Gazelle	328	212	328	269	328	153	328	178	328	194	328	180	1968	1033	52.49
Jackal	75	62	75	75	75	17	75	33	75	42	75	30	450	242	53.78
Warthog	566	492	566	469	566	205	566	258	566	272	566	215	3396	1706	50.24
Eland	194	144	215	154	215	93	215	154	215	123	215	120	1269	695	54.77
Crocodile	100	87	100	100	100	63	100	52	100	79	100	65	600	383	63.83
TOTAL	18,127	8,131	18,455	12,256	18,455	4,442	14,964	5,487	16,743	5,647	16,743	4,901	103,487	32,443	31.35
% Utilized (total)	44.86		66.41		24.07		36.67		33.73		29.27		31.35		

Source: MNRT 2013

**Table 17: Birds Quota Allocated and Percentage Utilized by Trophy Hunters 2006 - 2012**

Type of Wildlife	2006/7		2007/8		2008/9		2009/10		2010/11		2011/12		Total 2006 - 2012		
	Quota	Hunted	Quota	Hunted	Quota	Hunted	Quota	Hunted	Quota	Hunted	Quota	Hunted	Quota	Hunted	%
Ducks	1,190	12	1190	2	1190	0	559	1	1190	0	1190	0	6,509	15	0.23
Geese	2,000	307	2000	47	2000	5	1000	11	2000	20	2000	60	11,000	450	4.09
G. Fowls	4,399	925	4,399	3,16	4,399	92	2,200	169	4,399	2,64	4,399	352	24,195	1,538	6.36
Ostrich	332	44	332	53	332	23	149	25	332	27	332	50	1,809	222	12.27
Francolin	2,384	399	2384	644	2384	91	1167	216	2384	191	2384	238	13,087	1,779	13.59
Doves	1,610	332	1610	753	1610	70	805	138	1610	419	1610	370	8,855	2,082	23.51
Sand grouse	2,015	102	2015	1346	2015	482	1008	360	2015	544	2015	403	11,083	3,237	29.21
TOTAL	13,930	2,121	13,930	3,161	13,930	763	6,888	920	13,930	1,465	13,930	1,473	76,538	9,903	12.94
% Utilized	15.22		22.69		5.48		13.36		10.52		10.57		12.94		

Source: MNRT

**Table 18: Trophy Hunting Revenue Disbursed to District Councils (25%) from 2002/03 – 2011/12 (In Tshs 000)**

S/N	District Council	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	Total
1	Muleba	0	0	0	0	0		0	2,880	0	0	2,880
2	Kilindi	0	0	0	0	4,695	2,960	0	0	0	0	7,655
3	Kondoa	3,923	0	0	0	2,887	1,680	0	0	0	0	8,490
4	Iramba	0	4,076	0	4,024	1,897	793	0	0	0	0	10,790
5	Kilosa	906	1,767	0	1,993	1,964	467	0	5,056	2,946	3,966	19,065
6	Kasulu	1,559	2,250	0	3,366	1,642	783	0	2,466	3,185	4,251	19,502
7	Igunga	2,676	4,076	0	4,024	1,897	793	0	0	1,661	2,432	17,559
8	Arumeru	4,504	2,906	0	3,326	1,197	1,620	0	0	0	0	13,553
9	Nanyumbu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,361	18,017	11,202	45,580
10	Karagwe	1,474	1,609	0	1,544	627	491	0	7,116	1,335	2,044	16,240
11	Handeni	3,355	2,603	0	5,564	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,522
12	Bukombe	545	1,722	0	1,708	1,140	436	0	10,698	2,204	3,081	21,534
13	Masasi	2,576	2,360	0	6,157	3,451	2,858	0	0	0	-	17,402
14	Biharamulo	1,127	5,918	0	2,283	3,235	1,626	0	2,880	1,832	2,637	21,538
15	Kahama	545	5,075	0	3,815	1,105	1,365	0	10,698	2,204	3,081	27,888
16	Kigoma (Rr)	4,578	3,373	0	9,803	2,244	3,629	0	0	0	0	23,627

S/N	District Council	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	Total
17	Kisarawe	7,151	5,785	0	5,528	5,212	2,119	0	3,865	0	0	29,660
18	Nkasi	2,045	4,676	0	5,633	3,992	4,736	0	8,349	8,458	10,543	48,432
19	Sumbawanga	2,490	6,866	0	8,948	2,890	3,266	0	11,499	13,462	16,514	65,935
20	Morogoro	0	0	31,726	6,638	0	0	0	0	0	7,527	45,891
21	Iringa Rural	4,307	4,216	0	4,224	7,624	2,968	0	12,984	18,932	23,040	78,295
22	Namtumbo	0	0	0	0	11,211	5,228	0	32,704	21,884	26,562	97,589
23	Babati	6,777	5,930	0	9,115	5,818	2,799	0	14,464	6,948	9,044	60,895
24	Bariadi	6,951	3,571	0	6,668	3,250	899	0	33,128	21,563	26,179	102,209
25	Longido	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	62,726	54,531	59,721	176,978
26	Kibondo	10,994	8,496	0	7,220	3,036	2,512	0	8,229	8,036	10,039	58,562
27	Bunda	11,234	11,460	0	11,460	7,352	4,634	0	31,019	22,928	27,807	127,894
28	Morogoro (Rr)	27,197	27,527	0	5,494	13,896	1,215	0	9,107	5,931	0	90,367
29	Mbarali	23,323	13,457	13,457	31,530	28,268	9,789	0	0	0	0	119,824
30	Songea	38,800	34,603	0	15,773	2,323	3,733	0	12,389	7,327	9,193	124,141
31	Serengeti	21,293	22,590	0	22,590	8,670	8,245	0	54,588	42,349	50,979	231,304
32	Kilwa	15,046	4,784	0	20,527	31,862	13,786	0	58,768	28,556	34,523	207,852
33	Rufiji	18,136	14,327	0	21,200	26,859	9,479	0	51,891	30,148	36,422	208,462
34	Kiteto	19,093	27,527	27,527	23,652	4,624	6,740	0	33,936	13,609	16,689	173,397
35	Sikonge	26,759	12,159	0	11,495	20,231	9,948	0	60,521	48,183	57,941	247,237
36	Tunduru	16,687	22,731	22,731	34,172	25,410	11,933	0	28,007	22,144	26,872	210,687
37	Urambo	16,642	24,553	24,553	31,159	26,429	14,523	0	29,295	23,104	28,017	218,275
38	Ngorongoro	27,197	27,527	27,527	8,539	12,489	12,097	0	87,992	69,098	82,896	355,362
39	Meatu	27,797	24,623	0	30,124	27,640	12,160	0	72,024	62,685	75,244	332,297
40	Ulanga	27,271	27,230	27,230	45,079	35,171	15,547	0	42,267	26,356	31,897	278,048
41	Chunya	24,712	22,005	22,005	25,697	25,571	12,074	0	96,021	60,893	73,106	362,084
42	Kilombero	39,060	32,696	12,375	33,724	36,852	14,738	0	56,364	37,335	44,997	308,141
43	Mpanda	27,922	36,183	0	48,207	19,649	19,187	0	75,329	65,627	78,754	370,858
44	Simanjiro	41,267	15,709	15,709	45,260	18,788	15,420	0	86,240	60,266	72,357	371,016
45	Liwale	38,800	34,603	0	43,416	44,190	16,320	0	80,894	49,895	59,983	368,101
46	Monduli	56,260	46,117	46,117	36,419	24,880	25,810	0	113,038	78,764	94,429	521,834
47	Manyoni	55,536	47,869	47,869	22,520	21,793	18,860	0	139,878	82,263	98,603	535,191
	TOTAL	668,513	607,554	318,825	669,616	533,960	300,270	0	1,465,669	1,024,659	1,222,573	6,811,643

Source: MNRT 2013

# Chapter 4:

## Research, Statistics and Training

### 4.1 TRAINING

Currently Wildlife Sub-Sector has three training Institutions namely; Mweka, Pasiansi and Likuyu Sekamaganga.

**Table 19: Trend of training at Mweka Wildlife College: 2000 - 2012**

Year	Female	Male	Total	% Male	Tanzanian	Non- Citizens	% Non-Tz
2000/1	23	121	144	84.0	87	57	39.6
2001/2	13	111	124	89.5	95	29	23.4
2002/3	16	115	131	87.8	102	22	16.8
2003/4	21	137	158	86.7	129	29	18.4
2004/5	29	154	183	84.2	145	38	20.8
2005/6	40	175	215	81.4	190	27	12.6
2006/7	58	223	281	79.4	239	28	10.0
2007/8	49	291	340	85.6	318	22	6.5
2008/9	62	356	418	85.2	396	22	5.3
2009/10	59	267	326	81.9	316	10	3.1
2010/11	88	362	450	80.4	438	12	0.03
2011/12	102	400	502	79.7	486	16	0.03
Total	560	2,712	3,272	82.9	2,941	312	10.6



**Table 20: Trend of training at Pasiansi Wildlife Training Institute: 2000 – 2012**

Year	Course		Total
	Basic Technician Certificate in Wildlife Management	Technician Certificate in Wildlife Management	
2000/2001	86	-	86
2001/2002	91	-	91
2002/2003	86	-	86
2003/2004	90	-	90
2004/2005	89	-	89
2005/2006	95	-	95
2006/2007	99	-	99
2007/2008	97	-	97
2008/2009	96	-	96
2009/2010	91	21	112
2010/2011	191	31	222
2011/2012	202	67	269
2012/2013	244	60	304
Total	1,557	179	1,736

Source: Pasiansi Wildlife Training Institute

**Table 21: Trend of training at Likuyu Sekamaganga Training Centre: 1995 - 2012**

Year	Village Game Scout			Leadership			Total			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	% Male
1995/96	107	0	107	109	8	117	216	8	224	96.4
1996/97	109	0	109	34	3	37	143	3	146	97.9
1997/98	52	0	52	14	6	20	66	6	72	91.7
1998/99	25	1	26	41	5	46	66	6	72	91.7
1999/00	44	0	44	79	33	112	123	33	156	78.8
2000/01	40	7	47	69	28	97	109	35	144	75.7
2001/02	90	0	90	87	34	121	177	34	211	83.9
2002/03	78	8	86	84	48	132	162	56	218	74.3
2003/04	81	9	90	65	36	101	146	45	191	76.4
2004/05	78	8	86	29	3	32	107	11	118	90.7
2005/06	63	2	65	59	16	75	122	18	140	87.1
2006/07	110	0	110	6	0	6	116	0	116	100.0
2007/08	156	2	158	206	74	280	362	76	438	82.6
2008/09	130	96	226	114	8	122	244	104	348	70.1
2010/11	340	07	347	33	05	38	373	12	385	96.9

2011/12	38	12	50	19	06	25	57	18	75	76.0
Total	1,541	152	1,693	1,048	313	1,361	2,589	465	3,054	1,370.2

Source: MNRT 2013

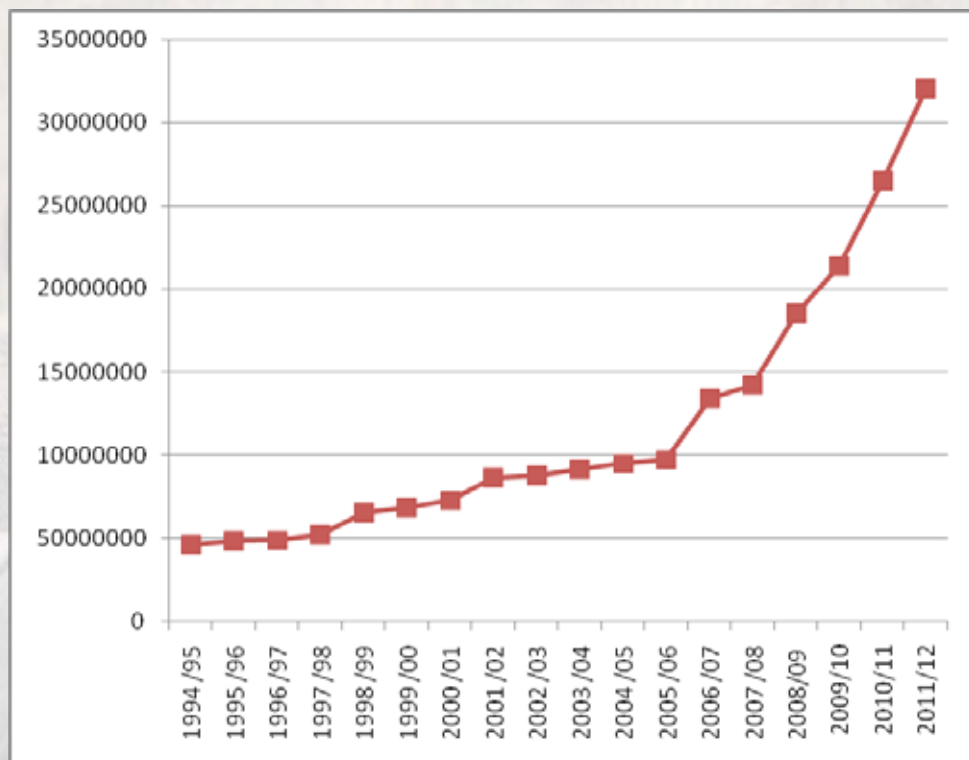
## 4.2. RESEARCH

Wildlife research in Tanzania administered by Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute with an overall objective of providing scientific information and advice to the government and wildlife management authorities on the sustainable conservation of wildlife.

