

TOURIST HUNTING IN TANZANIA: SOME FACTS

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Tourist hunting plays an essential role in the areas where it is conducted and for conservation in Tanzania in general. Tourist hunting is economically the most viable form of wildlife utilisation for these areas as they are either too remote or do not support highly visible wildlife populations, and therefore cannot compete with prime game viewing areas. Without the income generated from tourist hunting, many important wildlife areas would not be viable.

Hunting areas

Tanzania has over 140 hunting concessions covering an area in excess of 250,000 km² that are leased to outfitters licensed to conduct tourist hunting. These concessions are distributed throughout the country either in Game Reserves, Forest Reserves, Game Controlled Areas or Open Areas. Hunting is not allowed in National Parks, Ngorongoro Conservation Area or within 1 km of the boundary of these areas.

The hunting areas can naturally be divided into three greater ecosystems, namely Masailand, Selous / Coastal and the Western Tanzania ecosystem. These areas each have their differences and unique values which relate to advantages and disadvantages.

1. Masailand Ecosystem – This area has the advantage of having Arusha centrally located within, where many hunting outfitters and the tourist industry generally are based. Also the proximity of many National Parks and the Ngorongoro Conservation Area ensures there is plenty of wildlife. It is a low rainfall area where the major habitats are *Acacia* woodlands and dry open grasslands. Specialised species for Masailand include gerenuk, oryx, gazelles and Coke's hartebeest, but there is general scarcity of lion available for hunting.
2. Selous / Coastal Ecosystem – Most hunting here is concentrated in and around the Selous Game Reserve which is renowned for its generally high wildlife populations and abundant hunting opportunities. This area offers good elephant trophies, while the other specialised species is Roosevelt's sable. The most prominent habitat is mixed *Acacia* – miombo woodlands. The area is however characterised by many small hunting concessions with many different operators, attributed to relatively easy access from Dar es Salaam.
3. Western Tanzania Ecosystem – These areas are remote, but characterised by large concessions. These are generally high rainfall areas where the major habitats are Miombo woodlands and wetlands. Many wildlife populations have been reduced through illegal harvesting, but nevertheless most species offer higher quality trophies than elsewhere. There is a wide diversity of species available for hunting, with specialised species including sitatunga, roan, oribi and Lichtenstein's hartebeest.

Animals that can be hunted

Schedules of the Hunting Regulations that support the Wildlife Conservation Act specify the types of animals that may or may not be hunted on a hunting licence. A wide range of animals (approximately 60 species) can legally be hunted by tourist hunters in Tanzania. However, Giraffe, Cheetah, Rhino and Wild Dog are protected game and cannot be hunted in Tanzania.

The Hunting Regulations stipulate the fees for hunting every type of animal, and further specify a minimum number of hunting days (see Table 2).

Allocation of hunting concessions

The Wildlife Division leases hunting concessions on a five-year tenure to hunting outfitters (mostly private companies) that fulfil the requirements defined in a set of hunting regulations, and who have been authorised to guide foreign clients on big game hunting safaris during the hunting season.

Decisions on allocation of concessions are made by an Advisory Committee on Block Allocation appointed by the Minister of Natural Resources and Tourism. This committee screens applications by hunting outfitters and advises the Minister accordingly.

The Wildlife Division allocates a quota of animals that can be hunted within each concession during the hunting season. The hunting quotas are annually modified on an adaptive approach using data from wildlife censuses, observations of Game Reserve managers, and hunting success of previous years. Outfitters must utilise the wildlife on quota to generate revenue not less than 40% of the value of the total quota allocated. Failing to do so, the outfitter is required to make a top-up payment to the Wildlife Division to meet the 40% minimum.

Conduct of hunting

Finding clients and utilisation of quota is the responsibility of the outfitter that leases a concession. The outfitter secures hunting clients, and hosts them in a hunting camp constructed within the concession. The hunting regulations allow only temporary constructions for hunting camps, and the camp must be removed at the end of the hunting season. The hunting season extends from 1 July to 31 December each year. The hunting client brings his/her own hunting rifles, and needs a weapons import license issued by the Police.

Prior to hunting, the client assisted by the outfitter must obtain a hunting permit. It is issued in the name of a client, and allows a restricted variety and number of animals that may be hunted, depending on the length of safari, rifle calibres and the area where the hunting will be done. The client must pay the permit fee and the conservation fee per day (see Table 1) at this stage.

During the hunt, the client must be guided and protected by a professional hunter, whose services are provided by the outfitter, and licensed by the Wildlife Division. He is

typically the host of the client during the entire hunting safari. The Wildlife Division provides a game scout who supervises the hunt and provides protection to the client if necessary.

After hunting, the client must complete the permit showing which animals have been hunted and/or wounded. This is validated by the game scout that accompanies the hunt, and presented to the game reserve manager / local authority, who then issues a letter of clearance allowing the hunting trophies to be taken out of the hunting area. The completed hunting permit is issued to the hunting office that then bills the client for the animals hunted and a trophy-handling fee. On receipt of payment, a trophy export certificate is issued allowing the client to take his/her trophies home.

