

\$9.83
million

\$6.7 million

spent on anti-poaching by
27 safari hunting operators
2013-2015

\$3.13 million

spent on community support
by 27 safari hunting operators
2013-2015

THE BENEFITS OF LICENSED, REGULATED HUNTING IN TANZANIA

7,170 patrol days (over 19.6 years of anti-poaching patrols) + Helicopters, planes, and boats hired or purchased + 6,223 snares/gin traps collected + 1,557 rounds of ammunition collected + 1,409 poachers arrested + 1,118 knives, machetes, spears, bows, and other weapons collected + 670 bicycles + 216 fishing nets + 171 firearms + 65 canoes + 34 vehicles seized + more



24 classrooms built (two-thirds of a classroom/month for three years) + hundreds of wheelchairs donated + monthly mobile immunization clinics + networks of Village Health Workers + 1,575 eye ailments treated (~1.4 per day for three years) + \$337,000 spent on education + \$231,000 spent on direct incentives (\$211/day distributed, over three years, in a country where over 40% of the population lives on less than \$1.25 per day) + support for football clubs, community meetings, literacy + 1,241 jobs + more

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Licensed, regulated hunting in Tanzania provides secure habitats for lion and their prey base and secure livelihoods for humans living with lion.

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SHORT SUMMARY OF OPERATOR ENHANCEMENT REPORTS

Twenty-seven safari hunting operators, owned and marketed by thirteen parent companies and together protecting over 121,423 km² in Tanzania, provided data to Conservation Force describing their contributions to anti-poaching, community assistance, habitat protection, wildlife monitoring, and more. In the 2013-2015 period, their contributions to anti-poaching, community assistance, and habitat protection alone topped \$9.8 million. That \$9.8 million in conservation spending is over and above any government fees, and has largely been unaccounted for and overlooked by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the media, and the general public. Yet that funding represents obvious “enhancement” (benefits) supporting the African lion in the wild.

These contributions are immense, but they are still under-representative. Not all safari hunting operators provided data to Conservation Force. For example, the well-documented anti-poaching program of the Friedkin Conservation Fund is not included in that \$9.8 million. Conservation Force also discovered that U.S. hunting clubs have funded over \$1 million in lion research since 2010. Taken together, and supported by over 2,700 pages of source documents, it has become clear that licensed, regulated hunting in Tanzania pays for most lion conservation in that country.

This short summary highlights the primary findings of Conservation Force’s study, which focused on the past three years (2013-2015).

CONTRIBUTIONS TO ANTI-POACHING

All 27 hunting operators deploy anti-poaching units in their concessions. Their teams are accompanied by at least one government game scout with the authority to arrest, whose salary is paid by the operator. All operators surveyed maintain **year-round** anti-poaching patrols. Eleven operators maintain specific patrol records and recorded **7,170 patrol days**, representing **19.6 years** of anti-poaching patrols. These 11 operators reported the arrests or seizures listed below.

Arrests or Seizures

1,409 poachers	6,223 snares and gin traps	1,557 ammunition rounds
1,118 knives, spears, weapons	670 bicycles and 24 vehicles	216 fishing nets and 65 canoes
	171 firearms	

Operators fund these anti-poaching patrols primarily from hunting revenues and secondarily from client contributions. Anti-poaching expenses include: scout salaries and bonuses, and rewards for informants in the villages; vehicles (Land Cruisers, motorcycles, boats, custom anti-poaching vehicles, aircraft purchase or rental, etc.), fuel, and maintenance; cell or satellite phones and high frequency radios; uniforms; firearms and ammunition; tents and rations; road opening and maintenance; and support and equipment for government anti-poaching units. Examples of support for government scouts include a \$31,500.00 equipment donation in 2015 to the Maswa and Selous Game Reserves, donation of 7,000 liters of diesel (over \$9,000.00 value) to the Rungwa and Kizigo Game Reserves, and construction of a bridge costing over \$4,800 to improve access to the Makawasa Game Post.

The 27 safari hunting operators spent

\$6,717,160.65

for anti-poaching and road opening.

The sample operators also paid **\$24,712,029.00** in government fees. These fund the Tanzania Wildlife Division’s operating budget and are the primary funding for the Tanzania Wildlife Protection Fund and the new Tanzania Wildlife Authority. They support approximately 80% of ordinary government anti-poaching. These funds are usually “accounted for” in government reporting, unlike the operators’ other anti-poaching spending, which is encouraged by but in addition to government requirements.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO COMMUNITY SUPPORT

The sample operators enforce wildlife laws through their anti-poaching patrols, but prefer to incentivize compliance with wildlife regulations and appreciation for wildlife as an asset through community benefits, employment, and education. The 27 operators focused their efforts in education, healthcare, village life, and food and water security, among other things.

The 27 safari hunting operators spent

\$3,125,830.00

on community investment and support.

Community Support Examples

Education \$337,764	Healthcare \$254,238	Village Benefits \$158,239+
Examples: Constructing 24 classrooms, 3 teachers’ homes, 3 school latrines, 2 libraries, 2 school labs, and 1 school kitchen, and equipping the same; funding \$62,278.00 in school fees...	Examples: Constructing 2 clinics and 2 dispensaries; conducting monthly vaccine clinics; installing solar power in a maternity ward; treating 1,575 eye ailments; providing hundreds of wheelchairs...	Examples: Constructing 6 government offices; funding community celebrations; funding football clubs; installing solar panels for village homes and offices; delivering iron roofing...

The sample operators installed or rehabilitated water infrastructure and provided thousands of gallons of water during the worst of the drought. In addition, to enhance rural food supplies, most of the reporting operators have company policies by which they share large percentages of harvested game meat with local villages. In addition, at least six of the sample operators share hunting revenues directly with local villages. These six shared **\$231,712.00** in cash incentives, which link hunting offtakes directly with community welfare and encourage rural residents to value dangerous game animals. In addition, at least 10 of the sample operators have agreements with the communities surrounding and within their concessions, which deter retaliatory lion killings by compensating community members for livestock killed by lion and other predators.

The operators reported **1,241** permanent jobs and **250-450** seasonal jobs, most of which are staffed by local residents.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO HABITAT PROTECTION

The operators' teams patrol against timber poaching and cattle encroachment in addition to meat and fish poaching. Eighteen operators recorded their timber and cattle seizures: **14,687** planks, **115** logs, **97** saws and chainsaws, and **six** trucks loaded with planks, as well as over **Tsh 231,760,000.00** in cattle fines and removal of **74,712** head of cattle from their concessions. By combatting threats to the concessions, which buffer the national parks, the operators protect the parks themselves. Examples of additional habitat support include drilling boreholes and constructing dams to increase wildlife access to water, and drilling boreholes to provide water outside the concession for Masai community use and decrease human-wildlife conflicts.

Habitat Seizures Examples

14,687 planks

Tsh 231.8 million in cattle fines

74,712 head of cattle

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