**Table 22: Registered wildlife researchers and collected revenue from 1994/95 to 2011/12**

Year	Total registered researchers	Research Fees collected (TShs)
1994 /95	7	45,622,000
1995 /96	15	47,852,500
1996 /97	20	48,256,500
1997 /98	55	51,676,500
1998 /99	54	65,165,650
1999 /00	51	68,346,750
2000 /01	43	72,314,620
2001 /02	62	85,928,500
2002 /03	81	87,620,400
2003 /04	76	91,250,620
2004 /05	45	94,670,000
2005 /06	81	96,938,000
2006 /07	122	133,698,300
2007 /08	117	141,828,500
2008/09	170	185,180,750
2009/10	121	213,540,600
2010/11	242	265,307,560
2011/12	301	320,469,560

**Figure 8: Trend of wildlife research projects and registered wildlife researchers**



**Table 23: Wildlife population estimates trends in the Ruaha-Rungwa Ecosystem, 1993-2011**

Year	1993		1999		2002		2006		2009		2011		d-test 2009 -2011
Area km <sup>2</sup>	41,297		42,493		36,071		43,601		36,071		43,601		
Species	Estimate	SE	Estimate	SE	Estimate	SE	Estimate	SE	Estimate	SE	Estimate	SE	
G. Kudu	615	184	1,509	262	1,789	332	737	379	1,108	341			
Warthog	1,804	184	1,881	276	1,685	109	924	301			1,764	367	
Sable	1,602	342	2,136	915			310	166	637	173	2433	750.89	2.331
Elephant	20,214	3,113	72,852	2,749	25,170	1,200	35,430	4,183	34,664	4,178	21811	3,929.22	-2.241
Zebra	29,142	4,749	25,708	2,848	8,623	1,205	19,463	6,278	7,964	1,529	10713	2,754.36	0.873
Buffalo	47,274	4,048	110,382	40,850	64,228	12,760	35,326	12,464	9,749	2,827	17514	6,075.12	1.159
Eland	2,584	386	2,763	1,179	1,102	520	1,618	967	3,085	1,281	3199	1,181.09	0.065
Giraffe	4,721	758	7,965	876	4,875	691	5,123	890	3,762	546	7483	1,020.53	3.215
Impala	8,186	870	4,969	1,115	5,213	932	8,463	2,147	6,180	1,479	13,089	3,056.51	2.035
Hartebeest	1,631	531	2,322	411	2,191	284	1,291	425	2514	567	2389	584.25	-0.154
L. Kudu	505	150	487	229	298	141	401	304	445	141	810	237.51	1.321

**Table 24: Wildlife population estimate trends in the Serengeti ecosystem, 1996-2010**

Wet season	1996		2001		2003		2006		2010		d-test
Area km <sup>2</sup>	27,992		26,691		31,589		27,113		26,827		
Species	Estimate	SE	Estimate	SE	Estimate	SE	Estimate	SE	Estimate	SE	2006 - 2010
<b>Species with Increasing populations</b>											
G. gazelle	126,419	19,183	47,182	7,412	55,109	8,139	35,537	5,564	119,707	26,450	3.11
Giraffe	6,166	485	14,228	1,866	10,552	1,678	5,246	871	12,078	1,645	3.67
Hartebeest	11,122	1,039	15,405	2,647	16,184	1,802	7,204	1,440	15,908	2,434	3.08
Eland	11,736	2,964	20,015	4,552	15,912	1,169	17,957	3,898	36,297	6,169	2.51
Warthog	4,943	567	2,637	647	3,769	577	3,370	619	11,273	1,823	4.1
<b>Species with stable populations</b>											
Hyena	984	176	264	158	1,105	345	279	127	392	246	0.41
Hippo	963	463	1,251	694	3,542	2,046	1,974	1,525	1,306	1,068	-0.36
Impala	70,651	8,634	92,628	12,669	91,490	18,288	72,159	12,887	74,837	9,106	0.17
Reedbuck	324	119	365	199	348	45	279	167	1,545	1,342	0.94
T. gazelle	229,887	41,018	119,759	18,335	175,548	29,062	241,308	50,088	165,973	34,218	-1.24
Topi	49,959	5,153	46,333	3,469	39,333	5,213	35,044	10,456	38,497	12,856	0.21
Waterbuck	1,559	429	3,532	2,144	1,196	443	1,085	428	2,567	1,083	1.27
Lion	690	209	956	296	999	205	510	193	936	290	1.22
Wildebeest	135,282	33,631	6,668	697	57,425	7,835	34,271	11,894	41,759	10,823	0.47
Zebra	150,834	16,537	166,303	33,368	185,434	31,986	161,049	24,748	207,166	37,638	1.02
Ostrich	8,485	1,414	2,855	332	5,132	420	6,019	1,125	5,419	1,135	-0.38
Baboon	10,334	5,384	6,374	291	6,298	383	6,184	2,523	5,897	1,707	-0.09

**Table 25: Wildlife population estimate trends in the Tarangire- Manyara ecosystem, 1990-2011**

Year	1990		1994		2004		2007		2012	
Species	Estimate	SE	Estimate	SE	Estimate	SE	Estimate	SE	Estimate	SE
Impala	6217	1924	6487	241	7227	2912	6056	1732	3,728	1,897
Buffalo	7219	3961	9455	4665	5249**		3828	1735	6312**	
Eland	2,825	925	726	240	1138	410	2673	772	841	647
Elephant	2641	917	12138	3812	1890**		11901	2638	2565**	
Grants	1922	584	8744	891	368	205	3461	1121	4,340	1,131
Giraffe	1387	334	4230	479	3365	582	2228	506	1,253	253
G Kudu	50	35	205	73	32	31	0	0	16	15
Hartebeest	3726	968	2620	291	1138	475	3120	1156	1,100	360
L Kudu	84	56	110	57	272	124	0	0	122	64
Ostrich	635	172	4230	640	2308	496	3068	747	1,314	363
Oryx	100	67	2636	601	656	553	0	0	321	162
Reedbuck	134	51	78	39	80	64	79	55	16	15
Thomsons	786	503	489	225	1314	363	1363	696	290	148
Waterbuck	67	66	410	197	384	248	79	77	321	186
Warthog	535	157	299	122	272	146	210	160	367	232
Wildebeest	44534	27037	43140	9591	9567	4389	10696	7017	11,934	7,702
Zebra	31617	8513	41278	7839	33330	11254	16594	5434	15,662	5,118
Duiker	150	93	252	63	464	288	26	26		
Dikdik			173	60	128	82	79	56		
Topi			31	31	240	235	26	25		

\*\* The data are from the total count survey

**Table 26: Historical data for Wildlife species population in Moyowosi - Kigosi Game Reserves, 2000-2012**

Species	2000				2001				2006				2009				2012			
	Counted	Observation	Estimates	SE	Counted	Observation	Estimates	SE	Counted	Observation	Estimates	SE	Counted	Observation	Estimates	SE	Counted	Observation	Estimates	SE
Baboon	31	4			113	12							2	2			32	4		
Bushbuck	43	2			24	18			76	4			6	3						
Buffalo	578	13	4059	1689					2049	38			1325	18	16663	5750	277	5		
Crocodile	26	5			16	12														
Duiker	2	2			17	12	280	86					35	28			27	12		
Eland	36	20	252	63	142	11	2322	878	222	17			3	3						
Elephant	11	2			545	36	8921	2,285	764	55	19640	4269	1051	69	13217	2,926				
G.Hornbill	389	25	2731	413	84	39	1374	256	43	19			9	3						
Greater Kudu	77	25	540	74	15	5							3	2			8	1		
Giraffe	2	1			164	41	2686	616	129	31	3314	792	34	9			2	1		
Hippo					230	15			338	30			24	8			16	3		
Impala					14	4			20	1			36	9			32	4		
Hartebeest	79	17	554	142					366	38	9407	1969	21	6			46	5		
Ostrich	123	26	863	90					1	1		25								
Reedbuck	8	2							1076	145	27,659	8,429	138	51	1737	580	509	103	8,039	1722
Saddlebill Stork	202	61	1418	72																
Sable antelope	15	6			151	25			88	19			34	11			67	10		
Sitatunga	32	11	224	73	141	49	2305	590	7	1							8	4		
Topi	3	2			1436	54			1042	60			692	26			235	19		
Waterbuck	26	2			136	20			164	18			87	13			59	5		
Warthog	20	2			150	45	2456	398	36	11			26	9			27	7		
Wilbebeest					7	4														
Zebra	138	21	969	278	117	13			319	8			19	6			36	4		

**Table 27: Wildlife population estimate trends in the Katavi - Rukwa ecosystem, 1990-2011**

Year	2002		2006		2009	
Area surveyed	13,365		13,365		13,378	
Common name	Estimates	SE	Estimates	SE	Estimates	SE
Bushbuck					21	20.49
Buffalo	19,168	6,732	56,337	18,674	10717	4,898.57
Duicker					173	51.36
Eland			359	292	54	36.92
Elephant	5,732	2,4148	6,261	686	6396	1,920.13
Giraffe	639	185	1,018	241	800	213.54
Hippo					1956	942.69
Impala			988	425	1383	630.37
Kongoni	726	261	44	43	379	153.73
Puku					605	436.1
Reedbuck					454	231.94
Topi	1,073	448	3,205	1,538	508	261.79
Waterbuck	282	168			194	135.77
Warthog			59	57	205	91.04
Zebra	11,020	5744	18,020	2,874	2701	1,021.41

**Table 28: Wildlife population estimate trends in the Serengeti ecosystem, 1990-2011**

Dry Season	1994		1998		2002		2006		2009		2011		
Area km <sup>2</sup>	91,981		98,725		94,009		80,883		80,390 km <sup>2</sup>		79,207 km <sup>2</sup>		
Species	Nos	SE	Nos	SE	Nos	SE	Nos	SE	Nos	SE	Nos	SE	2009/2011
Greater Kudu	1,140	425	206	119	1,344	804	24	26	78	45	1,291	843	1.437
Duiker	1,427	379	1,773	243	602	175	81	59	2,992	702	3,501	1,335	0.3378
Sable	4,697	1,259	10,138	1,020	3,892	1,524	162	155	2,277	833	1,956	1,290	-0.209
Bushbuck	185	80	147	64	38	33	185	141					
Baboon	2,427	1,105	4,965	1,954	3,554	2,560	534	523	378	189	1,545	909	1.2568
Crocodile	2,381	1,785	3,192	761	273	233	534	358	589	302	2,867	1,672	1.3408
G. Hornbill	5,364	978	4,079	527	3,319	743	582	269	478	169	87995	1,066.35	0.9933
Warthog	6,633	1,097	9,872	1,620	5,236	1,342	1,246	332	2,979	485	5,109	1,220	1.6218
Waterbuck	12,970	4,685	7,241	357	5,706	2,361	2,653	1,186	3,444	753	2,614	1,186	-0.591
Giraffe	2,696	758	4,138	158	6,712	2,879	3,163	1,074	1,202	387	2,495	1,001.87	0.7411
Heartbeeste	17,806	2,951	24,297	4,250	18,830	4,942	5,605	2,140	10,677	3,860	17,822	3,423	1.3851
Eland	3,826	1,284	4,965	1,185	3,892	1,936	6,479	5,291	2,056	507	6,368	2,800	1.5156
Puku	46,516	17,830	53,324	4,985	28,692	12,478	15,610	7,127	6,780	2,267	2,269	5,854	*3.033
Zebra	33,889	7,419	35,234	4,648	22,891	6,517	20,738	4,592	12,763	1,832	20,721	5,197	1.4441
Hippo	29,451	6,756	41,530	6,656	66,925	13,817	23,553	5,768	11,333	2,247	51,690	14,056	*2.8352
Impala	33,546	5,860	25,952	3,299	54,130	14,557	25,543	6,193	19,204	3,461	46,613	8,348	*3.0330
Wildebeest	73,929	23,089	115,338	19,429	66,925	14,979	33,081	8,845	20,591	5,066	34,914	15,675	0.8695
Elephant	47,989	5,973	55,954	10,234	75,781	9,305	70,392	10,913	39,848	3,057	53,488	6,316	1.9439
Buffalo	206,177	37,369	154,858	19,853	280,701	61,278	113,463	25,613	41,493	9,631	146,676	33,254	*3.0382
Dik-dik			29	28	169	117	-	-	0	0	0	0	
Elephant Carcass	130	68	59	40	902	867	-	-	640	186	4,159	517	*6.4047
Roan			88	48	2,247	961	-	-	575	387	-	-	-
Reedbuck	2,427	1,612	2,423	568	235	135	-	-	184	59	380	288	0.6645
Topi			177	172	66	66	-	-	0	0	0	0	
Lion			59	58	169	119	-	-	0	0	0	0	