Minimum trophy requirements

The following minimum trophy standards are prescribed:

The largest tusk of an elephant trophy must exceed 1.70 meters or 20 kg

Leopard body length must equal of exceed 1.3 meters

The Wildlife Division is currently developing a system to allow only trophies from lions that are at least six years old.

Table 1: Fees payable by tourist hunters and outfitters in Tanzania

Item	Requirement	Cost
Trophy fees	Fee per animal shot as per the schedule of game fees (Table 2)	
Permit fees	For a hunting safari up to seven days	USD 450
	For a hunting safari more than seven days	USD 600
Conservation fees	Daily fee per tourist hunter	USD 100
Observer fees	Daily fee per person accompanying a tourist hunter	USD 50
Trophy-handling Fees	For a hunting safari up to seven days	USD 200
	For a hunting safari more than seven days	USD 300
Block fees	Annual fee per concession payable by the outfitter	USD 7,500
Professional hunters license (annual)	Professional hunters resident in Tanzania	USD 1,000
	Professional hunters non-resident in Tanzania	USD 2,000

Costs of hunting

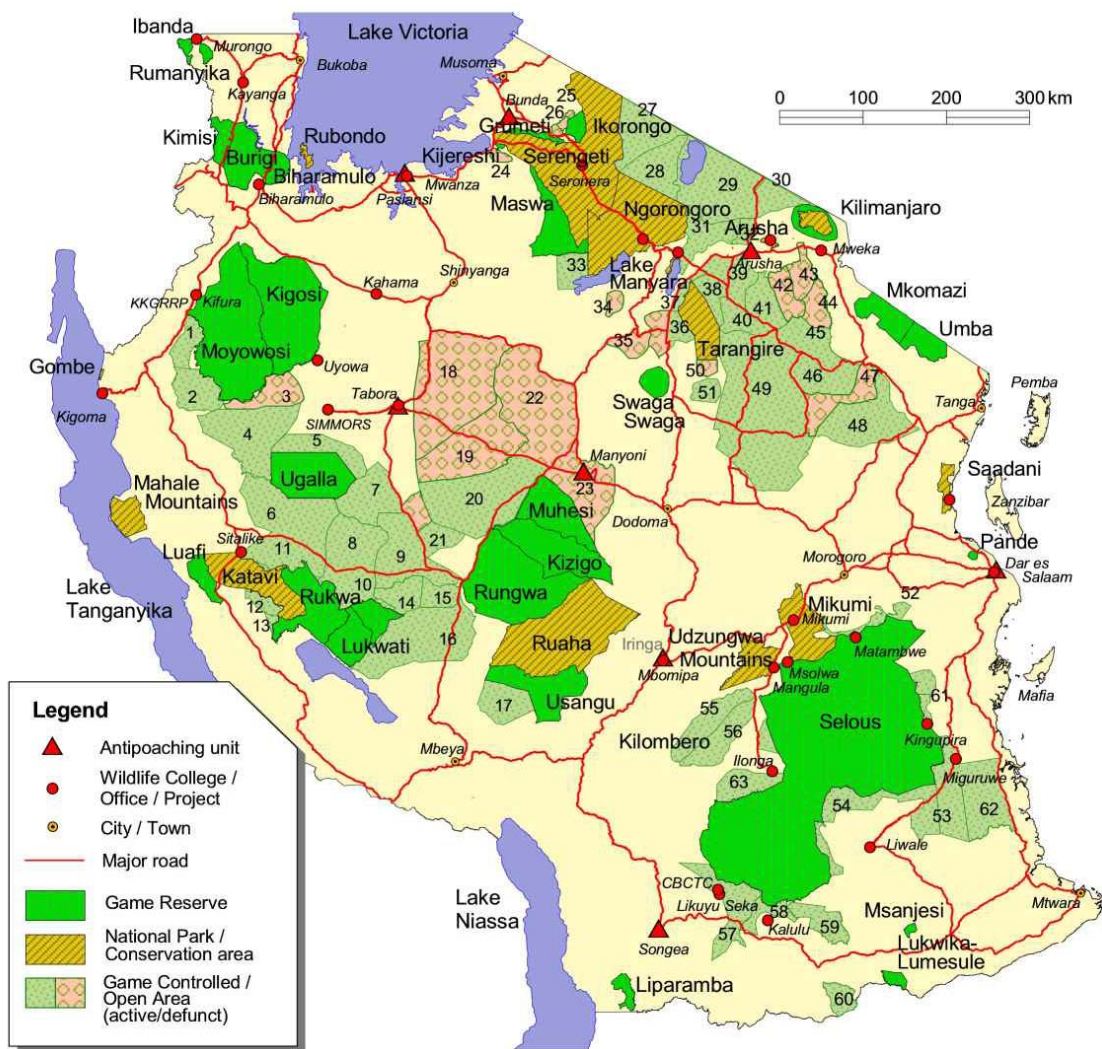
Fees presented in this document reflect the charges by the Wildlife Division that are billed to the hunting outfitter. The hunting outfitter will, however, charge very much higher fees to the clients for the privilege of hunting. Typical daily fees billed to hunting clients coming to Tanzania range from USD 1,800 to USD 2,500 per day. The hunting outfitters will usually apply similar rules to the Wildlife Division, whereby minimum length safaris are applied to hunt certain types of game, for example to hunt a lion a client must pay for a full 21 days even if the he/she spends less days in a hunting camp. Some outfitters will also have a mark-up on the game fees charged by the Wildlife Division. The outfitter will normally arrange an air charter for the client to fly directly into the hunting area. Additional costs would include arranging the gun import license, export of trophies, etc.

