



SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT

"Hunting provides the principal incentive and revenue for conservation.
Hence it is a force for conservation."

World Conservation Force Bulletin

www.conservationforce.org October 2014

Facts About Elephant Enhancement in Tanzania

On April 4, 2014, US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS) suspended import of elephant trophies from Tanzania, stating:

US hunters are the primary recipients of licenses in Tanzania. It is the belief of these hunters, as well as the DMA, that the funds generated from these licenses are being used for conservation purposes. If, however, only a limited portion of these funds are actually utilized for conservation, it raises further concerns that US hunters are not actually contributing the level of conservation funding they are led to believe, and therefore, are not likely to meet the ESA criteria of showing that imports of their trophies contribute to the enhancement of the species.

After this negative enhancement finding was released, Conservation Force went directly to the source to correct USFWS' misconception of the tourist hunting program in Tanzania. Hunters know firsthand how integral hunting operators are to conservation of wildlife and to support of local communities, but to refute USFWS' negative presumptions, we needed hard proof. We began researching tourist hunting operators' contributions to conservation, community and block development, and anti-poaching programs in Tanzania. What we discovered is phenomenal.

Conservation Force has gathered documentation from 18 individual operators, comprising over 400 pages, documenting contributions as far back as 2006. These reports show the outstanding donation of goods, services, manpower, infrastructure, funds, and much more from hunting safari operators to communities and the Wildlife Division. Tourist hunting revenue pays for conservation and

DATELINE:
Africa



John J. Jackson III

wildlife management projects, encourages habitat preservation, finances anti-poaching patrols and village game scouts, and contributes to reduced human-elephant conflict by increasing the quality of life of communities living with elephant.

For example, hunting operators support conservation and research, including one operator who has funded an elephant collaring project to obtain information for

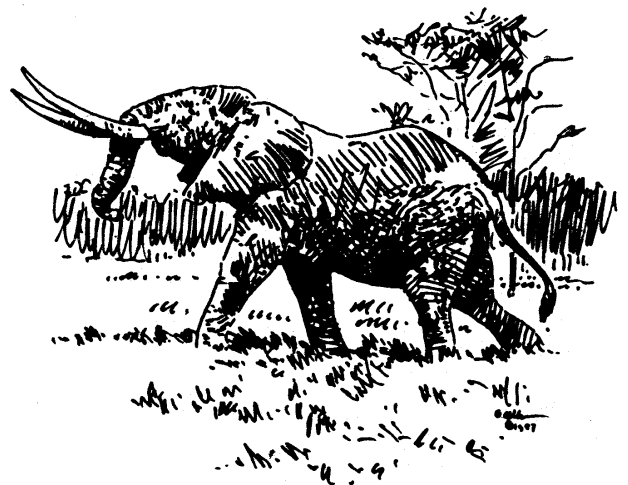
developing regional migration and conservation corridors. This information is to be used to develop a regional elephant management plan. Through this and similar projects, safari operators are helping to raise conservation awareness and encourage elephant protection throughout Tanzania.

Because it turns wildlife into economic assets, tourist hunting is the centerpiece of Tanzania's growing Wildlife Management Area (WMA) program. Tanzania has 19 registered WMAs covering 3% of the country and approximately 19 WMAs in the registration process which will increase protected habitat by another 4%. WMAs are distinct from national parks and game reserves. They expand and safeguard important wildlife corridors between parks and reserves. Because most of the revenue generated in WMAs comes from tourist hunting (with elephant hunting as the most profitable), and because most of this revenue is distributed within or used

for community projects, tourist hunting promotes habitat conservation by incentivizing communities to dedicate their land to wildlife. This benefits not only elephant but all wildlife.

WMAs develop village game scout programs to protect their crops from wildlife and to protect wildlife from poachers. Hunting operators support these programs financially. They donate rations and equipment, and they train village game scouts. And hunting operators support anti-poaching efforts at all levels. In their concessions, many operators hire their own scouts and conduct their own patrols. They also support government game scouts and park rangers through payment of salaries and bonuses and donation of equipment and training. Anti-poaching activities include patrols, snare removal, and apprehending poachers, all of which costs hundreds of thousands of dollars.