\*Significant at  $d > 1.96$



**Table 29: Trends of Wildlife Population in Selous Game Reserve: 1994-2011**

Dry Season	1994		1998		2002		2006		2009		2011		
Area km2	91,981		98,725		94,009		80,883		80,390 km2		79,207 km2		
Species	Est.	SE	Est.	SE	Est.	SE	Est.	SE	Est.	SE	Est.	SE	2009-2011
Grt Kudu	1,140	425	206	119	1,344	804	24	26	78	45	1,291	843	1.437
Duiker	1,427	379	1,773	243	602	175	81	59	2,992	702	3,501	1,335	0.3378
Sable	4,697	1,259	10,138	1,020	3,892	1,524	162	155	2,277	833	1,956	1,290	-0.20904
Bushbuck	185	80	147	64	38	33	185	141					
Baboon	2,427	1,105	4,965	1,954	3,554	2,560	534	523	378	189	1,545	909	1.2568
Crocodile	2,381	1,785	3,192	761	273	233	534	358	589	302	2,867	1,672	1.3408
G. Hornbill	5,364	978	4,079	527	3,319	743	582	269	478	169	87995	1,066.35	0.9933
Warthog	6,633	1,097	9,872	1,620	5,236	1,342	1,246	332	2,979	485	5,109	1,220	1.6218
Waterbuck	12,970	4,685	7,241	357	5,706	2,361	2,653	1,186	3,444	753	2,614	1,186	-0.591
Giraffe	2,696	758	4,138	158	6,712	2,879	3,163	1,074	1,202	387	2,495	1,001.87	0.7411
Heartbeeste	17,806	2,951	24,297	4,250	18,830	4,942	5,605	2,140	10,677	3,860	17,822	3,423	1.3851
Eland	3,826	1,284	4,965	1,185	3,892	1,936	6,479	5,291	2,056	507	6,368	2,800	1.5156
Puku	46,516	17,830	53,324	4,985	28,692	12,478	15,610	7,127	6,780	2,267	2,269	5,854	*3.033
Zebra	33,889	7,419	35,234	4,648	22,891	6,517	20,738	4,592	12,763	1,832	20,721	5,197	1.4441
Hippo	29,451	6,756	41,530	6,656	66,925	13,817	23,553	5,768	11,333	2,247	51,690	14,056	*2.8352
Impala	33,546	5,860	25,952	3,299	54,130	14,557	25,543	6,193	19,204	3,461	46,613	8,348	*3.0330
Wildebeest	73,929	23,089	115,338	19,429	66,925	14,979	33,081	8,845	20,591	5,066	34,914	15,675	0.8695
Elephant	47,989	5,973	55,954	10,234	75,781	9,305	70,392	10,913	39,848	3,057	53,488	6,316	1.9439
Buffalo	206,177	37,369	154,858	19,853	280,701	61,278	113,463	25,613	41,493	9,631	146,676	33,254	*3.0382
Dik-dik			29	28	169	117	-	-	0	0	0	0	
Elephant Carcass	130	68	59	40	902	867	-	-	640	186	4,159	517	*6.4047
Roan			88	48	2,247	961	-	-	575	387	-	-	-
Reedbuck	2,427	1,612	2,423	568	235	135	-	-	184	59	380	288	0.6645
Topi			177	172	66	66	-	-	0	0	0	0	
Lion			59	58	169	119	-	-	0	0	0	0	

\*Significant at  $d > 1.96$

Source: TAWIRI, 2013

# Chapter 5:

## Law Enforcement

Law enforcement activities includes protection of wildlife both in and outside protected areas, this involves arresting, investigation and prosecution of culprits.

**Table 30: Anti-poaching Activities from 2000 – 2013**

Period	Patrol Mandays		Poachers Arrested		Mandays/Poacher	
	WD	TANAPA	WD	TANAPA	WD	TANAPA
2000	17,798	101,000	2,515	2,000	7.08	50.50
2001	42,431	98,000	1,468	2,234	28.90	43.87
2002	27,674	101,324	1,333	2,398	20.76	42.25
2003	40,964	102,000	1,540	2,177	26.60	46.85
2004	41,498	101,8a28	2,107	3,086	19.70	33.00
2005	61,152	101,723	2,302	3,969	26.56	25.63
2006	66,137	101,604	1,318	2,749	50.18	36.96
2007	68,864	101,708	2,096	3,981	32.85	25.55
2008	72,783	87,898	3,052	4,738	23.85	18.55
2009	72,783	-	1,738	-	41.88	-
2010	77,446	-	1,310	-	59.12	-
2011	62,832	-	972	-	64.64	-
2012	73,619	-	1,784	-	41.27	-
2013 (Jan. – June)	66,016	-	1,034	-	63.85	-
Total:	791,997	795,257	24,569	27,332	32.23	29.10

Source: MNRT

**Table 31: Incidents of ivory seizures in Tanzania from 2001 – June, 2013**

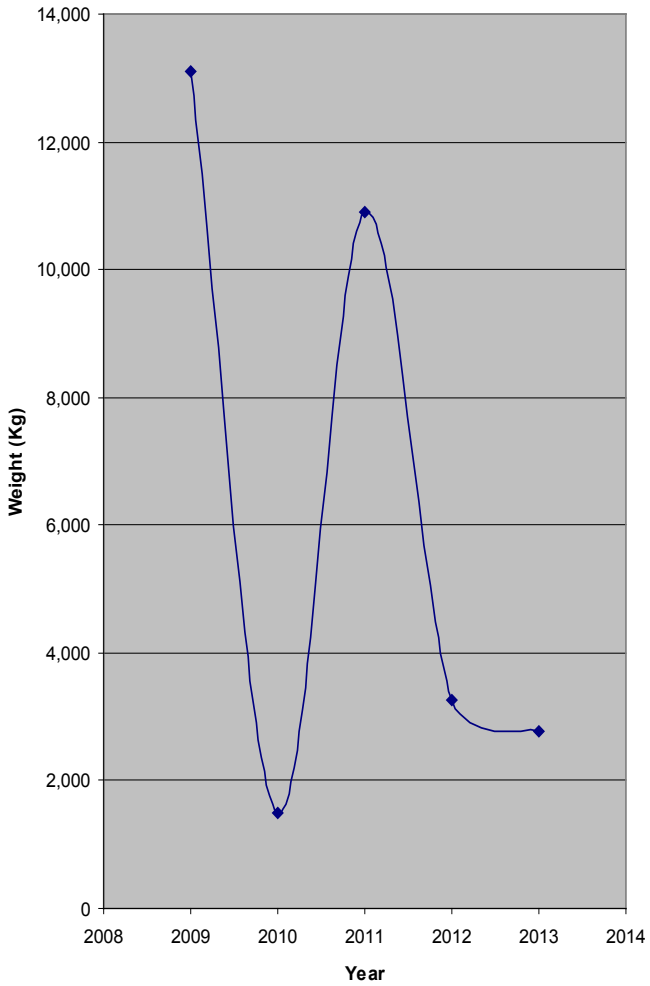
Year	Number of incidents	Number of culprits	Raw Ivory		Worked ivory	
			Number of pieces	Weight (Kg)	Number of pieces	Weight (Kg)
2001	6	3	284	1,917.00	-	-
2002	18	19	1,680	4,259.32	-	-
2003	10	11	150	238.05	-	-
2004	7	8	190	461.70	-	-
2005	2	3	96	777.00	-	-
2006	38	8	276	671.85	27	11.80
2007	31	15	1,296	1,728.16	213	1.30
2008	16	20	129	264.00	-	-
2009	32	45	447	1,620.10.00	4	2.50
2010	22	25	487	2,036.00	5	0.73
2011	12	10	1,197	2,909.00	10	0.40
2012	82	115	1,184	2,808.00	-	-
Jan. – June, 2013	32	28	562	1,458.00	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>7,978</b>	<b>21,148.18</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>16.73</b>

Source: MNRT

**Table 32: Incidents of international ivory seizures from 2009 – June, 2013**

Year	Raw Ivory			Country of seizure/ destination
	Number of incidents	Pieces	Weight (Kg)	
2009	4	1,224	6,232.00	Port of Hai Phong, Vietnam
		-	3,378.00	Philippines
		-	1,483.00	Manila - Philippines
		769	2,005.60	Port of Hai Phong
2010	1	354	1,505.00	China – Hong Kong
2011	4	605	4,500.00	Malaysia/China
		794	4,000.00	Hong Kong /Malaysia
		1,051	1,895.00	Zanzibar/Malaysia
		-	506.00	Vietnam
2012	2	1,541	3,257.3	Hong Kong
January – June 2013	20/02/2013	16	141	Nairobi - Kenya
	05/06/2013	781	2,640	Malawi
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>7,135</b>	<b>31,542.90</b>	

**Figure 9: International seizures of ivory from 2009 to June, 2013**



**Table 33: Cases and Arms Confiscated from 2001/2002 – 2012/2013 (WD)**

Year	Weapons Confiscated		Total Cases (Nos)	Cases Finalized		Fine Collected (Tsh 000)		Unresolved Cases	
	Rifle	Shotgun		Nos	Jailed Term (Months)	Total	Per Case	Nos	%
2001/2002	9	11	144	74	704	7,196.6	97.3	70	48.6
2002/2003	23	12	695	421	1,418	16,820.2	40.0	274	39.4
2003/2004	18	15	816	534	17,728	19,372.4	36.3	282	34.6
2004/2005	13	17	724	285	2,165	10,854.3	38.1	439	60.6
2005/2006	26	33	1508	499	4,482	23,567.7	47.2	1,009	66.9
2006/2007	N/A	N/A	551	211	4,163	38,445.9	182.2	340	61.7
2007/2008	16	2	594	179	267	51,521.3	287.8	315	53.0
2008/2009	9	11	695	421	1,418	16,820.2	40.0	274	39.4
2009/2010	8	12	766	286	392	49,176.0	171.9	480	62.7
2010/2011	43	111	561	280	4,162	98,996	353.5571	281	50.09
2011/2012	48	24	591	251	270	52,476	209.0677	340	57.53
2012/2013	30	72	916	420	1,742	313,230.88	1,470.57	496	54.14

Source: MNRT

## Problem Animal Control

**Table 34: Incidents of problem/dangerous animals and consolation payment from 2007 – June, 2013**

YEAR	Number of people died	Number of people injured	Consolation (TSHS.)	
			Death	Injured
2007	31	20	6,200,000	2,000,000
2008	33	8	66,000,000	800,000
2009	32	14	6,400,000	1,400,000
2010	10	32	2,000,000	3,200,000
2011	2	6	400,000	600,000
2012	14	62	35,000,000	5,600,000
January – June, 2013	5	3	4,200,000	1,200,000

**Table 35: Number of affected individuals by problem/dangerous animals and consolation payment From 2007 – June, 2013**

Year	Number of People	Farm Size	Consolation (Tshs.)
2007	68	169.75	6,800,000
2008	2002	2889.0	51,300,000
2009	1,091	3591.5	45,000,000
2010	347	1,845.71	28,200,000
2011	282	323.25	17,875,000
2012	977	2,141.3	116,597,500
January – June, 2013	250	1336.80	42,116,200

# Chapter 6:

## Wildlife Development

### 6.1 Awareness Rising in Wildlife Conservation Education

- » Awareness is done to local communities living adjacent Protected Areas especially Game Reserves and Game Controlled Areas through various communication channels/methods to disseminate wildlife conservation information (Table 27).
- » Some of the methods used to disseminate the information to the public are as follows:-
  - Radios
  - Television
  - Brochures, Posters, Banners, T-shirts,
  - Meetings

**Table 36: The number of Villages visited and TV/ Radio programmes aired from 2008- 2013**

S/N	Year	Number of Villages	District	Radio programmed aired	TV programme aired
1.	2008	120	10	24	1
2	2009	120	13	24	0
3	2010	80	8	24	0
4	2011	60	4	24	0
5	2012	56	3	24	1
6	2013	36	2	24	2
7	TOTAL	472	43	144	4

### 6.2 Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs)

- » WMAs have been established since 1989 currently there are 38 WMAs. 19 WMAs have been gazetted with AA and user rights.
- » 334 villages benefit from WMA activities.
- » 19 WMAs are on different stages of establishment.