Total costs amounting to USD 80,000 to hunt a lion with some of the more exclusive outfitters is considered acceptable. The hunting outfitter provides no guarantee that the client will be provided with an opportunity to shoot the animals on license.

Currently there are over 40 hunting outfitters leasing concessions in Tanzania. The hunting outfitter must market the hunting opportunities within his concession to attract clients. Normally this is done through agents based in the United States and Europe, and through setting up a stand at international hunting exhibitions, such as the Safari Club Annual Conventions.

Table 2: Schedule of game fees, minimum days and rifle calibres for various game animals available on tourist hunting permits in Tanzania

Animal	Price (USD)	Min days	Animal	Price (USD)	Min days
Baboon, Olive / Yellow	90	14	Monkey, Blue / Vervet	120	14
Buffalo, 1st hunted	600	7	Oribi	120	14
Buffalo, 2nd hunted	720	7	Oryx	870	21
Buffalo, 3rd hunted	840	16	Porcupine	70	21
Bushbuck	340	14	Puku	220	
Bushpig	190	14	Reedbuck, Bohor / Mountain / Southern	290	14
Caracal	70	21	Roan Antelope	870	21
Civet Cat	140	14	Sable Antelope	1,200	21
Crocodile, Nile	840	14	Serval	180	21
Dik Dik	170	14	Sitatunga	900	21
Duiker, Abbot's	300	21	Steinbok	150	14
Duiker, Blue / Grey / Red	180	14	Suni (Pygmy antelope)	130	14
Eland	840	21	Topi	350	7
Elephant	4,000	21	Warthog	320	7
Gazelle, Grant's	220	7	Waterbuck	440	14
Gazelle, Thompson's	190	7	Wild Cat	150	14
Gerenuk	1,300	21	Wildebeest	320	7
Grysbok, Sharpe's	150	14	Zebra	590	7
Hartebeest	370	7			
Hippo	840	21	Birds		
Honey Badger (Ratel)	70	21	Bustards	15	7
Hyaena	190	14	Duck / Goose	15	7
Impala	240	7	Francolin / Spurfowl / Partridge	10	7
Jackal	120	14	Guineafowl	10	7
Klipspringer	720	21	Ostrich	740	21
Kudu, Greater	1,170	21	Painted Snipe	10	7
Kudu, Lesser	1,300	21	Pigeons & Doves	10	7
Leopard	2,000	21	Quail	10	7
Lion	2,000	21	Sandgrouse	10	7



- Open areas (OA) and game controlled areas (GCA)**
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|----------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Western Tanzania | 6 Msima GCA | 12 Mlele South GCA | 18 Wembere OA North |
| 1 Makere Forest | 7 Uganda GCA | 13 Lake Rukwa GCA | 19 Wembere OA Central |
| 2 Uvinza OA | 8 Inyonga West GCA | 14 Piti West OA | 20 Wembere OA South |
| 3 Gombe GCA | 9 Inyonga East GCA | 15 Inyonga East | 21 Itulu Forest East |
| 4 Luganzo GCA | 10 Rungwa River GCA | 16 Chunya OA | 22 Singida OA |
| 5 Ugalla OA | 11 Mlele North GCA | 17 Utengule Swamp OA | 23 Manyoni OA |
| Masailand | 31 Mto wa Mbu GCA | 38 Lolkisale | 45 Ruvu Masai |
| 24 Maswa OA | 32 Monduli Juu | 39 Simanjiro West | 46 Kitwai North |
| 25 Nyichoka OA | 33 Maswa Makao | 40 Simanjiro Kitangare | 47 Kitwai Central |
| 26 Sibora OA | 34 Yaeda Chini OA | 41 Simanjiro Naberra | 48 Kitwai South |
| 27 Loliondo GCA | 35 Lake Balangida | 42 Simanjiro East | 49 Masai OA |
| 28 Loliondo South GCA | 36 Babati OA | 43 Sanya Lelatema | 50 Mkungunero |
| 29 Lake Natron GCA | 37 Burunge | 44 Ruvu Same | 51 Kondoa OA |
| Selous / SE Coastal | 56 Kilombero GCA South | 60 Tunduru Forest | 63 Mahenge OA South |
| 52 Gonabis / Jukumu WMA | 57 Namtumbo WMA | 61 Tapika OA | |
| 53 Liwale OA North | 58 Tunduru WMA | 62 Kilwa OA North, Central & South | |
| 54 Liwale OA South | 59 Sasawara Forest | | |
| 55 Kilombero GCA North | | | |

Figure 1: Protected Areas, wildlife infrastructure, game controlled and open hunting areas of Tanzania (not complete)