



RCVD NOV 15 2019

**Department of Interior
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Federal Fish and Wildlife Permit Application Form**

Type of Activity

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Division of Management Authority
Branch of Permits, MS: IA
5275 Leesburg Pike
Falls Church, VA 22041-3803
1-800-358-2104 or 703-358-2104

**IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES under Appendix I of
the Convention on International Trade in Endangered
Species (CITES) and/or U.S. Endangered Species Act (ESA)**

Complete Sections A or B, and C, D, and E of this application. U.S. address may be required in Section C, see instructions for details.
Instructions on how to make your application complete and help avoid unnecessary delays are attached.

Section A: Complete if applying as an individual

1.a. Last Name Haulbrook	1.b. First Name Jeffery	1.c. Middle Name/Initial Leon	1.d. Suffix
2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy) (b) (6)	3. Telephone Number	3.a. Alternate Telephone Number	4. E-mail address

Section B: Complete if applying on behalf of a business, corporation, public agency, Tribe, or institution

1.a. Name of business, agency, Tribe, or institution		1.b. Doing business as (DBA)	
2. Tax identification no.		3. Description of business, agency, Tribe, or institution	
4.a. Principal officer Last name	4.b. Principal officer First Name	4.c. Principal officer Middle name/initial	4.d. Suffix
5. Principal officer title		6. Primary contact name	
7.a. Business telephone number	7.b. Alternate telephone number	7.c. Business fax number	7.d. Business e-mail address

Section C: All applicants complete address information

1.a. Physical address (Street address; Apartment #, Suite #, or Room #; no P.O. Boxes) (b) (6)				
1.b. City Spartanburg	1.c. State South Carolina	1.d. Zip code/Postal code 29301	1.e. County/Province Spartanburg	1.f. Country USA
2.a. Mailing address (include if different than physical address; include name of contact person if applicable)				
2.b. City	2.c. State	2.d. Zip code/Postal code	2.e. County/Province	2.f. Country

Section D: All applicants MUST complete

1. Attach the nonrefundable application processing fee in the form of a check or money order payable to the U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE in the amount of \$100. Federal, Tribal, State, and local government agencies, and those acting on behalf of such agencies, are exempt from the processing fee—attach documentation of fee exempt status as outlined in instructions [50 CFR 13.11(d)].	
2. Certification: I hereby certify that I have read and am familiar with the regulations contained in <i>Title 50 Part 13 of the Code of Federal Regulations</i> and the other applicable parts in subchapter B of Chapter I of Title 50, and I certify that the information submitted in this application for a permit is complete and accurate. This statement herein may subject me to the criminal penalties of 18 U.S.C. 1001. (b) (6)	
Signature of (b) (6)	Date of signature (mm/dd/yyyy) 9/6/2019

Please continue to next page

E. IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES (*Appendix I of CITES and/or ESA*)

Note 1: This form should be used to request authorization to import trophies of species listed on Appendix I of CITES and/or as threatened or endangered under the ESA (examples include elephants, lions, cheetahs, wood bison, and markhor).

PLEASE USE FORM 3-200-19 FOR SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD TROPHIES AND SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS TROPHIES TAKEN IN NAMIBIA.

Note 2: If you hold an import permit for trophy/trophies that you did not use, please **return the unused original permit**. If you are requesting reissuance of a permit because you have taken a trophy, but were unable to import it prior to the expiration of the permit, please use the renewal form ([3-200-52](#)) and return your original permit with that form.

Note 3: Applications for species listed as endangered under the U.S. Endangered Species Act are published in the Federal Register for a 30-day public comment period. Please allow at least **90 days** for the application to be processed.

Note 4: *Sport-hunted trophy* is defined at [50 CFR 23.74](#) as follows: *Sport-hunted trophy* means a whole dead animal or a readily recognizable part or derivative of an animal specifically identified on the accompanying CITES document that meets the following criteria:

- (1) Is raw, processed, or manufactured;
- (2) Was legally obtained by the hunter through hunting for his or her personal use;
- (3) Is being imported, exported, or re-exported by or on behalf of the hunter as part of the transfer from its country of origin ultimately to the hunter's country of usual residence; and
- (4) Includes worked, manufactured, or handicraft items made from the sport-hunted animal only when:
 - (i) Such items are contained in the same shipment as raw or tanned parts of the sport-hunted animal and are for the personal use of the hunter;
 - (ii) The quantity of such items is no more than could reasonably be expected given the number of animals taken by the hunter as shown on the license or other documentation of the authorized hunt accompanying the shipment; and
 - (iii) The accompanying CITES documents (export document and, if appropriate, import permit) contain a complete itemization and description of all items included in the shipment.

Note 5: Certain hunting trophies, including elephants, are subject to restrictions on their use after import into the United States. Please see 50 CFR 23.55 for more information or contact the Division of Management Authority.

Please provide the following information. Complete all questions on the application. Mark questions that are not applicable with "N/A". If needed, use a separate sheet of paper. On all attachments or separate sheets you are submitting; please indicate the application question number you are addressing. If applying for more than one trophy, be sure to answer questions 1-6 for each trophy addressed in this application. If importing trophies from more than one country, you must submit a separate application for each shipment in order to obtain separate import permits.

-
1. Name and address where you wish the permit to be mailed, **if different from page 1**. If you would like expedited shipping, please enclose a self-addressed, pre-paid, computer-generated, courier service airway bill. If unspecified, all documents will be mailed via regular mail through the U.S. Postal Service.