**Table 37: Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs) in Tanzania: 2003 – June, 2013**

SI		WMA	Name	District	Year Started	Support Group	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Village	Beneficiary (000)	Village Minutes	LUP	CBO Registered	GMP/RZMP	AA Application Registered	AA Gazetted	User Rights	PPP	Status
No			Name	Name														
1		Jukumu (UKUTU)	Morogoro	DNRAB	2003	WWF (Ex-GTZ)	639	21	45	1	0	1	1	1	GN261 (23.7.10)	19.8.10	1	Has a contract
2		Wami Mbiki Society (WMS)	Morogoro		2003	DHA	2400	24	65	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	Has user Right
			Bagamoyo			(Danida)									GN86 (13.4.07)	30.3.07	1	JV contract initiated
			Mvomero															
3		Twatwatwa	Kilosa		2003	None	(1000)	(4)	0	0								Conflicts, failed to agree
4		Mbarangandu (MBARANGANDU)	Namtumbo		2003	WWF (Ex-GTZ)	2471	7		1	1	1	1	1		1	1	Has a contract
5		Tunduru (NALIKA)	Tunduru		2003	WWF (Ex-GTZ)	1391	9		1	1	1	1	1	GN## (200#)	29.03.10	1	User right issued
															GN217 (26.10.07)	24.09.09		User right issued
6		Liwale (MAGINGO)	Liwale		2003	WWF	4515	9		1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	Has User Right





19	M'panda (MPIMBWE)	Tabora	1	2006	WWF		5	1								Process reviewed
		(M'panda)			(Ex-GTZ)											Re-sensitization done
20	M'panda (KAM'SISI)	Tabora	1	2009	WWF		5	1								Pending
		(M'panda)														falls in a Forest Reserve
21	Igombe/Sagara (ISAWIMA)	Urambo	1	2007	SIMMORS/SWMP (Danida)	315	11	1	1	0	1					Constitution Registered Prep. of RZMP
22	Malagarasi (MAWIMA)	Kigoma	1	2007	SIMMORS/SW (Danida)MP	305	9	1	1	0	1					Constitution Registered Prep. of RZMP
																Sensitization and Facilitation is in Progress under SWMP and AWF-Arusha
23	Natron North	Longido	1	2008	SWMP (Danida)		32	0								Sensitization and Facilitation is in Progress under SWMP and AWF-Arusha
24	Natron South	Ngorongoro Longido		2008	SWMP (Danida)		8	0								Sensitization and Facilitation is in Progress under SWMP and AWF-Arusha
25	M'panga/Kipengere (WAGA)	Mufindi, Ininga Mbarali		2006	WCS/SWMP (Danida)		20	1								RZMP & Constitution in finalization
26	M'panga/Kipengera (UMEMARUWA)	Mbarali Njombe		2006	WCS/SWMP (DANIDA)		22	1								RZMP & Constitution in finalization



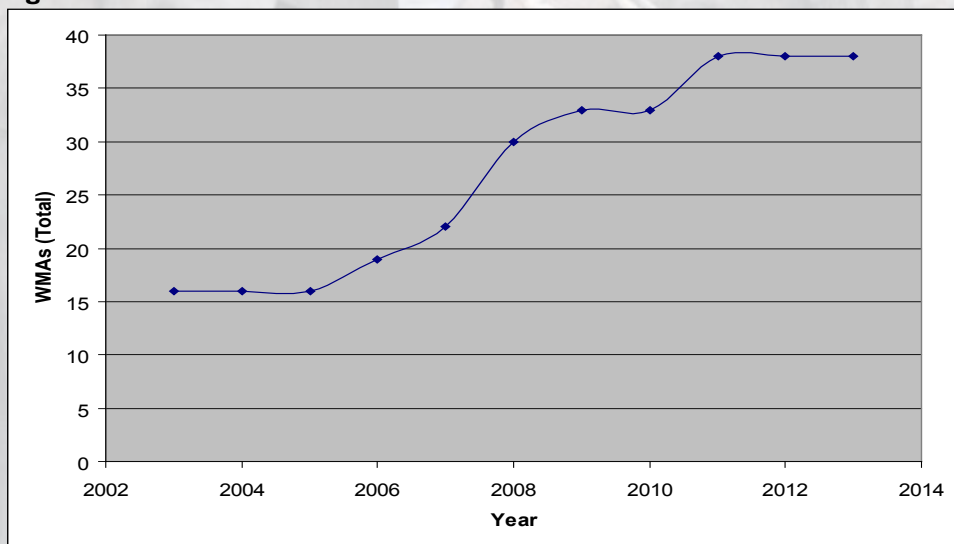
33	YAEDACHINI	Mbulu	2009	AWF/ USAID (WWF)																				Assessment & Pre- Sensitization done & LLUP is in Progress under AWF- Arusha.
34	MCHIMALU	Nanyumbu	2011	WWF - Masasi	6																			Assessment of area done Sensitization done in Dec- Jan,
35	NDONDA	Nachingwea Nanyumbu,	2011	WWF - Masasi	7																			Assessment of area done Sensitization done in Dec- Jan,
36	RANDILEN (Lokisale)	Monduli	2011	AWF	31,2008HA	4																		User right issued
37	ILUMA	Kilombero, Mahenge	2011	BTC	509	14																		Gazetted
38	KIDOMA	Kilosa, Mvomero	2011	WWF	7																			Establishment is at initial sages. Lack fund and no Facilitation of the process
	Total		27	14	29,518	334	114	31	25	26	21	18	19	18	12									

**Table 38: Growth in WMAs in Tanzania: 2003-2013**

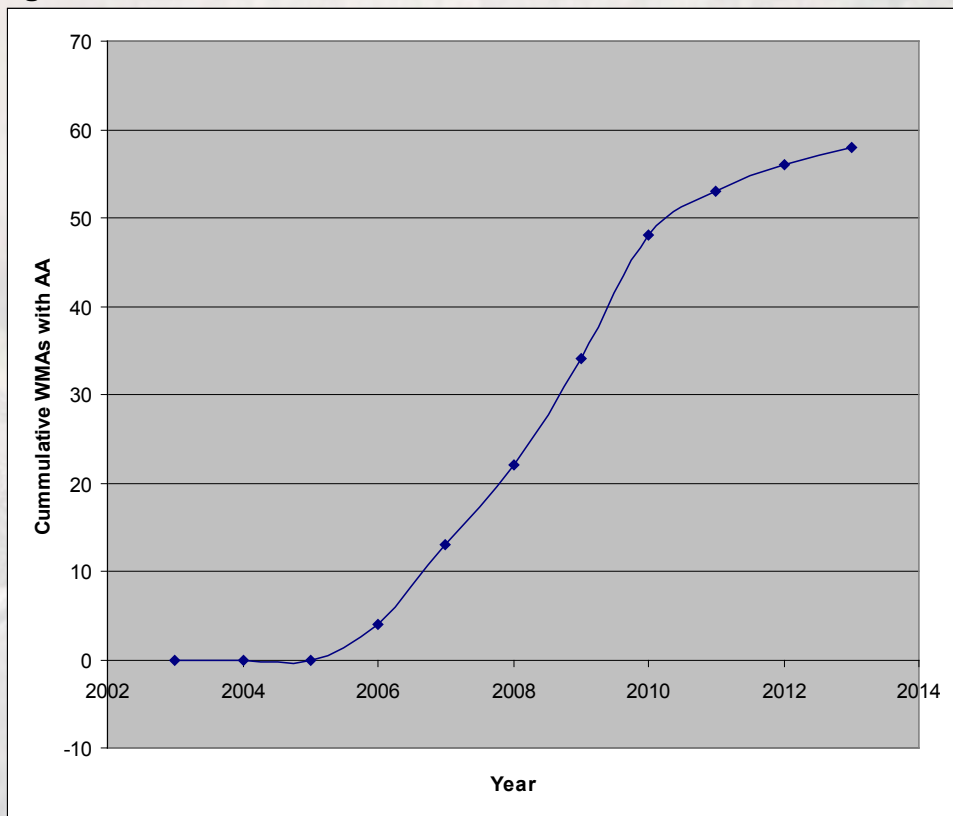
Year started	Total WMAs	WMAs with AA	Cummulative WMAs with AA
2003	16	0	0
2004	16	0	0
2005	16	0	0
2006	19	4	4
2007	22	9	13
2008	30	9	22
2009	33	12	34
2010	33	14	48
2011	38	5	53
2012	38	3	56
2013	38	2	58

Source: MNRT

**Figure 10: Growth of WMAs**



**Figure 11: Growth in WMAs with AA: 2003-2013**

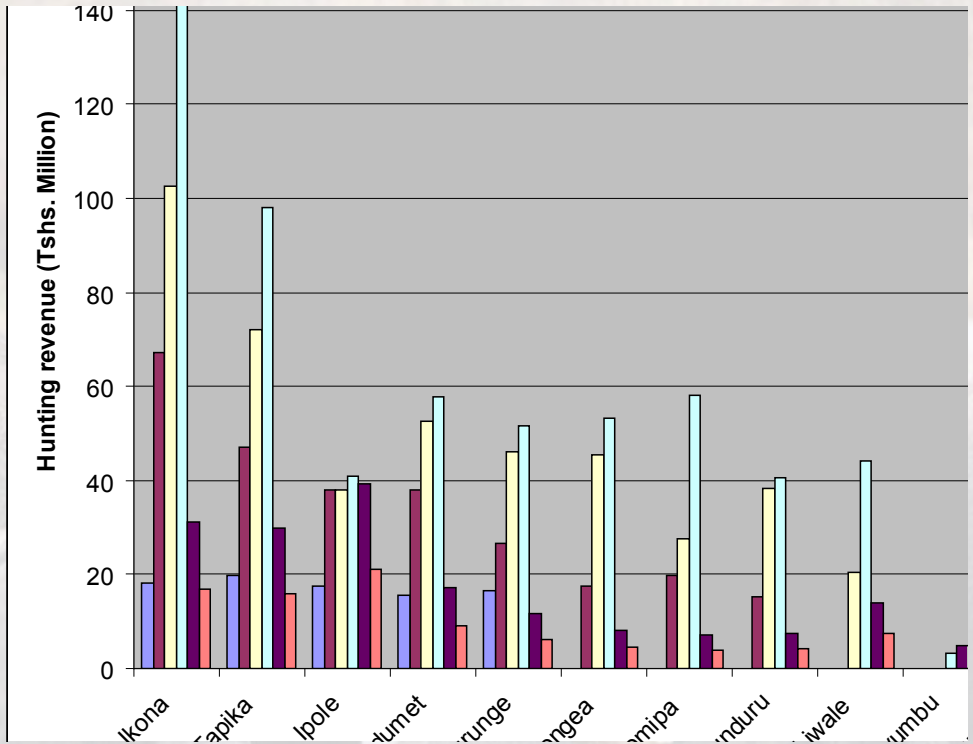


**Table 39: Twenty Five Percent of Revenue Disbursed to WMAs from Tourist Hunting: 2006 - 2010**

WMA	Hunting Block	District	Village Nos	Area (Km <sup>2</sup> )	Hunting Revenue (Tsh Million)						Total
					2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	
Ikona	Fort Ikoma OA	Serengeti	5	242	18.1	67.2	102.5	151.1	31.3	16.8	387
Ngarambe-Tapika	N-Tapika	Rufuji	2	767	19.9	47.2	72.1	98.1	30.0	16.0	283.3
Ipole	Ugunda GCA	Sikonge	4	2406	17.5	38.0	38.1	40.8	39.3	21.0	194.7
Endumet	Longido OA	Longido	8	540	15.5	38.1	52.5	57.8	17.1	9.1	190.1
Burunge	Burunge GCA	Babati	6	617	16.5	26.5	46.1	51.5	11.7	6.2	158.5
Songea	Mbarangandu OA	Namtumbo	7	2471	-	17.5	45.5	53.1	8.2	4.4	128.7
Mbomipa	Lunda	Iringa	21	777	-	19.8	27.5	58.1	7.2	3.9	116.5
Tunduru		Tunduru	9	1391	-	15.3	38.2	40.5	7.6	4.1	105.7
Liwale	Liwale OA	Liwale	10	4515	-	-	20.5	44.2	14.1	7.6	86.4
Uyumbu					-	-	-	3.1	4.8	2.6	10.5
UKUTU	Gonabisi/Kidunda				-	-	-	-	2.0	-	2.0
MAKAO	Makao Open Area				-	-	-	-	26.4	28.3	54.7
<b>Total:</b>			<b>72</b>	<b>13726</b>	<b>87.5</b>	<b>269.6</b>	<b>443.0</b>	<b>598.3</b>	<b>199.7</b>	<b>120.0</b>	<b>1,718.1</b>

Source: MNRT

**Figure 12: Revenue from Tourist Hunting Disbursed to WMA: 2006/07 – 2011/12**



### Consumptive Wildlife Utilization

Consumptive wildlife utilization refers to a form of wildlife utilization which include taking-off of wildlife. This form of wildlife utilization entails activities such as Tourist hunting, Resident hunting, live animal trade, Wildlife farming, ranching, Game sanctuary and Zoo.

Tourist hunting is a type of wildlife utilization intended for visitors who prefer to obtain animal trophies. It is conducted in Game Reserves (GRs), Game Controlled Areas (GCAs), Open Areas (OAs), Forest Reserves (FR) and Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs) which are divided into hunting blocks. It is regulated by the Wildlife Conservation Act (Tourist Hunting Regulations No. 243 of 2010). Fees structure for tourist hunting is as follows:-

## Permit fees (USD)

S/N	Number of Days	Hunting by Rifle and Shotgun	Falcon or Raptor Hunting	Hunting by Bow and Arrow
1	5 days	N/A	USD 1,500	N/A
2	7 days	USD 1,250	USD 2,500	USD 1,250
3	10 days	N/A	USD 2,000	N/A
4	14 days	USD 1,100	N/A	USD 1,150
5	21 days	USD 1,000	N/A	USD 1,000

## Conservation fees per day (USD)

S/N	Number of Days	Hunting by Rifle and Shotgun	Falcon or Raptor Hunting	Hunting by Bow and Arrow
1	Hunter	USD 150	300	150
2	Observer	USD 100	200	100

## Game Fees

### (a) Mammals

S/N	English Name	Scientific Name	Fees (USD)	
			Hunting By Rifle And Shot Gun	Hunting By Bow And Arrow
1.	Aarzark	<i>Orycteropus afer</i>	360	N/A
2.	Aardvark	<i>Proteles cristatus</i>	420	N/A
3.	Abbot's duicker	<i>Celophalophugus spadix</i>	360	330
4.	African elephant (Tusk weighing 18 to 21.5 and not less 160cm in length)	<i>Loxodonta Africana</i>	15,000	18,000
	Tusk weighing 21.5 kg and not less than 160cm in length		20,000	25,000
5.	African hare	<i>Lepus capensis</i>	75	N/A
6.	Baboon olive	<i>Papio anubis</i>	110	143
7.	Baboon yellow	<i>Papio cynocephalus</i>	110	143
8.	Banded mongoose	<i>Mungos mungo</i>	75	N/A
9.	Bat-eared fox	<i>Otocyon megalotis</i>	25	312
10.	Black backed jackal	<i>Canis mesomelas</i>	25	325
11.	Buffalo	<i>Syncerus caffer caffer</i>	1,900	2,375
12.	Bushbuck	<i>Tragelophus scriptus</i>	600	780
13	Bushpig	<i>Potamochoerus porcus</i>	420	546
14	Caracal	<i>Feis caraca</i>	150	195
15	Civet cat	<i>Civettictis civetta</i>	200	260
16	Common waterbuck	<i>Kobus ellipsiprymnus</i>	800	1,040
17	Dikdik	<i>Madoqua kirkii</i>	250	325