For example, in 2013 one operator contributed over \$30,000 to these initiatives by donating tents for patrols to sleep in and thousands of liters of fuel for patrol vehicles, and by paying per diems (salary and rations) for village game scouts to conduct anti-poaching patrols. One exemplary operator has directly contributed over \$900,000 to anti-poaching in the past two years, to pay salaries for, feed, and equip 36 Selous game scouts. Out of concern for the



alleged decline in the Selous' elephant population due to unprecedented poaching from unprecedented black market demand, this operator has increased his contribution going forward. He has agreed to pay, feed and equip 100 Selous scouts. And even more notably (and expensively!), this operator has rewarded his Selous scout patrols for arresting poachers. This operator doubles the salary of every scout on each six-member team when an elephant poacher is caught by any one scout, so all 36 scouts get an extra year's salary as a bonus for each apprehension. On top of all this, this operator directs a foundation that recently donated 20 Land Rovers to anti-poaching efforts in the Selous, at a cost of \$1.5 million.

This operator is exceptional, but his efforts are not unique. All operators with concessions in the Selous have agreed to fund a six-man anti-poaching team for each separate block. And throughout Tanzania, anti-poaching contributions from the sample of safari operators collected by Conservation Force together reached almost \$1 million in 2012 and again in 2013. During 2013, the sampling of operators spent an average of \$65,000 each on anti-poaching activities. This is real money, and it represents an increase in spending since 2011.

Hunting operators seem to have stepped up their anti-poaching programs in 2011 – and so did Tanzania's government and military. These combined efforts have paid off. Recent survey results and reports from operators in the field indicate that poaching is way down and Tanzania's elephant are up (see page 3). Hunting revenue has obviously benefited elephant and reversed the declining trend in their numbers in Tanzania.

Hunting revenue also benefits communities and develops infrastructure throughout Tanzania. These tangible benefits change locals' perspectives on elephant as nuisances and lead to fewer conflicts. For example, one operator pledged over \$25,000 in 2014 to Mbarangandu WMA to be used for building a dispensary, buying bicycles and school desks, and paying school fees for destitute students (among other things). Upon taking over a concession in 2014, one operator immediately donated

TZS 8 million to the WMA for community projects. Since 2007, one operator has given over 180 wheelchairs to and built eight classrooms in villages near its concession. And in 2011, in response to a severe drought, one operator donated over TZS 800,000 in water to a school and village health center. As a group, in 2012, the safari operators sampled by Conservation Force contributed over \$580,000 to community development. In 2013, they contributed even more – almost \$800,000. Many operators also support communities by buying locally, using local businesses, and employing locals in hospitality, scouting and patrolling positions.

In terms of infrastructure development, in 2013, one operator invested 120 days building roads and 22 days building airstrips. On a whole, in 2013, a sample of nine operators invested nearly \$450,000 for road-building, creating and maintaining airstrips, and similar projects. As a whole, in 2012 and 2013, total contributions from the operators sampled exceeded \$1.82 million and \$2.22 million, respectively. And this does not include each operator's payment of government fees, which Tanzania's Wildlife Division then reinvests into conservation and anti-poaching initiatives.

In its letters denying three permit applications to import elephant trophies from Tanzania taken in 2014, USFWS defined "enhancement" as:

... associated with activities that provide a direct benefit to the species being hunted. Such benefits could include the use of revenue generated by the hunt to support conservation projects or to manage the species. Other benefits that could result from activities that enhance the survival of the species include improving human-wildlife conflicts, anti-poaching efforts, or habitat conservation.

It is clear that hunting operators' extraordinary contributions – only a few of which are detailed here – meet all these criteria. In light of all this information, which has been provided to USFWS, the negative enhancement finding must be reversed and the trophy import ban lifted. ■



SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT

World Conservation Force Bulletin

EDITOR/WRITER

John J. Jackson, III

PUBLISHER

Barbara Crown

Copyright ©2014 by Dagga Boy Enterprises LLC. ISSN 1052-4746. This bulletin on hunting-related conservation matters is published periodically free of charge for subscribers to The Hunting Report, 12182 SW 128 Street, Miami, FL 33186. All material contained herein is provided by famed wildlife and hunting attorney John J. Jackson, III with whom The Hunting Report has formed a strategic alliance. The purpose of the alliance is to educate the hunting community as well as pro-advocacy of hunting rights opportunities. More broadly, the alliance will also seek to open up new hunting opportunities worldwide and ward off attacks on currently available opportunities. For more information on Conservation Force and/or the services available through Jackson's alliance with The Hunting Report, write:

Conservation Force
3240 South I-10 Service Road West, Suite 200
Metairie, LA 70001
Tel. 504-837-1233 Fax 504-837-1145
www.ConservationForce.org

For reprints of this bulletin or permission to reproduce it and to inquire about other publishing-related matters, write:

The Hunting Report
12182 SW 128 Street
Miami, FL 33186
Tel. 1-800-272-5656 Fax 305-253-5532

Remember to favor
Conservation Force's Corporate Sponsor:



www.hornady.com/

The leader in their field.