(b) (6) Spartanburg South Carolina 29304

2. Who should we contact if we have questions about the application (name, phone number, and e-mail)?

Jeff Haulbrook Cell (b) (6)

3. Have you or your client (if a broker applying on behalf of your client), been assessed a civil penalty or convicted of any criminal provision of any statute or regulation relating to the activity for which the

application is filed; been convicted, or entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, for a felony violation of the Lacey Act, the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, or the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act; forfeited collateral; OR are currently under charges for any violation of the laws mentioned above?

No X Yes

If you answered "Yes" to Question 3, provide: a) the individual's name; b) date of charge; c) charge(s); d) location of incident; e) court, and f) action taken for each violation. Please be aware that a "Yes" response does not automatically disqualify you from getting a permit.

4. For each trophy to be imported, provide:

a. Scientific name (genus, species, and, if applicable, subspecies) and common name.

LION- PANTHERA LEO

b. Sex (if known). MALE

5. IF ANIMAL IS CURRENTLY LIVING IN THE WILD, please enter the following information:

a. Country and place (area, region, GIS coordinates, ranch, conservancy, management area, or hunting block, AND nearest city) where wildlife is to be taken from the wild:

b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:

b. Name of hunting outfitter, safari company, or professional hunter you will be hunting with:

6. IF THE TROPHY HAS ALREADY BEEN TAKEN, please enter the following:

a. Country and place (area, region, GIS coordinates, ranch, conservancy, management area, or hunting block, AND nearest city) where trophy was removed from the wild:

lion was hunted in Zimbabwe on Sango Ranch, Save Valley Conservancy GIS 022564
Nearest Town CHIREAZI

b. Date wildlife was hunted: 13 august 2019 GIS 022564

b. Name of hunting outfitter, safari company, or professional hunter you hunted with:
CRANE SAFARIS 3 NORMANDY ROAD ALEXANDRA PARK HARARE ZIMBABWE
PROFESSIONAL HUNTER- PHILLIP SMYTHE, LIC # 524

c. The current location of the trophy (address and country) [the U.S. import permit will identify this country as the country of export/re-export and must match with the export/re-export document]:

CRANE SAFARIS, 3 NORMANDY ROAD, ALEXANDRA PARK HARARE ZIMBABWE

7. Please provide a copy of any applicable foreign government permits or licenses that were required to remove this animal from the wild (if you have not hunted yet and do not currently hold any such permits or licenses, please indicate so).

8. Complete name and address of overseas person or business shipping the trophy to you. If you are applying to import a trophy directly from Namibia, you must provide the name and address of the professional hunter listed on your Namibian hunting permit [this name will appear on the face of the export permit].

Name: CRANE SAFARIS
Business Name: CRANE SAFARIS
Address: 3 Normandy Road
City: HARARE
State/Province:
Country, Postal Code: ZIMBABWE

9. For species listed under the Endangered Species Act, please be aware that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service must make a finding that your activities will enhance or benefit wild populations of the species involved. While we will communicate with the range country for the species you will hunt or hunted when making the required findings, if you have any information that could support this finding, it would be helpful to our review if you could provide it. Please submit such information on a separate page with your application.

- a. Do you have any information regarding the population status or trend data on the species hunted?

SEE ATTACHED

Section 9:

Question a)

Sango is a 600 square kilometre property located within the Save Valley Conservancy (SVC) which is located in the South Eastern Lowveld of Zimbabwe.

Sango has a lion population of +/- 80 at any one time, this information comes from annual surveys conducted by Sango's ecologist and independent monitoring by the African Wildlife Conservation Fund, who monitor all large carnivore's within the SVC.

Question b)

All daily rates and trophy fees are used to run the property, this includes a staff of 130 people, 44 of which are Game scouts, maintenance of roads and water infrastructure, fire breaks, aerial and sweep surveys, conservation levies to the SVC, ecological monitoring etc.

Question c)

Sango had a small lion population and brought in 10 lion females in 2005, this brought the population to 18-20 animals, the population has grown and spread to the entire SVC and presently stands at +/- 200 for the SVC.

This remarkable growth is more easily understood when plains game animal populations that Sango holds are looked at. Presently Sango has 6000+ Impala, 1000+ buffalo, 550+ giraffe, 400+ eland, 600+ elephant, 500+ wildebeest and Zebra.

In 2013 Sango relocated 1300+ plains game animals to Gonarezhou National Park and in 2018, relocated 100 elephant to Rifa located in the Zambezi National Park system.

2020 will see the relocation of 400 elephant, 2000 impala as well as two prides of lion and one pack of wild dog, plus various plains game species to Zimbabwe National Parks Estates.

Sango is presently over stocked and it's vegetation is degrading, these overstocked animals are being used to benefit conservation in other areas of Zimbabwe.

Sango also supports 4 schools along it's boundary as well as community boreholes. Further information can be obtained from Mr.D. Goosen the Sango General Manager – sangohq@sango-wildlife.com

SEE NEXT PAGE

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT (original signature must be provided for either 10 or 11 below)

10. If you are a broker or taxidermist applying on behalf of a U.S. hunter or foreign national, provide documentation to show you have a Power of Attorney to act on your client's behalf and sign the following statement:

I acknowledge that the sport-hunted trophy/trophies to be imported has been/will be personally hunted by my client and is being imported only for my client's personal use (i.e., not for sale, transfer, donation, or exchange that is reasonably likely to result in economic use, gain, or benefit). If applying for the import of an elephant trophy, I understand that my client may import no more than two elephant trophies in one calendar year.

Taxidermist/Broker's signature: _____ Date: _____

11. If you are the hunter applying to import your own trophy, please read and sign the following statement:

I acknowledge that the sport-hunted trophy/trophies to be imported has been/will be personally hunted by me and is being imported only for my personal use (i.e., not for sale, transfer, donation, or exchange that is reasonably likely to result in economic use, gain, or benefit). If applying to import an elephant trophy, I understand that I may import no more than two elephant trophies in one calendar year.