18	Duikers			
	Abbot duiker	<i>Cephalophus spadix</i>	280	330
	Common duiker	<i>Sylvicapra grimmia</i>	250	325
	Red duiker	<i>Cephalophus natalensis</i>	250	325
19.	Eland	<i>Taurotragus oryx</i>	1,700	2,125
20.	Gazelles			
	Grant's gazelle	<i>Gazella grantii</i>	450	562
	Roberts gazelle	<i>Gazella robertsi</i>	450	900
	Thomson gazelle	<i>Gazella thomsonii</i>	500	650
21	Genet	<i>Genetta genetta</i>	250	312
22	Gerenuk	<i>Litocranius walleri</i>	2,500	3,125
23	Giant forest hog	<i>Hylochoerus meinertzhagen</i>	445	N/A
24	Golden jackal	<i>Canis aureus</i>	250	325
25	Greater kudu	<i>Tragelaphus strepsiceros</i>	2200	2,860
26	Hartebeests			
	Coke's hartebeest	<i>Alcelaphus buselaphus cokei</i>	650	975
	Lichteinstein's hartebeest	<i>Alcelaphus buselaphus lichteinsteini</i>	650	845
27	Hippopotamus	<i>Hippopotamus amphibious</i>	1,500	N/A
28	Hyeana			
	Spotted hyeana	<i>Crocuta crocuta</i>	550	715
	Stripped hyeana	<i>Hyeana hyeana</i>	550	715
29	Impala	<i>Aepyceros melampus</i>	390	507
30	Klipspringer	<i>Oreotragus oreotragus</i>	1,200	1,560
31	Leopard	<i>Panthera pardus</i>	3,500	4,375
32	Lesser kudu	<i>Tragelaphus imberbis</i>	2,600	3,250
33	Lion	<i>Panthera leo</i>	4,900	6,125
34	Nyasa wildebeest	<i>Connochaetes taurinus</i>	650	845
35	Oribi	<i>Ourebia ourebi</i>	250	325
36	Oryx	<i>Oryx gazelle</i>	2,800	3,500
37	Otter	<i>Aonyx/Lutra spp</i>	170	N/A
38	Porcupine	<i>Hystrix cristata</i>	150	195
39	Puku	<i>Kobus vardonii</i>	800	1,040
40	Pygmy antelope	<i>Nesotragus moschatus</i>	160	208
41	Ratel (Honey badger)	<i>Melivora capensis</i>	300	375
42	Reedbuck			
	Mountain reedbuck	<i>Redunca furvorifula</i>	450	585
	Bohor - reedbuck	<i>Redunca redunca</i>	450	548
	Southern reedbuck	<i>Redunca arundinum</i>	450	675

43	Roan antelope	<i>Hippotragus equines</i>	2,550	3,187
44.	Sable antelope	<i>Hippotragus niger</i>	2,550	3,187
45.	Serval cat	<i>Felis serval</i>	300	390
46.	Shape's grsbok	<i>Raphicerus sharpie</i>	350	455
47.	Side striped jackal	<i>Canisvadustus</i>	250	325
48.	Sitatunga	<i>Tragelaphus spekei</i>	2,000	2,600
49.	Steinbuck	<i>Raphicerus campestris</i>	250	325
50.	Topi	<i>Damaliscuss korrigun jimela</i>	800	1,040
51.	Vervet monkey	<i>Cercopithecus aethiops</i>	120	N/A
52.	Warthog	<i>Phacochoerus aethiopicus</i>	450	585
53.	White tailed mongoose	<i>Ichneumia albicauda</i>	60	N/A
54.	White-bearded wildbeest	<i>Connochaetes taurimus albojubatus</i>	650	845
55.	Wild cat	<i>Felis lybica</i>	250	325
56.	Zebra Buchell's)	<i>Equus burchelli</i>	1,200	1,560
57.	Zorilla	<i>Ictonyx striatus</i>	150	195

### (c) Birds

S/N	English Name	Scientific Name	Fees (Usd)	
			Hunting By Rifle And Shot Gun	Hunting By Bow And Arrow
1	African pochard	<i>Netta erythrophthalma</i>	15	N/A
2	Black faced sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles decoratus</i>	20	N/A
3	Chestnut-bellied sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles exustus</i>	20	N/A
4	Common quail	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	15	N/A
5	Coqui francolin	<i>Francolinus coqui</i>	20	N/A
6	Crested francolin	<i>Francolinus loeuaacasepus</i>	20	N/A
7	Green pigeon	<i>Treron calva</i>	30	N/A
8	Harlequin quail	<i>Coturnix delegorguei</i>	15	N/A
9	Helmeted guineafowl	<i>Numida meleagris</i>	30	N/A
10	Knob billed goose	<i>Sarkidiornis melanotis</i>	30	N/A
11	Morning dove	<i>Streptopelia decipients</i>	30	N/A
12	Ostrich	<i>Struthio camelus</i>	1,200	1,560
13	Red necked spurfowl	<i>Francolinus afer</i>	15	N/A
14	Red-eyed dove	<i>Streptopelia sermitoquata</i>	30	N/A
15	Ring-necked dove	<i>Streptopelia capicola</i>	30	N/A
16	Sand partridge	<i>Ammoperdix heyi</i>	15	N/A
17	Snipes	<i>Rostratula benghalensis, Gallinoga spp</i>	30	N/A
18	Spur winged goose	<i>Plectropterus gambensis</i>	30	N/A
19	Stone partridge	<i>Ptilopachus petrosus</i>	15	N/A

20	Vulturine guineafowl	<i>Acryllium vulturinum</i>	30	N/A
21	White faced whistling duck	<i>Dendrocygna viduata</i>	30	N/A
22	Yellow necked spur fowl	<i>Francolinux afer</i>	15	N/A
23	Yellow throated sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles gutturalis</i>	20	N/A

## Non – Consumptive Of Wildlife Utilization - Permit And Associated Fees

Non-consumptive wildlife utilization refers to a form of utilization which does not include taking-off of wildlife. Types of undertaking that exemplify this form of wildlife utilization include but not limited to activities such as operating tented camps, lodges, site seeing and educational activities.

This form of wildlife utilization is regulated by the Wildlife Conservation (Non-consumptive Wildlife Utilization) Regulations of 2008 (G.N No.357 of 28/11/2008). Non-consumptive wildlife utilization is conducted in areas such as Game Reserve, Game Controlled Areas, Wildlife Management Areas and Open Areas harboring wildlife.

This form of wildlife utilization entails commercial and recreational activities such as;

- » Commercial photographing/filming/cinematograph; Rafting; canoeing and balloon flight (require prior consent from the Director of Wildlife)
- » Camping (in established camp site, special camp site or fly camp site)
- » Game viewing
- » Sport fishing
- » Motor boat safari
- » Night game drive

Fees structure for Non-consumptive wildlife utilization are as follows:-

(A). Personal Entry Fees:

I. Selous, Ikorongo Grumet And Maswa

## Game Reseves

Age group	Per Person per day	
	Citizen (TZS) for 24 hrs	Non – citizen (USD for 24hrs)
Aged 18 yrs and above	5,000.00	50.00
Aged 5-17yrs	3,000.00	30.00
Aged below 5yrs	Free	Free

## II. Other Reserves

Age group	Per Person per day	
	Citizen ((TZS) for 24 hrs)	Non – citizen (USD for 24hrs)
Aged 18 yrs and above	2,000.00	30.00
Aged 5 -17yrs	1,000.00	15.00
Aged below 5yrs	Free	Free

## B). Commercial Photographic/Filming Or Cinematography Fee

### IV. Fee for Commercial Photographic/Filming or cinematography which covers entrance, camping and filming.

Operational Period	Fee Per Person per day	
	Citizen ( USD)	Non – citizen (USD )
1 day to 89 days	50.00	200.00
90 days to 179 days	40.00	150.00
180days to 729 days	30.00	100.00

## (C). Fee for Established, Special or Fly Campsite in Game Reserve

### (i). Established Camp site

Age group	Per Person per day	
	Citizen (TZS)	Non – citizen (USD)
Aged 18 yrs and above	5,000.00	30.00
Aged 5 -17yrs	3,000.00	20.00
Aged below 5yrs	Free	Free

### (ii). Special/Fly camp site

Age group	Per Person per day	
	Citizen (TZS)	Non – citizen (USD)
Aged 18 yrs and above	10,000.00	50.00
Aged 5 -17yrs	5,000.00	30.00
Aged below 5yrs	Free	Free

## (D). Fee for Motor Vehicle, Motor Boat, Rafting and Canoeing in Game Reserve

### (i). Motor Vehicles

Tare weight category	Local Registered (TZS)	Foreign Registered (USD)
Tare weight, 2,000kg	5,000.00	5.00
Tare weight, 2,000 – 3,000kg	10,000.00	10.00
Tare weight, 3,000 – 7,000kg	15,000.00	20.00
Tare weight, 7,001-10,000 kg	20,000.00	30.00
Fuel Tanker which should not exceed 10 tones	125,000.00	125.00

### (ii). Motor Boat

Motor Boat Entry/Boating Fee (payable per person per day)	Citizen (TZS)	Non – citizen (USD)
Motor Boat fee (Company's motor Boat)	5,000.00	5.00
Motor Boat fee (Public motor Boat)	30,000.00	50.00
Tare weight, 3,000 – 7,000kg	15,000.00	20.00
Tare weight, 7,001-10,000 kg	20,000.00	30.00

NB: Motor Boat above 50HP are not allowed

### (iii). Rafting/ Canoeing Fee

Passenger carrying capacity	Payable Per day (USD)
1 to 5 people	500.00
Above 5 people but maximum of 10 people	1,000.00

NB: Rafting/Canoeing fee covers entrance and canoeing fee accordingly, camping fee shall be charged separately as per established normal rates

### (E). Fee for Night Game Drive

Age group	Fee per night	
	Citizen (TZS)	Non – citizen (USD)
Children (Aged 5 to 17 yrs)	20,000.00	50.00
Adult (Aged 18 yrs and above)	50,000.00	1000.00

### (F). For Sport Fishing

Type of user right	Fee per night	
	Citizen (TZS)	Non – citizen (USD)
Catch and release or take (per person per days limited to three fish)	10,000.00	10.00

## (G) Fee For Guide in Game Reserve

### (i). Fee for Government Employed guide

Type for activity	Fee (daily rate per guide)	
	Citizen (Tsh.)	Non – citizen (USD)
Game drive	30,000.00	40.00
Walking/Boating/Rafing/Canoeing safaris/Camping	25,000.00	25.00

### (ii). Fee for Professional Tour Guide

Type for activity	Fee (daily rate per guide)	
	Citizen (Tsh.)	Non – citizen (USD)
Annual fee	50,000.00	2,000.00

## (H). Aircraft and Baloon Flight Fee in Game Reserve

### (i). Fee for Aircraft Landing

Type of Activity	Aircraft landing fee ( including helicopters)	
	Locally Registered (TZS)	Foreign Registered (USD)
1 to 4 seaters	25,000.00	100.00
5 to 12 seaters	30,000.00	150.00
13 seaters or more	40,000.00	300.00

### (ii). Airstrip charge

Category	Fee payable per person per landing
Non citizen (USD)	5.00
Citizen (Tshs)	5,000.000

NB: Payable per person landing in game reserve but accommodation in tented Camps/Lodges outside Game reserve

### (iii). Fee for Baloon Operations

Baloon Capacity	Fee per period of operation(USD)
Up to 90 days	3,000.00
Up to 180 days	6,000.00
360 days	9,000.00

### (iv). Fee for Baloon flights

Baloon Capacity	Fee per person per landing(USD)
Up to 4 seaters	50.00
5 to 12 seaters	40.00
13 seaters or more	30.00

## (I). Wildlife Conservation Fee and Wildlife User Right Fee

### (i). Wildlife Conservation Fee

Category	Citizen( Tshs)	Non Citizen(USD)
Tented Camp/Lodge in Game Reserve	5,000.00	25

### Re – entry

- » Entrance permits are valid for twenty four hours after those hours when you enter again you pay the same rates

### Park Fees for Tanzania National Parks

Tanzania National Parks has reviewed its various park fees with effect from first July 2013 until June 2015. The increase process has come along way whereby various tourism and conservation stakeholders were involved in getting their opinions and consensus was reached after TANAPA Board of Trustees approved the new rates. The tariffs will be reviewed after every two years by involving stakeholders before publishing for general public.

Parks have been categorized into three categories namely:-

- (i) The Premium Parks: this category includes the Serengetim and Kilimanjaro, which are now among the seven natural wonders of Africa and also World Heritage Sites. Others in the Premium category are Gombe and Mahale which are so unique and home to chimpanzees and other primates.
- (ii) **Gold Parks:** Arusha, Tarangire, Lake Manyara and Ruaha national Parks
- (iii) **Silver Parks:** Mkomazi, Saadani, Mikumi, M Udzungwa, Kitulo, Katavi, Rubondo, and Saanane.

The major reason for categorization is the pricing of activities due to their importance.