Tanzania: Elephant Up, Poaching Down

So far our review suggests that Tanzania turned the corner two years ago. It has responded to the unprecedented illegal black market demand, and poaching is in decline. The new survey reports confirm this in Tanzania and Zimbabwe.

Recent population estimates reflect a substantial rise in elephant at the Tanzania-Kenya border, with elephant flocking into Tanzania from the Kenya side. At the same time, new information indicates that poaching in Tanzania has declined substantially. These results show that Tanzania's increasingly tough stance on poaching and significant investment in wildlife management, and especially elephant management, are working. Its elephant population is benefiting and growing. These results confirm what Conservation Force has come to believe, i.e. that the poaching has been coming under control. In fact, the peak of the poaching was 2010 and has been turned around by the unprecedented efforts of the Wildlife Department and hunting operators. The primary reason for the USFWS negative findings has passed.

The recently released results of an aerial survey of elephant in the Serengeti-Mara Ecosystem include a total count of 7,535 elephant, up 266% from the 2,058 elephant estimated in 1986 and 120% from the 3,419 elephant estimated in 2006. The 2014 survey covered the Masai Mara National Reserve and adjacent lands in Kenya, and Serengeti National Park, Ngorongoro Conservation Area, Maswa and Ikorongo Game Reserves, Loliondo GCA, and Ikona and Makao WMAs in Tanzania. The Tanzania side of the survey was part of the "Great Elephant Census," a coordinated survey of 18 African range nations. The survey results are now available on the Tanzania National Parks website (www.tanzaniaparks.com/news/census.html). Almost all elephant counted (80.8%) were on the Tanzania side of the border. This migration suggests that pressures and threats in Kenya are driving elephant to Tanzania and the relative safety of the Serengeti National Park and adjacent game areas. As Tanzania National Parks noted

in a press release accompanying the survey results, the results are "a clear indication of increasing trends as a result of good conservation practices" in Tanzania.

The survey's carcass analysis indicates that poaching has declined in Tanzania. The survey found 192 carcasses in total, but only 13 fresh or recent carcasses (MIKE Stages 1 (fresh) and 2 (recent)). Only five of the 13 were in Tanzania; three of the five were in Serengeti National Park. These five carcasses represent only 2% of all carcasses and 38% of recent carcasses – less than half of the recent carcasses. Yet far more than half of the elephant counted – over 80% (6,087) – were located in Tanzania. Thus, based on this survey's results, the recent mortality rate in this region of Tanzania appears to be very low, and one of the three carcasses found in Serengeti National Park still had its tusks intact, which suggests it died of natural causes. In Kenya, on the other hand, all recent carcasses were missing tusks.

These results indicate that poaching is down in Tanzania, while the elephant population is up, and elephant are flocking to the safety of the Serengeti. Increased law enforcement appears to be effective given that the recent carcass numbers are low and elephant are dying of natural causes.

A significant decline in poaching was also confirmed by Tanzania Minister of Natural Resources and Tourism Lazaro Nyalandu. According to *Lone Star Outdoor News*, Minister Nyalandu said poaching has decreased 40%. This decrease is due to creation of the Tanzania Wildlife Authority, direct access to funding, and added rangers and scouts. Overall, it is clear Tanzania's efforts to enhance its elephant management and reduce poaching are paying off. But as Minister Nyalandu said, Tanzania is "a hunting society." It needs the support of US hunters to keep its momentum going. In light of Tanzania's great progress and to support its continued success, the USFWS must lift the ban on import of elephant trophies. ■

CIC Caprinae Atlas of the World Available in USA

Last month we reported on the new *CIC Caprinae Atlas of the World*, the foremost sheep and goat reference book in the world. The two-volume set of over 1,100 pages is a product of the consultation and collaboration with the top Caprinae specialists in the world. We have since learned that it is available right here in the United States from Safari Press: www.safaripress.com; 714-894-9080; 714-894-4949 (fax); info@safaripress.com.