Applicant's signature: _____

Date: 11/2/19

Be aware that there may be additional permitting or approval requirements by your local or state governments, as well as required by other Federal agencies or foreign governments to conduct your proposed activity. While the Service will attempt to assist where possible, it is your responsibility to obtain such approval.

12. All international shipments must be through a designated port. A list of designated ports (where an inspector is posted) is available from [the list of designated ports](#). If you wish to use a port not listed, please contact the Office of Law Enforcement for a Designated Port Exemption Permit (form 3-200-2).

Section C

This AREA is owned by Willie Papp He invested several hundred thousand dollars of his own money Every year in to Sango. The Hunting Dollars go 100% into conservation in Sango. He (Willie) takes zero money from Sango. This AREA is his passion. It has been for 20+ years. African wildlife is his passion. This place Sango is the Best Run Ranch for conservation I have ever seen. To my understanding this was and will be the only Lion taken this year.

Thank you (b) (6)

HUNTING RETURN FORM - TRAS2 APPLICATION FOR HUNTING NP/CITES

Issued in terms of Exchange Control Act (Chapter 22:05).
The Parks and Wild Life Act (Chapter 20:14) and the Tourism Act (Chapter 14:20)

0000082089
COMPLETED

1. DETAILS OF THE SAFARI OPERATOR

Name of Operator Crane Safaris (Pvt) Ltd

ZTA (HOP) No. HOP0326

Address 3 Normandy Road
Alexandra Park
Harare

Name of Professional Hunter PHILLIP SMYTHE

Telephone

Number of Accompanying Guests

Are the trophies being exported after tanning and mounting?

Are the trophies being exported after primary treatment?

Name of Processing Agent or Taxidermist CHIPITANI SAFARI COMPANY P/L

Name of Shipping Agent LD FORWARDING CO. LTD

Name of Foreign Agent Wilfried Pabst Zimbabwe GMBH

Client's Full Name Jeffrey Leon Haulbrook

Passport Number (b) (6)

Country of Issue UNITED STATES

Address (b) (6) Spartanburg,
SC 29304, USA

Licence No. 524

Fax 0

5

Address 8 RIVONIA ROAD
MOUNT PLEASANT
HARARE

Address P O BOX GD467
GREENDALE
HARARE
TEL 492650

Address Grevenau 12
22391 Hamburg
Germany

2. HUNTING AREAS

	Hunting Area Name	Province	Signature of Land Authority
1	Mokore Ranch	Masvingo	
2	Sango	Masvingo	
3	Umkondo Ranch	Masvingo	
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			

Date of Safari From 01-08-2019
Date of Safari To 15-08-2019
Daily Rate Charged For Big Game USD 1,989.00
Daily Rate Charged For Plains Game USD .00
Daily Rate Charged for Non hunting guests USD 232.55
Number of Accompanying Guests 5

ZPWMA
Date Stamp

3. DETAILS OF DEPOSITS

(All inclusive of Daily Rate, Trophy Fees, Processing, Handling charges and any other incidentals)

(i) Safari Operator

	Value Date	ECA Number	ECA Date	Currency	Invoice Amount	Amount Paid
1						
2						
3						
4						

(ii) Tendermist

	Value Date	ECA Number	ECA Date	Currency	Invoice Amount	Amount Paid
1						
2						
3						
4						

4. FINANCIAL DATA

Total Daily rate	46,350.00	Total Guests rate	.00
Less Commission	6,952.50	Total Trophy fees	38,012.00
Other fees (Incidentals)	3,222.00	Grand Total USD	80,631.50
Percentage Commission Charged	15.00	Total Processing Fees	

5. DETAILS OF SPECIES HUNTED

	SPECIES	SEX	W/K	CONCESSION/FARM	GRID REF	DATE SHOT	SCI TROPHY SIZE	TROPHY FEES
1	IMPALA	M	Killed	Sango	060654	05-AUG-2019	46"	260
2	IMPALA	M	Killed	Sango	043642	14-AUG-2019	n/a	104
3	IMPALA	M	Killed	Sango	021564	14-AUG-2019	n/a	104
4	IMPALA	M	Killed	Sango	071646	05-AUG-2019	45"	260
5	IMPALA	M	Killed	Sango	060654	05-AUG-2019	47"	260
6	IMPALA	M	Killed	Sango	066640	09-AUG-2019	n/a	104
7	IMPALA	M	Killed	Sango	070618	09-AUG-2019	n/a	104
8	IMPALA	M	Killed	Sango	091603	12-AUG-2019	n/a	104
9	ZEBRA	M	Killed	Sango	068664	05-AUG-2019	n/a	1,040
10	ZEBRA	F	Killed	Sango	108653	08-AUG-2019	n/a	416
11	ZEBRA	M	Killed	Sango	110653	09-AUG-2019	n/a	416
12	ZEBRA	M	Killed	Sango	058600	14-AUG-2019	n/a	1,040
13	ZEBRA	M	Killed	Sango	043642	01-AUG-2019	n/a	1,040
14	ZEBRA	F	Killed	Sango	044643	02-AUG-2019	n/a	416
15	ZEBRA	M	Killed	Sango	018597	02-AUG-2019	n/a	1,040
16	BUFFALO	F	Killed	Sango	026622	03-AUG-2019	n/a	832
17	GIRAFFE	M	Killed	Sango	074672	05-AUG-2019	n/a	1,820
18	GIRAFFE	M	Killed	Sango	091603	10-AUG-2019	n/a	1,820
19	LION	M	Killed	Sango	022564	13-AUG-2019	24 1/4"	26,000
20	WARTHOG	M	Killed	Sango	048605	01-AUG-2019	33"	416
21	WARTHOG	M	Killed	Sango	059611	06-AUG-2019	32"	416
22								
23								
24								
25								
26								
27								
28								
29								
30								

I hereby certify that the information given in this return is, to the best of my knowledge, true and correct.