## Park Fees for Tanzania National Parks

Applicable Fees From 1st July 2013 to 30th June 2015		
Parks are hereby categorized as premium, Gold and Silver Premium Parks: Serengeti, Kilimanjaro, Gombe and Mahale old Parks: Arusha, Tarangire, Lake Manyara and Ruaha Silver Parks: Mkomazi, Saadani, Mikumi, Udzungwa, Kitulo, Katavi, Rubondo and Saanane	East African Citizens (Tshs)	Non East African Citizens (Us \$)
<b>A. Conservation fee for Serengeti National Park</b>		
(a) Of or above the age of 16 years	10000	60
(b) Between the age of 5 and 16 years	2000	20
(c) Children below the age of 5 years	Free	Free
<b>B. Conservation fee for Kilimanjaro National Park</b>		
Of or above the age 16 years	10,000	70
Between the age of 5 and 16 years	2,000	20
(c) Children below the age of 5 years.	Free	Free
<b>C. Conservation fee for Arusha, Tarangire and Lake Manyara National Park</b>		
(a) Of or above the age 16 years	10,000	45
(b) Between the age of 5 and 16 years	2,000	15
(c) Children below the age of 5 years.	Free	Free
<b>D. Conservation fee for Katavi, Mikumi, Ruaha, Rubondo, Saadani, Kitulo, Mkomazi and Udzungwa National Parks</b>		
(a) Of or above the age 16 years	5,000	30
(b) Between the age of 5 years and 16 years	2,000	10
(c) Children below the age of 5 years.	Free	Free
<b>E. Conservation fee for Gombe National Park</b>		
(a) Of or above the age 16 years	10,000	100
(b) Between the age of 5 years and 16 years	2,000	20
(c) Children below the age of 5 years.	Free	Free
<b>F. Conservation fee for Mahale National Park</b>		
(a) Of or above the age 16 years	5,000	80



(b) Between the age of 5 years and 16 years	2,000	20
(c) Children below the age of 5 years.	Free	Free
<b>G. Entry fee for foreign registered motor vehicles for all parks</b>	N/A	
(i) Tare weight up to 2000 kgs	N/A	40
(ii) Tare weight between 2001 – 3000 kgs	N/A	150
(iii) Tare weight between 3001 – 7000 kgs	N/A	200
(iv) Tare weight above 7001 kgs	N/A	300
(v) Open vehicles will be charged will be charged 50% extra of the normal vehicle fee	N/A	
<b>H. Entry fee for Tanzanian registered motor vehicles for all parks</b>		
(i) Tare weight up to 2000kgs	20,000	
(ii) Tare weight between 2001-3000kgs	35,000	
(iii) Tare weight between 3001-7000kgs	60,000	
(iv) Tare weight above 7000kgs	150,000	
(v) Open vehicles	will be charged 50% extra of the normal vehicle fee	
<b>I. Vehicle accident fee</b>	200,000	N/A
<b>All types of vehicles</b>		
<b>J. Fine for over speeding</b>	50,000	
<b>All types of vehicles</b>		
<b>K. Fees for Tanzanian registered (non commercial) vehicles/trailers, boats &amp; aircrafts stationed in the park per year</b>		N/A
(i) Tare weight up to 2000 kgs	50,000	N/A
(ii) Tare weight between 2001 – 3000 kgs	100,000	N/A
(iii) Tare weight over 7001 kgs	200,000	N/A
(iv) Tractor, trailers and boats	5,000	N/A

(v) Aircrafts	200,000	N/A
<b>L. Camping fees:</b>		
<b>I. Public Campsites</b>		
(a) Of or above the age of 16 years	5000	30
(b) Between the age of 5 and 16 years	2500	5
(c) Children below the age	Free	Free
<b>2. Special Campsites (prior booking is required)</b>		
(a) Of or above the age of 16 years	10,000	50
(b) Between the age of 5 and 16 years	5,000	10
(c) Children below the age	Free	Free
<b>3. Public Campsites – Kilimanjaro National Park</b>		
(a) Of or above the age of 16 years	10,000	50
(b) Between the age of 5 and 16 years	5,000	10
(c) Children below the age	Free	Free
<b>4. Seasonal Camps (prior booking is required)</b>		
(a) Of or above the age of 16 years	15,000	50
(b) Between the age of 5 and 16 years	7,500	10
(c) Children below the age	Free	Free
<b>5. Fly Camping in all parks</b>	5,000	50
<b>M. Guide /Ranger Service fees (b) Guide fee in all Parks except Kilimanjaro</b>		
(a) Ranger service fee for climbing Mt. Meru per group	10,000	15
(b) Guide fee in all Parks except Kilimanjaro	5,000	20
<b>N. Walking Safaris</b>	5,000	20
(a) Short walks (1 to 4 hours) for adults	2,500	10
(b) Short walks for children above 12 years	10,000	25
(c) Long walks (above 4 hours) for adults	5,000	15
(d) Long walks for children above 12 years		

<b>O. Sport Fishing in Gombe, Mahale, Saadani and Rubondo National Parks (sport fishing allowed only between 7 a.m and 5 p.m.)</b>			
(a) Of or above 16 years of age	10,000	50	
(b) Between 5 and 16 years of age	5,000	25	
(c) Hiring of fishing rod (per rod)	10,000	50	
<b>P. Huts, Hostels, Rest Houses and Bandas Fees (rates are payable per head per night). Prior booking is required</b>			
(a) Kilimanjaro National Park: Mandara, Horombo and Kibo huts	5,000	60	
(b) Arusha National Park-Miriakamba and Saddle huts	2,000	30	
(c) Manyara and Ruaha (old) Bandas	15,000	30	
(d) Hostels: Kilimanjaro, Manyara, Serengeti, Mikumi, Ruaha and Gombe (Strictly for organized groups –prior booking is required)	5,000	10	
(e) Rest houses: Serengeti, Tarangire, Ruaha, Arusha and Katavi	5,000	30	
(f) Rest house: Gombe	5,000	20	
(g) Rest house: Saadani	30,000	50	
(h) Rest house: Udzungwa	10,000	30	
(i) Mikumi Bandas (B&B) – Single room	30,000	50	
(i) Mikumi Bandas (B&B)-Double room			
(j) Ruaha	40,000	75	
(j) Ruaha cottages, self contained (B&B) (family: 2 adults, 2 children)	50,000	100	
	(single with sitting room)	35,000	50
	(Single without sitting room)	25,000	50
(k) Bandas: Saadani	30,000	40	
<b>Q. Rescue Fee: Kilimanjaro and Arusha National Parks (Rescue fee is payable per person per trip and is non refundable)</b>			
	2,000	20	
<b>R. Canoeing (Arusha and Lake Manyara)</b>			
(a) Per person (Adult)	5,000	40	

(b) Per person (Children)	2,000	10
<b>S. Canoeing (Mahale)-Maximum 3 hours</b>		
(a) Per person	5,000	15
<b>T. Night Game Drive ( Katavi, Ruaha, Mikumi, Tarangire and Lake Manyara)</b>		
(a) Per person (Adult)	10,000	50
(b) Per person (Children)	5,000	25
<b>U. Landing fees: Foreign Aircrafts</b>	Private (US\$)	Commercial (US\$)
(a) Up to 4 seater	50	120
(b) 5 – 12 seater	120	170
(c) Over 13 seater	170	320
<b>V. Landing fees :Local Aircrafts</b>	Private (Tsh)	Commercial (Tsh)
(a) Up to 4 seater	20,000	30,000
(b) 5-12 seater	30,000	40,000
(c) 13-20 seater	40,000	70,000
(d) Over 20 seater	100,000	120,000
<b>W.Aircraft Parking fee (all aircrafts)</b>	20 (US\$)	20 (US\$)
<b>X. Filming Fees</b>		
The following fees are applicable to each person per day and covers entrance, camping and filming. This applies to all Nationalities	US\$	US\$
(a) Serengeti	300	300
(b) Gombe	180	180
(c) Mahale	100	100
(d) Other Parks	250	250
<b>Y. Crew fee (Tanzanians): This is for porters, driver guides, cooks, guides and Campers (Identity card required)</b>	3500	N/A
AA. Boating Safari fee (Mahale, Rubondo, Gombe and Saadani)	10,000	20
BB. Boat /Vehicle hiring fee	Fuel cost plus 40%	Fuel cost plus 40%
CC. Students fee (for organized trips from local institutions)	1000	10

DD. Directors' pass (annual): This covers conservation and vehicle fee	US\$100	US\$100
EE. On transit conservation fee for citizen passengers on public transport	2,000	N/A
FF. On transit conservat		
FF. On transit conservation fee for citizen passengers on private vehicles	5,000	N/A

**NB: All Fees are for single entry and valid for 24 hours**

**: Holders of directors' pass are not allowed to be accompanied by visitors**

**: Maximum speed is 50km/h**

**: Off road drive is strictly prohibited**

**: Proof of identification is required before entry into any park**

## Definition of Terms

This Section is aimed at supporting multi-sector dialogue by providing clear definitions and references of the meanings of words and acronyms used in the Wildlife Sector. These acronyms and definitions are as they appear in the 2007 Wildlife Policy, 2009 Wildlife Management Act and other related policies.

### 7.1. Wildlife Sector Acronyms and Abbreviations

AA	<b>Authorized Association.</b> In wildlife management, as per the WMA Regulations, it means a state empowered (by the Director, WD), Community Based Organization (CBO) whose primary objective is to conserve wildlife and wetland resources (as public goods) for the benefit of its local community members, on village land.
AWF	<b>Africa Wildlife Foundation.</b> An international NGO working in wildlife.
BSc	<b>Bachelor of Science,</b> a University degree.
CAWM	<b>College of African Wildlife Management.</b> Based at Mweka, offers certificate and diploma level training in wildlife.
CBC	<b>Community Based Conservation.</b> Akin to CBNRM, it is the engagement of communities, generally around Game Reserves (by WD), is a social development scheme based on village participation in conservation co-management of wildlife & wetlands (see also CCS).
CBNRM	<b>Community Based Natural Resource Management:</b> Is the management of natural resources by the community user group on village land or in co-management with the State on state land or open areas, and applies equally to forestry, fisheries, wetlands and wildlife.
CBO	<b>Community Based Organization:</b> Means a non-government organization, appointed as representatives of village government, to conserve and sustainably manage resources on reserved village land for the benefits of the local community ordinary resident in the area.

CCS	<b>Community Conservation Services.</b> Akin to CBNRM (and CBC above), it is the support given to communities around National Parks (by TANAPA) as a benefit sharing scheme to entice co-management responsibilities.
CEPA	<b>Communication, Education and Public Awareness.</b> A strategy to raise mass awareness on a topic, using mass media tools.
CR	<b>Community Reserve:</b> a natural resource (ie forest, fish, wetlands or wildlife) within a Village Area set aside by a group in the community, with the support of the Village Assembly and the Village Council (= Village Reserve).
D*D	<b>Decentralization by Devolution.</b> Describes recent local government reforms to empower administration at the local governance level.
DC	<b>District Council,</b> comprises a body of the elected, political representation of the ward, who govern the district and its development activities.
DDP	<b>District Development Plan.</b> Is the 3 year rolling plan of envisioned district level developments, in MTEF format.
DeNRM	<b>Decentralized Natural Resource Management.</b> The process of devolving management to the local government of natural resources = CBNRM.
DFT	<b>District Facilitation Team.</b> Made up of a multi-sector team of expertise (eg. In natural resources, forest, fish, wetlands or wildlife) who are designated as the District extension service providers to deliver technical messages to communities (= EMC).
DGO	<b>District Game Officer.</b> Wildlife and wetland specialist of a District Council.
DLNREO	<b>District Lands, Natural Resources and Environment Officer.</b> The senior district officer to coordinate the DFT in natural resource (ie. forest, fish, wetlands or wildlife) management.
DNRAB	<b>District Natural Resources Advisory Board.</b> A collective of district stakeholders to monitor WMAs.