Both the Wild Sheep Foundation and Conservation Force contributed significantly to the cost of the production of this valuable tool for those who care about wild sheep, goats, urial, markhor, ibex, aoudad, bharaal (blue sheep), takin, muskox, chiru, goral, serow, chamois, tur, etc.

This massive work is packed with over 1,000 excellent in-the-field color photos; these pictures are not taken from animals in zoos. The work is meticulously researched. Though compiled by our own Gerhard Damm and Nicolas Franco, the contributions are from all of the leading experts in the world. It is easily the best, most comprehensive set of volumes on the subject ever. In addition, there are numerous chapters on behavior, conservation, biology, trophy hunting as conservation, and much more. There is also a bibliography. Every serious sheep, ibex and wild goat enthusiast should own the set. The *CIC Caprinae Atlas of the World* is a tribute to the magnificent mountain ungulates. ■

Memorial Donation

The Louisiana Chapter of SCI has made a memorial donation to Conservation Force in memory of Malcolm Crain who recently passed away. Malcolm's family includes Greg and Cindy Crain, who are both Past Presidents of the Louisiana Chapter of SCI.

Conservation Force welcomes memorial donations to support restoration, education and advocacy for our wildlife, wild places and way of life. We are grateful for the memorial donations to support our worthy programs. We try to serve as a continuous legacy of the sportsmen and women that have gone before us by protecting the outdoor-sporting quality of life.

What Listings the Protectionists Want at the Next CITES CoP

In preparation for a CITES CoP, the USFWS always calls for comments on taxa to be proposed for more protection. The following is a list Conservation Force has compiled of the relevant protectionist comments for CoP 17.

SPECIES	COMMENT	TIMES SUGGESTED	SPECIES	COMMENT	TIMES SUGGESTED
All	Prohibit trophy hunting	24	White Rhino	Extend ESA/CITES protection	3
	Strengthen agreements to protect species from poaching and game hunting	1		Transfer RSA Southern White Rhino to Appendix I	2
	Increase climate change research in terms of how it affects species	1	All Rhino	Prohibit rhino trade	5
	Upgrade all listed species to a higher appendix; Do not allow downlisting of any listed species	1		Prohibit one-off rhino horn sales to be requested by RSA	2
	Focus on effective implementation of CITES concerning all species *WWF & TRAFFIC	1		Transfer all Rhino to Appendix I	3
	No trophy hunting unless State has a scientifically based population estimate	1	African Lion	Transfer African Lion to Appendix I *Humane Society International; IFAW	7
	No culling unless State has a scientifically based population estimate	1		List African Lion as endangered	6
	List all animals as endangered species	1		Ban trophy imports	1
	All animals are a manifestation of life given by god	1	Leopard	Ban trophy imports	1
	Increase transparency of CITES concerning all species	1	Buffalo	Extend protection	1
Elephant, Rhino, & Lion	Extend ESA/CITES protection	29	Panthers	Extend protection	1
	Elephant	Prohibit ivory trade completely	9	Polar Bear	Prohibit polar bear hunting
Transfer all elephant to Appendix I		3	Extend polar bear protection		1
List elephant as endangered		1	Transfer polar bear to Appendix I *Species Survival Network; Humane Society International; Natural Resources Defense Council; Center for Biological Diversity; IFAW		5
Prohibit one-off ivory sales		1	Walrus	Transfer all Walrus to Appendix I *Center for Biological Diversity	1
Namibian Desert Elephant	Recognize as a subspecies of L. Africana and list on Appendix I	3	Cape Fur Seal	Transfer Cape Fur Seal to Appendix I	1
			Narwhal	Transfer Narwhal to Appendix I *Center for Biological Diversity	1
			Wrasse	Transfer to Appendix I: giant wrasse, humphead wrasse, and Napoleon wrasse *Species Survival Network	1

Conservation Force Sponsor

Grand Slam Club/Ovis generously pays all of the costs associated with the publishing of this bulletin. Founded in 1956, Grand Slam Club/Ovis is an organization of hunter/conservationists dedicated to improving wild sheep and goat populations worldwide by contributing to



GRAND SLAM CLUB/OVIS

game and wildlife agencies or other non-profit wildlife conservation organizations. GSCO has agreed to sponsor Conservation Force Bulletin in order to help international hunters keep abreast of hunting-related wildlife news. For more information, please visit www.wildsheep.org.