Signature of Foreign Client _____

Date _____

Signature of Professional Hunter _____

Date _____

Signature of Safari Operator _____

Date _____

(Safeguard) Jeff Haulbrook

From: SPITS-II Production Email Messenger <permits@fws.gov>
Sent: Friday, November 15, 2019 7:00 PM
To: (Safeguard) Jeff Haulbrook
Cc: permits@fws.gov
Subject: Nov 15 2019 7:00:00; Acknowledgement letter for Permit No. "60832D""

Follow Up Flag: Flag for follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

JEFFREY LEON HAULBROOK

(b) (6)
SPARTANBURG, SC 29301
U.S.A.

***This is an automatically generated email, please do not reply to this message**

***For questions please send an email directly to managementauthority@fws.gov ***

Thank you for submitting an application to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The application was received by the Division of Management Authority on 11/15/2019; check number "NOT AVAILABLE" accompanied the application for AFRICAN LION. Your application has been assigned the following PRT identification number: MA60832D-0While processing time may be less, you should anticipate a minimum of 30 days to process your request, with many requests averaging between 60 to 90 days due to some requests which need to be published in the Federal Register and/or be reviewed by other Service offices. While we are aware that you may want to inquire about the status of your application, we request that you allow our office at least three weeks after the receipt of this notification to make any inquiries. Should you have additional information that you need to provide to our office pertaining to the current request, we ask that you call our office first at 800-358-2104 or email managementauthority@fws.gov to obtain further instructions.



RCV9 NOV 21 2019

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5275 Leesburg Pike
Falls Church, VA 22041-3803
1-800-358-2104 or 703-358-2104

Type of Activity

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Complete Sections A or B, and C, D, and E of this application. U.S. address may be required in Section C, see instructions for details.
Instructions on how to make your application complete and help avoid unnecessary delays are attached.

Section A: Complete if applying as an individual

1.a. Last Name Yaegle	1.b. First Name Paul	1.c. Middle Name/Initial E	1.d. Suffix ---
2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy) (b) (6)	3. Telephone Number	3.a. Alternate Telephone Number	4. E-mail address

Section B: Complete if applying on behalf of a business, corporation, public agency, Tribe, or institution

1.a. Name of business, agency, Tribe, or institution N/A		1.b. Doing business as (DBA)	
2. Tax identification no.		3. Description of business, agency, Tribe, or institution	
4.a. Principal officer Last name	4.b. Principal officer First Name	4.c. Principal officer Middle name/initial	4.d. Suffix
5. Principal officer title		6. Primary contact name	
7.a. Business telephone number	7.b. Alternate telephone number	7.c. Business fax number	7.d. Business e-mail address

Section C: All applicants complete address information

2. a. Mailing address (include if different than physical address; include name of contact person if applicable) (b) (6)					
1.b. City Russell	1.c. State PA	1.d. Zip code/Postal code 16345	1.e. County/Province Warren	1.f. Country USA	
2.a. Mailing address (include if different than physical address; include name of contact person if applicable) Same as above					
2.b. City	2.c. State	2.d. Zip code/Postal code	2.e. County/Province	2.f. Country	

Section D: All applicants MUST complete

<p>1. Attach the nonrefundable application processing fee in the form of a check or money order payable to the U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE in the amount of \$100. Federal, Tribal, State, and local government agencies, and those acting on behalf of such agencies, are exempt from the processing fee--attach documentation of fee exempt status as outlined in instructions [50 CFR 13.11(d)].</p> <p>2. Certification: I hereby certify that I have read and am familiar with the regulations contained in Title 50 Part 13 of the Code of Federal Regulations and the other applicable parts in subchapter B of Chapter I of Title 50, and I certify that the information submitted in this application for a permit is complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge and belief. I understand that any false statement herein may subject me to the criminal penalties of 18 U.S.C. 1001.</p>	<p>Signature of applicant/Principal Officer for permit (No photocopied or stamped signatures) Date of signature (mm/dd/yyyy) (b) (6) 11/11/2019</p>
Please continue to next page	

E. IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES (*Appendix I of CITES and/or ESA*)

Note 1: This form should be used to request authorization to import trophies of species listed on Appendix I of CITES and/or as threatened or endangered under the ESA (examples include elephants, lions, cheetahs, wood bison, and markhor).

PLEASE USE FORM 3-200-19 FOR SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD TROPHIES AND SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS TROPHIES TAKEN IN NAMIBIA.

Note 2: If you hold an import permit for a trophy that you did not use, please **return the unused original permit**. If you are requesting reissuance of a permit because you have taken a trophy, but were unable to import it prior to the expiration of the permit, please use the renewal form ([3-200-52](#)) and return your original permit with that form.

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- Was legally obtained by the hunter through hunting for his or her personal use;
- Is being imported, exported, or re-exported by or on behalf of the hunter as part of the transfer from its country of origin ultimately to the hunter's country of usual residence; and
- Includes worked, manufactured, or handicraft items made from the sport-hunted animal only when:
 - i. Such items are contained in the same shipment as raw or tanned parts of the sport-hunted animal and are for the personal use of the hunter;
 - ii. The quantity of such items is no more than could reasonably be expected given the number of animals taken by the hunter as shown on the license or other documentation of the authorized hunt accompanying the shipment; and
 - iii. The accompanying CITES documents (export document and, if appropriate, import permit) contain a complete itemization and description of all items included in the shipment.