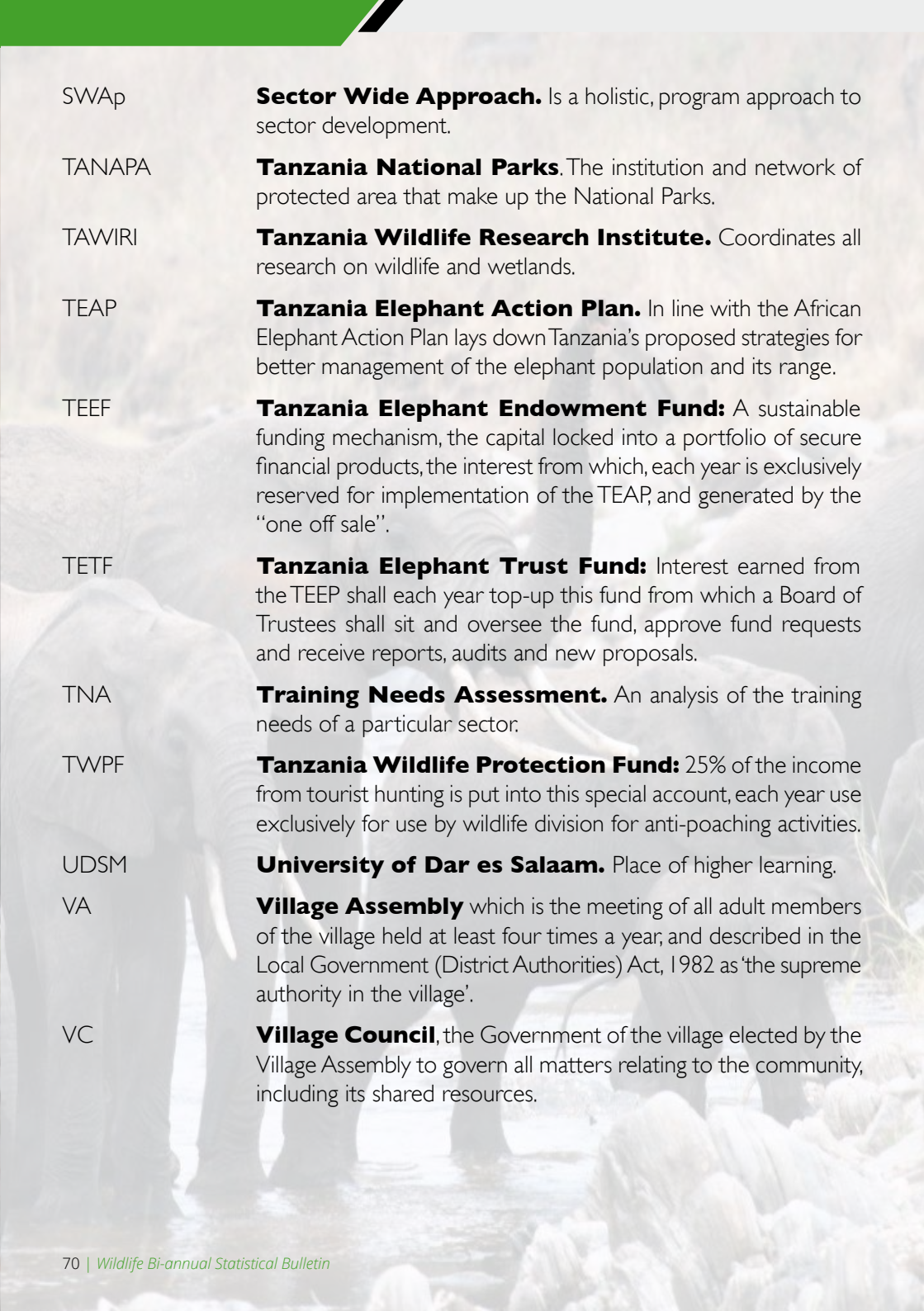
DSC	<b>Director of Sector Coordination.</b> Responsible in PMO-RALG for the coordination of decentralization of natural resource sectors (ie. forest, fish, wetlands or wildlife).
EAP	<b>Environment Action Plan.</b> Mandated by EMA at village, district and sector level, and revised every 5 years, it is the natural resource sectors (ie. forest, fish, wetlands or wildlife) of the national and DDP.
EIA	<b>Environmental Impact Assessment.</b> Measuring the environmental consequences of any project, action, etc.
EMA	<b>Environmental Management Act.</b> Is the umbrella legislation that governs all natural resource sectors (ie. forest, fish, wetlands or wildlife).
EMC	<b>Environment Management Committee.</b> Is mandated by EMA, potentially replacing the DFT or VNRC as the focal point for a multi-sector committee to manage natural resources (ie. forest, fish, wetlands or wildlife).
FBD	<b>Forestry and Beekeeping Division</b> of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism.
GCA	<b>Game Control Area,</b> a protected area for wildlife allowing sport hunting and also local community residence.
GDP	<b>Gross Domestic Product.</b> The annual turn-over of the economy of a country.
GR	<b>Game Reserve.</b> Is state reserved land for protection of wildlife, subject to regulated consumptive or photo-tourism use.
GMP	<b>General Management Plan</b> (or Integrated Management Plan = IMP) is a tool to guide management and development of a PA, Ramsar Site or wetland.
IMP	<b>Integrated Management Plan.</b> Is more holistic than a GMP, as it looks at both intrinsic and extrinsic factors affecting a PA.
IUCN	<b>International Union for the Conservation of Nature.</b> An international NGO working on environment.





JM	<b>Joint Management.</b> A general term to describe how a community can collaborate with central or local government in the management of gazetted natural resource (i.e. forest, fish, wetlands, marine or wildlife) reserves. A state of 'co-management' prevails, based on Joint Management Agreements (JMA), Joint Management Plans (JMP), etc.
JVMC	<b>Joint Village Management Committee.</b> A committee that is constituted from different villages managing a single resource (i.e. forest, in fisheries = BMU, in wetlands or wildlife = CBO) involved in CBNRM.
LGA	<b>Local Government Authority.</b> Means under D*D, the mandated local governance institutions at Village, Ward and District level.
LUP	<b>Land Use Plan.</b> Is a planning tool for villages to designate current land use zones, areas for future expansion and reserves for protection.
M&E	<b>Monitoring and Evaluation.</b> Is a management tool for measuring progress against pre-set targets in MTEF, to assess progress is on track, and the outputs achieved in the form of tangible, OVIs.
MCT	<b>Malihai Clubs of Tanzania.</b> The CEPA arm of wildlife, supports school clubs.
MDA	<b>Ministry and Directorate Authority.</b> Represents central government, vs LGA.
MNRT	<b>Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism.</b> Parent ministry of forest, wetlands, marine parks and wildlife, and their economic use through tourism.
MSc	<b>Master of Science.</b>
NCAA	<b>Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority</b>
NGO	<b>Non Governmental Organization.</b> Describes service providers.
NP	<b>National Park,</b> the highest form of protected area or national reserved land.

NR	<b>National Reserve.</b> A natural resource (ie forest, fish, wetlands or wildlife) which falls within the jurisdiction of the State and is owned by the State as a whole and declared as a reserved area by Law (eg. Game Reserve), but subject to certain permissible consumptive uses (= Protected Area which does not preclude consumptive use).
NRM	<b>Natural Resource Management,</b> is the management of all natural resources on ecological basis.
PA	<b>Protected Area.</b> The same as a national reserve, is a geographically defined area, designated or regulated as a centrally protected natural resource area (means National Parks, Forest Reserves, Game Reserves, Ngorongoro Conservation Area, Wetland Reserves, Marine Parks, Game Control Areas, etc).
PFM	<b>Participatory Forest Management.</b> Is the term for CBNRM of forests.
PhD	<b>Doctorate in Philosophy.</b>
PMO-RALG	<b>Prime Minister's Office – Regional Administration and Local Government.</b> Is the MDA of all LGAs.
PRSP	<b>Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper.</b> MKUKUTA... the national approach to poverty reduction.
PRA	<b>Participatory Resource Assessment.</b> This is a process which assesses the resource (ie forest, fish, wetlands or wildlife) and leads to the development of a management plan.
PM	<b>Project Manager.</b> Employed by and reporting to MDA (e.g. WD) centrally with responsibility for the management of wildlife and wetland reserves (ie Game Reserves, Ramsar Sites, etc).
SEA	<b>Strategic Environmental Assessment.</b> Analysis for mitigation of any adverse effects of a project, program, etc.
SMART	Describes OVIs as: <b>Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic and Time Bound.</b>
SOER	<b>State of the Environment Report.</b> Mandated by EMA for village, districts and sectors, with special emphasis given to wetlands, it is a situation analysis of pressure, state and response indicators used to monitor progress.



SWAp	<b>Sector Wide Approach.</b> Is a holistic, program approach to sector development.
TANAPA	<b>Tanzania National Parks.</b> The institution and network of protected area that make up the National Parks.
TAWIRI	<b>Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute.</b> Coordinates all research on wildlife and wetlands.
TEAP	<b>Tanzania Elephant Action Plan.</b> In line with the African Elephant Action Plan lays down Tanzania's proposed strategies for better management of the elephant population and its range.
TEEF	<b>Tanzania Elephant Endowment Fund:</b> A sustainable funding mechanism, the capital locked into a portfolio of secure financial products, the interest from which, each year is exclusively reserved for implementation of the TEAP, and generated by the "one off sale".
TETF	<b>Tanzania Elephant Trust Fund:</b> Interest earned from the TEEP shall each year top-up this fund from which a Board of Trustees shall sit and oversee the fund, approve fund requests and receive reports, audits and new proposals.
TNA	<b>Training Needs Assessment.</b> An analysis of the training needs of a particular sector.
TWPF	<b>Tanzania Wildlife Protection Fund:</b> 25% of the income from tourist hunting is put into this special account, each year use exclusively for use by wildlife division for anti-poaching activities.
UDSM	<b>University of Dar es Salaam.</b> Place of higher learning.
VA	<b>Village Assembly</b> which is the meeting of all adult members of the village held at least four times a year; and described in the Local Government (District Authorities) Act, 1982 as 'the supreme authority in the village'.
VC	<b>Village Council,</b> the Government of the village elected by the Village Assembly to govern all matters relating to the community, including its shared resources.

VLR	<b>Village Land Reserve</b> , a natural resource (i.e. forest, fish, wetlands, marine or wildlife) which falls within the Village Area and is owned by the community as a whole and declared as a reserved area by the Village Council, acting on the recommendation of the Village Assembly.
VNRC	<b>Village Natural Resource Committee:</b> Elected by the Village Assembly and approved by the Village Council to act as Manager of a Village natural resources (ie forest, fish, wetlands, marine or wildlife).
VPO	<b>Vice Presidents Office.</b> Is the MDA overseeing EMA.
WCST	<b>Wildlife Conservation Society of Tanzania.</b> A membership based NGO on natural resources conservation.
WD	<b>Wildlife Division</b> of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism.
WDC	<b>Ward Development Committee</b> , the advisory Committee linking villages with the District Council and whose members include Chairpersons of all Village Councils, the Member of Parliament and the Councilor
WMA	<b>Wildlife Management Area.</b> Means the whole or part of village land which has been placed under the management authority of a Village Council (and/or CBO, an Authorized Association) for purposes of conservation and sustainable utilization of natural resources (ie forest, fish, wetlands or wildlife).
WWF	<b>World Wildlife Fund.</b> An international NGO working on wildlife.

## 7.2. Wildlife Sector Terms and Definitions

**Authorized Association** Means a community-based organization (CBO) whose primary objective is to conserve wildlife resources on village land for the benefit of the local community members who are ordinarily residing in that area and who are given the user right mandate by the Director of Wildlife to do so on village land that has been designated as a WMA.

**Bushmeat**

Any product (legal or illegal) from a wild animal that is sold or consumed as food, is considered as Bushmeat.

**Climate Change**

Is a global phenomenon where, as a result of burning fossil and carbon fuels (ie oil, gas, coal, fuelwood, peat, charcoal, bush fires), carbon dioxide emissions and other greenhouse gases (eg methane, etc) are released in the atmosphere are preventing the escape of heat from the earth, causing global warming, melting ice caps, rising sea levels and enhancing drought risk, changing weather patterns.

**Co-management**

Means the shared responsibility between state and community in the joint, participatory, wise use management of a resource for the common good of the local community and the nation at large, usually formalized through some CBNRM act (eg like JFM, AA or BMU).

**Common Land**

Refers to land in a village owned by the community as a whole and which is to be recorded as such in the Village Land Registry. Most village land forests fall within common land.

**Core Protected Areas:**

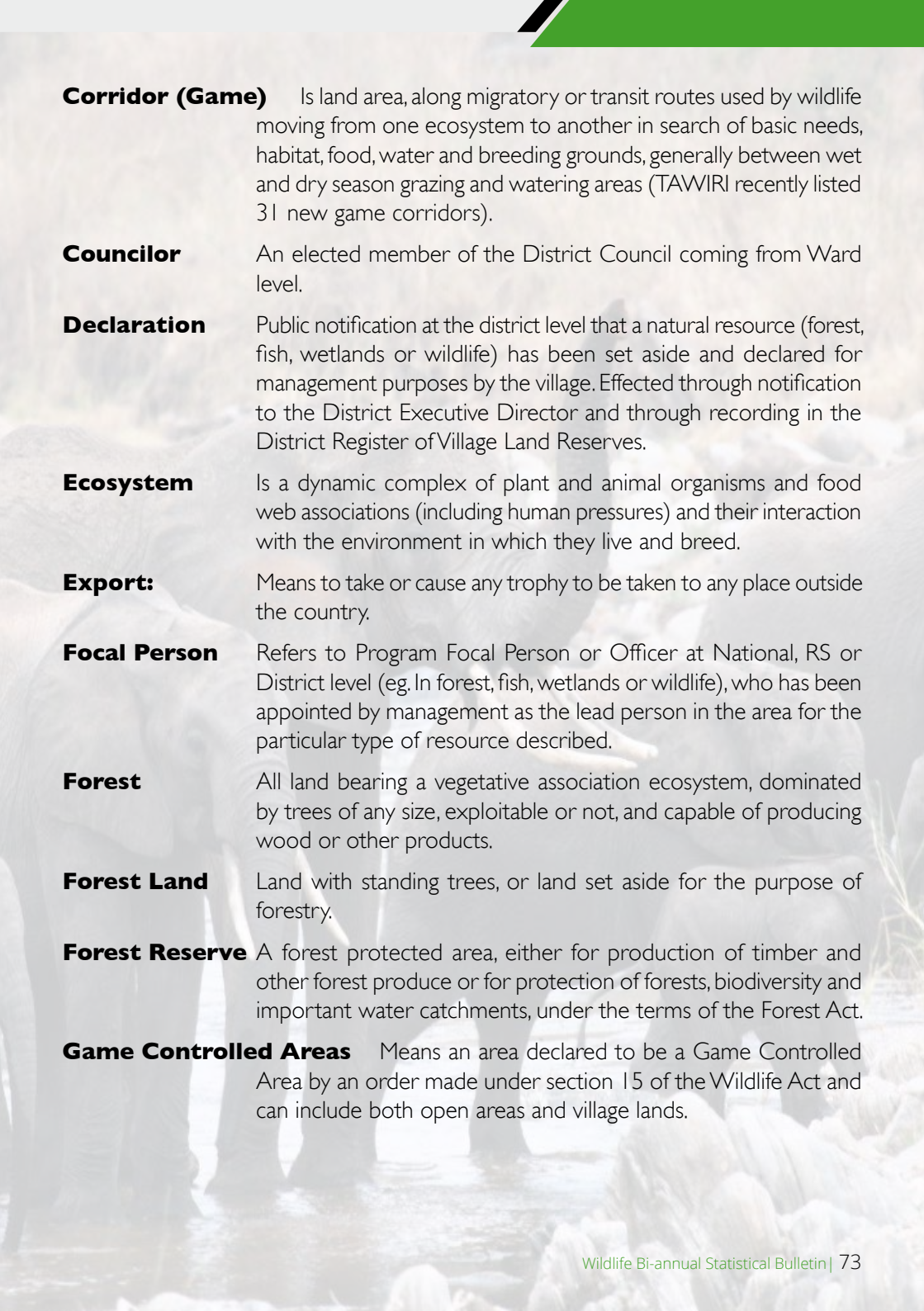
Means National Parks, Game Reserves, Ngorongoro Conservation Area (NCA), Wetlands Reserves and any other protected (conservation) area declared under the Wildlife Conservation Act (2009) or any other law (ie Environment Management Act, Marine Parks and Reserves Act, Forestry Act, etc).