Note 5: Certain hunting trophies, including elephants, are subject to restrictions on their use after import into the United States. Please see 50 CFR 23.55 for more information or contact the Division of Management Authority.

Please provide the following information. Complete all questions on the application. Mark questions that are not applicable with "N/A". If needed, use a separate sheet of paper. On all attachments or separate sheets you are submitting; please indicate the application question number you are addressing. If applying for more than one trophy, be sure to answer questions 4-6 for each trophy addressed in this application. If importing trophies from more than one country, you must submit a separate application for each shipment in order to obtain separate import permits.

1. Name and address where you wish the permit to be mailed, if different from page 1. If you would like expedited shipping, please enclose a self-addressed, pre-paid, computer-generated, courier service airway bill. If unspecified, all documents will be mailed via the U.S. Postal Service.

Same as page 1

2. Who should we contact if we have questions about the application (name, phone number, and e-mail)?

Same as page 1: Paul Yaegle, (b) (6)

3. Disqualification factor. A conviction, or entry of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, for a felony violation of the Lacey Act, the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, or the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act disqualifies any such person from receiving or exercising the privileges of a permit, unless such disqualification has been expressly waived by the Service Director in response to a written petition. (50 CFR 13.21(c)) Have you or any of the owners of the business, if applying as a business, been convicted, or entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, forfeited collateral, or are currently under charges for any violations of the laws mentioned above?

☒ No ☐ Yes

If you answered "Yes" to Question 3, provide: a) the individual's name; b) date of charge; c) charge(s); d) location of incident; e) court; and f) action taken for each violation. Please be aware that a "Yes" response does not automatically disqualify you from getting a permit.

N/A

4. For each trophy to be imported, provide:

a. Scientific name (genus, species, and, if applicable, subspecies) and common name.

Panthera Leo Melanochaita, African Lion, South Africa

b. Sex (if known). Male

5. **IF ANIMAL IS CURRENTLY LIVING IN THE WILD**, please enter the following information:

a. Country and place (area, region, GIS coordinates, ranch, conservancy, management area, or hunting block, AND nearest city) where wildlife is to be taken from the wild:

N/A

b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:

N/A

c. Name of hunting outfitter, safari company, or professional hunter you will be hunting with:

N/A

6. **IF THE TROPHY HAS ALREADY BEEN TAKEN**, please enter the following information:

a. Country and place (area, region, GIS coordinates, ranch, conservancy, management area, or hunting block, AND nearest city) where wildlife was removed from the wild:

GG van Schalkwyk, Farm Aurora
Vorstershoop, North West 8615
South Africa

b. Date wildlife was hunted:

May 15, 2016

- c. Name of hunting outfitter, safari company, or professional hunter you hunted with:

Nico Smith - outfitter
Andre' Nel - professional hunter

- d. The current location of the trophy (address and country) [the U.S. import permit will identify this country as the country of export/re-export and must match with the foreign export/re-export document]:

Universal Trophy Services
Plot 14, Bashewa
Pretoria 0056

7. Please provide a copy of any applicable foreign government permits or licenses that were required to remove this animal from the wild (if you have not hunted yet and do not currently hold any such permits or licenses, please indicate so). N/A - not wild
8. Complete name and address of overseas person or business shipping the trophy to you. If you are applying to import a trophy directly from **Namibia**, you must provide the name and address of the professional hunter listed on your Namibian hunting permit [this name will appear on the face of the export permit].

Name:

Business Name: Universal Trophy Services
Address: Plot 14, Bashewa
City: Pretoria 0056
State/Province: Gauteng
Country, Postal Code: South Africa

9. For species listed under the U.S. Endangered Species Act, please be aware that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) must make a finding that your activities will enhance or benefit wild populations of the species involved. While we will communicate with the range country for the species you will hunt or hunted when making the required findings, if you have any information that could support this finding, it would be helpful for our review if you could provide it. Please submit such information on a separate page with your application.

- a. Do you have any information regarding the population status or trend data on the species hunted?

In the country of South Africa, the panthera leo population, change or trend, is considered "least concern". Yes - see attached pages, tagged 9.a, 9.a.1, 9.a.2, and 9.a.3

- b. In order to hunt, you likely paid for licenses or trophy fees. What were those fees and do you have any information on how those funds were used by either the landowner, local community, or government?

My lion hunt trophy fee was 3000 USD. 840 USD went to the country as tax; used as they see fit. Yes - see attached pages tagged 9.b, 9.b.1, 9.b.2, and 9.b.3

- c. Do you have information on other funding activities that are being carried out, or were carried out, by the safari outfitter, professional hunter, concession holder, or landowner that provide a conservation benefit to the species being hunted/species hunted?

No, sorry I do not have this information.

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT (original signature must be provided for either 10 or 11 below)

10. If you are a broker or taxidermist applying on behalf of a U.S. hunter or foreign national, provide documentation to show you have a Power of Attorney to act on your client's behalf and sign the following statement:

I acknowledge that the sport-hunted trophy/trophies to be imported has been/will be personally hunted by my client and is being imported only for my client's personal use (i.e., not for sale, transfer, donation, or exchange that is reasonably likely to result in economic use, gain, or benefit). If applying for the import of an elephant trophy, I understand that my client may import no more than two elephant trophies in one calendar year.

Taxidermist/Broker's signature: N/A Date: _____

11. If you are the hunter applying to import your own trophy, please read and sign the following statement:

I acknowledge that the sport-hunted trophy/trophies to be imported has been/will be personally hunted by me and is being imported only for my personal use (i.e., not for sale, transfer, donation, or exchange that is reasonably likely to result in economic use, gain, or benefit). If applying to import an elephant trophy, I understand that I may import no more than two elephant trophies in one calendar year.

Applicant's signature: (b) (6)

Date: 11/11/2019

Be aware that there may be additional permitting or approval requirements by your local or state governments, as well as required by other Federal agencies or foreign governments to conduct your propose activity. While the Service will attempt to assist where possible, it is your responsibility to obtain such approval.

12. All international shipments must be through a designated port. A list of designated ports (where an inspector is posted) is available from the list of designated ports. If you wish to use a port not listed, please contact the Office of Law Enforcement for a Designated Port Exemption Permit (form 3-200-2).

BALTIMORE, MD

INCLUDED ARE 4 PAGES FOR SECTION 9.

9.a. Do you have any information regarding the population status or trend data on the species hunted?

Yes I do. By reviewing many sources, it is possible to find varying and conflicting information. Considering the objective of organizations and their long term plan, most of the information is clearly fabricated and false. Being in the country and talking with locals is perhaps the best way to filter the huge array of opinion. As related to the country of South Africa, please read three excerpts, 9.a.1 - 9.a.3, which in summary state the population status or trend is "LEAST CONCERN".

9.a.1 - Susan M. Miller and Paul J. Funston "Rapid Growth Rates of Lion (*Panthera leo*) Populations in Small, Fenced Reserves in South Africa: A Management Dilemma," *South African Journal of Wildlife Research* 44(1), 43-55, (April 2014). <https://doi.org/10.3957/056.044.0107>

Managers of reintroduced lion, *Panthera Leo*, populations in small reserves (<1000 km²) in South Africa are challenged by high rates of population increase and how best to control them. We combined data from 14 small, fenced reserves to evaluate growth rate parameters and compared them to those in larger and/or open reserves. Growth rates of lions in small fenced reserves were only matched by those in Nairobi National Park (NP), which is relatively small and where the majority of the subadults emigrated away from the park. Initially, South African managers unconsciously mimicked this system by removing subadults to control population numbers, but increasingly chose euthanasia and hunting in the past decade, as the demand for wild lions for translocation decreased. They have, however, expressed a desire to use other methods of population control and mimic other open systems such as Kruger NP and Serengeti NP. Kruger NP had older ages of first reproduction and longer inter-birth intervals that could be mimicked through selective contraception. Alternatively, Serengeti NP had smaller litter sizes and lower cub survival, which could be mimicked through surgery to reduce litter sizes and, less attractively as it still involves lethal management and raises serious ethical concerns, selective culling of cubs. Mimicking Kruger NP may be more desirable as it is more ecologically similar to the small reserves than Serengeti NP. This understanding of the current situation, and how it could be altered to more closely mimic natural systems, will facilitate the development of a management plan for lions in small reserves in South Africa.

9.a.2 - © Publisher: Southern African Wildlife Management Association (SAWMA)

Persistent Link : <https://hdl.handle.net/10520/EJC175541>

Lion (*Panthera Leo*) populations on small reserves require more intensive management than those in larger conservation areas. 'Surplus' animals are a major management concern, resulting from smaller inter-birth intervals, younger ages of first reproduction and higher survival rates. In the 1990s and early 2000s, this surplus was translocated to newly formed reserves. More recently, the proliferation of new reserves has slowed, often forcing managers to cull surplus animals. The Lion Management Forum has proposed several interventions to reduce the number of surplus lions by mimicking natural processes. These include the use of chemical contraception to increase the age of first reproduction and/or inter-birth intervals to match those found in the Kruger National Park (NP) lions; or 'tube-tying' to reduce litter size to match that found in the Serengeti NP. We developed a population simulation model, GrowLS, to evaluate the efficacy of these interventions. GrowLS predicts that alterations to inter-birth intervals or litter size would achieve the largest reduction in surplus animals. Alterations to the age of first reproduction in lionesses had almost no effect. A combined approach would result in an undesirable near-zero population growth. Additional features of GrowLS are its ability to predict population size and the number of breeding lionesses and cubs per year. GrowLS has applications in the management of other species for which the required input parameters are known. GrowLS will serve as an invaluable tool for managers wanting to control population size by manipulating female reproductive rates.

The Lion populations in South Africa declined substantially in the 19th century but have been stable or increasing over the past 20–30 years. The number of free-roaming mature Lions in South African large protected areas has increased from an estimated 800 in 2002–2004 to an estimated 1,286 in 2015. Furthermore, by including the entire area of trans-frontier parks as interconnected and functional landscapes (over which South African conservation authorities have shared management jurisdiction), the total number of mature, free-roaming Lions within the assessment region is estimated to be 1,550. The number of small reserves containing Lions has increased from one in 1990 to at least 45 in 2013, which corresponds to an increase in Lion numbers from about 10 in 1990 to 500 (225 mature individuals) in 2013. Including Lions on small reserves yields a total mature population size of 1,775 individuals. Thus, Lion numbers in the assessment region comfortably exceed the threshold for D1 and the species does not qualify as threatened using the A or C criteria because the two major free roaming subpopulations have not declined over the past 20 years (3 generations). In Kruger National Park (KNP) alone, the number of Lionesses is estimated to have increased by 45% between 2005 and 2015. **Thus we list the species as Least Concern.**

9.a.3 - Hans Bauer, Guillaume Chapron, Kristin Nowell, Philipp Henschel, Paul Funston, Luke T. B. Hunter, David W. Macdonald, and Craig Packer
PNAS December 1, 2015 112 (48) 14894-14899; first published October 26, 2015 <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1500664112>