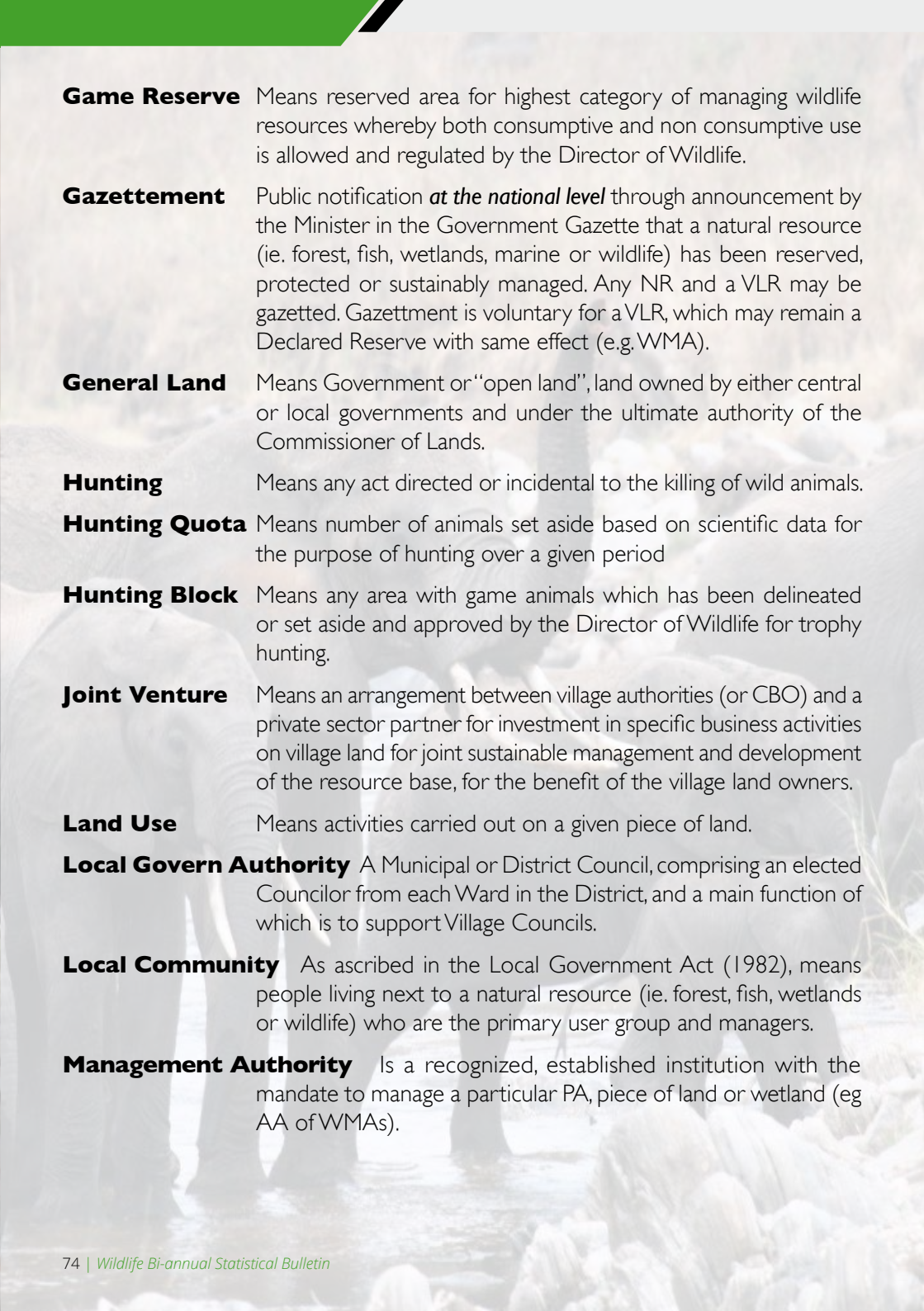
**Conservation:**

Means protection, management and sustainable utilization of resources, habitat, ecosystem and the non-living environment supporting such resources, habitat or ecosystem, with actual or potential use value.

**Conservation Areas:**

Includes “protected areas”, set aside by law as: Game Reserves (GR), Game Controlled Area (GCA), Corridor Area, Migratory Routes, Buffer zone and dispersal zone, Wildlife Management Areas (WMA), National Parks (NP), Ngorongoro Conservation Area (NCA), antiquities (historical, cultural, sacred or traditional) areas, marine parks and reserves, forest reserves (FR), catchment forest, wetland reserves, Ramsar sites, species management area, etc.

- 
- Corridor (Game)** Is land area, along migratory or transit routes used by wildlife moving from one ecosystem to another in search of basic needs, habitat, food, water and breeding grounds, generally between wet and dry season grazing and watering areas (TAWIRI recently listed 31 new game corridors).
- Councilor** An elected member of the District Council coming from Ward level.
- Declaration** Public notification at the district level that a natural resource (forest, fish, wetlands or wildlife) has been set aside and declared for management purposes by the village. Effected through notification to the District Executive Director and through recording in the District Register of Village Land Reserves.
- Ecosystem** Is a dynamic complex of plant and animal organisms and food web associations (including human pressures) and their interaction with the environment in which they live and breed.
- Export:** Means to take or cause any trophy to be taken to any place outside the country.
- Focal Person** Refers to Program Focal Person or Officer at National, RS or District level (eg. In forest, fish, wetlands or wildlife), who has been appointed by management as the lead person in the area for the particular type of resource described.
- Forest** All land bearing a vegetative association ecosystem, dominated by trees of any size, exploitable or not, and capable of producing wood or other products.
- Forest Land** Land with standing trees, or land set aside for the purpose of forestry.
- Forest Reserve** A forest protected area, either for production of timber and other forest produce or for protection of forests, biodiversity and important water catchments, under the terms of the Forest Act.
- Game Controlled Areas** Means an area declared to be a Game Controlled Area by an order made under section 15 of the Wildlife Act and can include both open areas and village lands.

- 
- Game Reserve** Means reserved area for highest category of managing wildlife resources whereby both consumptive and non consumptive use is allowed and regulated by the Director of Wildlife.
- Gazettement** Public notification *at the national level* through announcement by the Minister in the Government Gazette that a natural resource (ie. forest, fish, wetlands, marine or wildlife) has been reserved, protected or sustainably managed. Any NR and a VLR may be gazetted. Gazettement is voluntary for a VLR, which may remain a Declared Reserve with same effect (e.g. WMA).
- General Land** Means Government or “open land”, land owned by either central or local governments and under the ultimate authority of the Commissioner of Lands.
- Hunting** Means any act directed or incidental to the killing of wild animals.
- Hunting Quota** Means number of animals set aside based on scientific data for the purpose of hunting over a given period
- Hunting Block** Means any area with game animals which has been delineated or set aside and approved by the Director of Wildlife for trophy hunting.
- Joint Venture** Means an arrangement between village authorities (or CBO) and a private sector partner for investment in specific business activities on village land for joint sustainable management and development of the resource base, for the benefit of the village land owners.
- Land Use** Means activities carried out on a given piece of land.
- Local Govern Authority** A Municipal or District Council, comprising an elected Councilor from each Ward in the District, and a main function of which is to support Village Councils.
- Local Community** As ascribed in the Local Government Act (1982), means people living next to a natural resource (ie. forest, fish, wetlands or wildlife) who are the primary user group and managers.
- Management Authority** Is a recognized, established institution with the mandate to manage a particular PA, piece of land or wetland (eg AA of WMAs).

**Management Zone** A subdivision of a natural resource (i.e. forest, fish, wetlands or wildlife) into different management areas for specific management objectives (such as biodiversity, recreation, community use).

**National Park** Is a reserve of natural or semi-natural land, declared or owned by a Government, set aside for human recreation and enjoyment, animal and environmental protection and which is restricted from most development and zero utilization of wildlife.

**Observer** Means a tourist accompanying a tourist hunter but he or she is not hunting.

**Pastoralism** Is the tradition of nomadic herding of cattle, generally dependent on wetlands for dry season grazing and watering.

**Photographic Tourism** Means non consumptive use of wildlife resources whereby a tourist does not include taking-off of wildlife.

**Poachers** Means someone who kills or takes or possess wild animals or part there-of illegally.

**Protected Area** Means a geographic area of land (e.g. NP, GR, GCA, FR, etc), wetland (Reserve) or sea (marine park), designated or regulated as specifically protected (a "conservation area") with conservation objectives for maintenance of biological diversity, natural or associated cultural resources, and managed through legal or other effective means.

**Protection Forest** A forest reserved mainly for the purpose of conservation (a protected area).

**Quota** Means a number of animals set on the scientific data for the purpose of consumptive utilization over a given period.

**Ramsar Site** Means a wetland designated as per the Ramsar convention as a site of international importance which requires wise use management plans to sustain ecosystem services.

**Register** A Register of Village Land Reserves, to be kept by all Local Authorities, to record the declaration of any natural resource (ie forest, fish, wetlands or wildlife) reserves within village lands.



**Reserved Land** Land that is set aside (under Village Land Act), or “reserved” for a specific purpose for natural resource (ie forest, fish, wetlands or wildlife) management (= WMA). Villages, districts and central government can reserve land.

**Resident Hunting** Means hunting by a citizen or a resident non-citizen. This is a form of consumptive utilization whereby residents and resident non-citizens are given legal access to wildlife use at a subsidized fees and is conducted in Game Controlled Areas and Open Areas

**Sustainable Use:** Means human or “wise” use of wildlife and wetlands resources (and their physical habitat) in a way and rate that does not lead to long-term decline, maintaining its potential to meet needs and aspirations of present and future generations.


**Tax-based Economy:** The State collects tax and non-tax revenues from user groups through: duty, excise, tolls, levies, tariffs, royalties, concession/conservation fees, licenses, income and corporate tax, VAT, trade license, export licenses, tourism licenses, etc as part of the income for the State to fund the civil services to provide sector governance, law enforcement, extension/training, research, infrastructure and social services, etc. Without making “users/polluters pay”, the State is subsidizing NR use, and is dependent on donors for NRM funding.

**Tourist Hunting** Means consumptive use of wildlife by visiting foreigners whereby intended visitors prefer to obtain animal trophies.

**Trophy** Means any animal alive or dead, and any horn, ivory, tooth, tusk, bone, claw, hoof, skin, meat, hair; feather; egg or other portion of any animal and includes a manufactured trophy.

**Trophy Dealer** Means any person who is licensed to capture, buy, sell, keep, transport, cut, carve, polish, clean, mount, preserve or process trophies for commercial purposes.

**Village** Means a registered village, whose members are known as the Village Assembly. They may elect their own government [Village Council]. This Council manages its own land area [Village Area]. This includes land held by individuals, households and groups as 'private land', and land owned by all the villagers, known as 'common land' and its natural resources (i.e. forest, fish, wetlands or wildlife).



**Wildlife Management Area** Means an area set aside by Village Council for the purpose of conservation of wildlife and other biological natural resources for which user rights is given under the Wildlife Act.

**Wetlands** Areas of marsh, fen, peat land, or water, either natural or man-made, permanent or temporary, static or flowing, fresh, brackish, salty or alkaline, including inland lakes and coastal marine areas upto a depth of 6 meters (at low tide), islands, riparian, mangroves or inter-tidal coastal zones.

**Wetland Reserves** Any wetland declared under the Ramsar Convention as a wetland reserve or protected area (= Ramsar Site), and as elaborated under EMA and the Wildlife Act 2009, that has been declared by the Minister as a protected area.

**Wise Use** Sustainable utilization of natural resources (i.e. forest, fish, wetlands, marine or wildlife) for the benefit of present and future generations.

**Ministry of Natural Resource and Tourism,**

Mpingo House,

Nyerere Road,

Dar es Salaam.

Telephone: + 255 (22) 2866408

Fax: + 255 (22) 2865836

Email: [dw@mnrt.go.tz](mailto:dw@mnrt.go.tz)