We found a striking geographical pattern: African lion populations are declining everywhere, except in four southern countries (Botswana, Namibia, South Africa, and Zimbabwe). Population models indicate a 67% chance that lions in West and Central Africa decline by one-half, while estimating a 37% chance that lions in East Africa also decline by one-half over two decades. We recommend separate regional assessments of the lion in the World Conservation Union (IUCN) Red List of Threatened Species: already recognized as critically endangered in West Africa, our analysis supports listing as regionally endangered in Central and East Africa **and least concern in southern Africa.**

9.b. In order to hunt, you likely paid for licenses or trophy fees. What were those fees and do you have any information on how those funds were used by either the landowner, local community, or government? My hunt was \$3000 for a mature male lion which I questioned as being too low. A year earlier, 2015 or previous, this same hunt was consistently over \$16000; realistically \$18000. I was told “The market dropped out” after the social media fabricated false stories about a dentist who shot Cecil so, the price fell as did the economic and financial benefit. Of my \$3000, \$840 went to the country of South Africa as tax (would have been over \$5000 on a normal \$18000 hunt). Naturally, the country spends the 28% tax revenue as they see fit. But, I can tell you this, poverty is huge in South Africa. The scattered villages of tin shacks survive only on government subsidy. There is no industry or income sufficient to sustain the people who live there. Hunting is the single largest source of income to these remote communities and only a small percentage of the people can actually work at a hunting lodge; Land Owner’s facility. Where I hunted, the lodge had 20-30 native employees. I stopped at a local school to give the kids gifts of candy and the photo shows over 120 smiling faces. A third of these kids had no shoes. Perhaps with the other hunting lodges in the area (land owners), 15% of the families had income (based on the number and size of shack villages, school attendance, and outfitter facility count). The local community is dependent on the federal program, but also, the teachers had kind words pertaining to the “hunters”.

Tourism, as reference, funds government employees (still native) who are housed at the national park in these remote locations.

Added as reference, 9.b.1 - 9.b.3, the following excerpts are factual but possibly biased by the writer to support private objectives. Peter Flack lives in South Africa and seems consistent with data being more important than opinion.

9.b.1 - Taxation in South Africa, From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Company income tax

The company income tax rate is levied at 28% (According to the Company Law No. 71 of 2008, as amended) of the taxable income of the company. This was not changed in the 2018/19 Budget.^[7] Certain companies qualify as a *small business corporation* (see tax table below).^[1] *Employment companies* pay a tax of 33%. Dividends were subject to an additional tax called the *Secondary Tax on Companies* which was 10% of declared dividends. This tax was replaced by Dividend Tax on 1 April 2012; however Secondary Tax on Companies credits was still used by some companies until 31 March 2015.^[14] Only the lowest tax bracket for Small Business Corporations was adjusted in the 2019/20 budget.^[7]

9.b.2 - South African Hunting Statistics for 2015 – Some Observations

5 December 2016 by Peter Flack

I received the South African 2015 hunting statistics this week and was delighted to see that, after five years of steady decline – we reached our peak number of overseas hunters in 2007 (16 394) – there was a very slight increase from 7 405 in 2014 to 7 633 or 228 (3%) of overseas hunters in 2015. I know this does not sound like much but, assuming these statistics are accurate and I will come back to this point, when you multiply the increase by their average expenditure on just daily rates and trophy fees of R216,334.00 (USD 14,334) per hunter, it comes to a not inconsiderable R49,3 (USD 3.26) million, which goes to show just how important every single overseas hunter is to the country. When you then add the knock-on expenditure on things like internal flights, car hire, hotel accommodation, sight-seeing both before and after the hunt, taxidermy, gratuities and so forth, the value to the country starts to mount up, particularly as most of this is spent in rural areas which need it most.

9.b.3 - Why can hunters and animal rightists seemingly never agree?

27 February 2019 by Peter Flack

The question is a perplexing one. Why, if hunters and animal rightists are both passionate about wildlife and wildlife habitat, are they seemingly always at loggerheads? This question, of course, assumes that the parties are, in fact, both passionate about these things which, as I will show, is not the case. And whose fault is that? Which party is the unreasonable one? And can anything be done to change this?

The answers to these questions are important as they could dramatically affect a large number of people, places and issues over the long term, namely:

1. The over 9,000 extensive game ranches covering some 21 million hectares of land under wildlife that has been developed over the last 60 years or so and which depend for their existence on hunting, directly and indirectly;
2. The over 100,000 people employed on these ranches in predominantly rural areas;
3. The over R12-billion the hunting industry generates each year;
4. The some 6 million kilograms of healthy, low fat, low sodium protein, free of antibiotics and growth hormones conservatively provided annually by the hunting industry – assume the 300,000 local hunters (as estimated by Free State University) shoot only one small buck (say a springbok) each year with a dressed weight of 18 kgs and the 6,543 overseas hunters shoot only one small, medium and large animal per hunt weighing, say, 90 kgs in total);
5. The amount of land that will have to be set aside for domestic livestock farming to replace this amount of protein.

The above are but some of them.

Given my training as a lawyer, I have been led to believe that, if facts and logic exclude everything else, what is left must be the truth. Now there is no question but that for hunters to practice their passion, the two things they cannot do without is wildlife and wildlife habitat. The end result is that they spend huge

amounts of time, effort and money, directly and indirectly, effectively conserving both these things and which have seen, among many other benefits, the wildlife numbers in this country increase from some 557,000 head of game to over 18.7 million in just 40 years. You may not like the reasons why they do this but that they actually do so is indisputable and, in monetary terms, currently amount to some R12-billion per annum in this country (USD 800 million).

9.c. Do you have information on other funding activities that are being carried out, or were carried out, by the safari outfitter, professional hunter, concession holder, or landowner that provide a conservation benefit to the species being hunted/species hunted. No, I do not. Certainly, none that I could prove.

Printed for mail, November 11, 2019

RCVD NOV 25 2019 *LB*

Department of Interior
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Federal Fish and Wildlife Permit Application Form

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Division of Management Authority
Branch of Permits, MS: IA
5275 Leesburg Pike
Falls Church, VA 22041-3803
1-800-358-2104 or 703-358-2104

Type of Activity

IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES under Appendix I of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) and/or U.S. Endangered Species Act (ESA)

Complete Sections A or B, and C, D, and E of this application. U.S. address may be required in Section C, see instructions for details. Instructions on how to make your application complete and help avoid unnecessary delays are attached.

Section A: Complete if applying as an individual

1.a. Last Name MUZYL	1.b. First Name WILLIAM	1.c. Middle Name/Initial J	1.d. Suffix
2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)	3. Telephone Number		
(b) (6)			

Section B: Complete if applying on behalf of a business, corporation, public agency, Tribe, or institution

1.a. Name of business, agency, Tribe, or institution		1.b. Doing business as (DBA)	
2. Tax identification no.		3. Description of business, agency, Tribe, or institution	
4.a. Principal officer Last name	4.b. Principal officer First Name	4.c. Principal officer Middle name/initial	4.d. Suffix
5. Principal officer title		6. Primary contact name	
7.a. Business telephone number	7.b. Alternate telephone number	7.c. Business fax number	7.d. Business e-mail address

Section C: All applicants complete address information

1.a. Physical address (Street address; Apartment #, Suite #, or Room #; no P.O. Boxes)				
(b) (6)				
1.b. City GAYLORD	1.c. State MI	1.d. Zip code/Postal code 49735	1.e. County/Province OTSEGO	1.f. Country USA
2.a. Mailing address (include if different than physical address; include name of contact person if applicable)				
(b) (6)				
2.b. City GAYLORD	2.c. State MI	2.d. Zip code/Postal code 49734	2.e. County/Province OTSEGO	2.f. Country USA

Section D: All applicants MUST complete

1.	Attach the nonrefundable application processing fee in the form of a check or money order payable to the U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE in the amount of \$100. Federal, Tribal, State, and local government agencies, and those acting on behalf of such agencies, are exempt from the processing fee-- attach documentation of fee exempt status as outlined in instructions [50 CFR 13.11(d)].
2.	Certification: I hereby certify that I have read and am familiar with the regulations contained in <i>Title 50 Part 13 of the Code of Federal Regulations</i> and the other applicable parts in subchapter B of Chapter I of Title 50, and I certify that the information submitted in this application for a permit is complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge and belief. I understand that any false statement herein may subject me to the criminal penalties of 18 U.S.C. 1001.
Signature	(b) (6) (copied or stamped signatures) Date of signature (mm/dd/yyyy) 11/15/2019
Please continue to next page	

E. IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES (Appendix I of CITES and/or ESA)

Note 1: This form should be used to request authorization to import trophies of species listed on Appendix I of CITES and/or as threatened or endangered under the ESA (examples include elephants, lions, cheetahs, wood bison, and markhor).

PLEASE USE FORM 3-200-19 FOR SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD TROPHIES AND SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS TROPHIES TAKEN IN NAMIBIA.

Note 2: If you hold an import permit for a trophy that you did not use, please **return the unused original permit**. If you are requesting reissuance of a permit because you have taken a trophy, but were unable to import it prior to the expiration of the permit, please use the renewal form (3-200-52) and return your original permit with that form.

Note 3: Applications for species listed as endangered under the U.S. Endangered Species Act are published in the Federal Register for a 30-day public comment period. Please allow at least **90 days** for the application to be processed.

Note 4: *Sport-hunted trophy* is defined at 50 CFR 23.74 as follows: *Sport-hunted trophy* means a whole dead animal or a readily recognizable part or derivative of an animal specifically identified on the accompanying CITES document that meets the following criteria:

- Is raw, processed, or manufactured;
- Was legally obtained by the hunter through hunting for his or her personal use;
- Is being imported, exported, or re-exported by or on behalf of the hunter as part of the transfer from its country of origin ultimately to the hunter's country of usual residence; and
- Includes worked, manufactured, or handicraft items made from the sport-hunted animal only when:
 - i. Such items are contained in the same shipment as raw or tanned parts of the sport-hunted animal and are for the personal use of the hunter;
 - ii. The quantity of such items is no more than could reasonably be expected given the number of animals taken by the hunter as shown on the license or other documentation of the authorized hunt accompanying the shipment; and
 - iii. The accompanying CITES documents (export document and, if appropriate, import permit) contain a complete itemization and description of all items included in the shipment.

Note 5: Certain hunting trophies, including elephants, are subject to restrictions on their use after import into the United States. Please see 50 CFR 23.55 for more information or contact the Division of Management Authority.

Please provide the following information. Complete all questions on the application. Mark questions that are not applicable with "N/A". If needed, use a separate sheet of paper. On all attachments or separate sheets you are submitting; please indicate the application question number you are addressing. If applying for more than one trophy, be sure to answer questions 4-6 for each trophy addressed in this application. If importing trophies from more than one country, you must submit a separate application for each shipment in order to obtain separate import permits.

1. Name and address where you wish the permit to be mailed, if different from page 1. If you would like expedited shipping, please enclose a self-addressed, pre-paid, computer-generated, courier service airway bill. If unspecified, all documents will be mailed via the U.S. Postal Service.

SAME AS PAGE ONE

2. Who should we contact if we have questions about the application (name, phone number, and e-mail)?

Greg Brownlee (b) (6)

3. Disqualification factor. A conviction, or entry of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, for a felony violation of the Lacey Act, the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, or the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act disqualifies any such person from receiving or exercising the privileges of a permit, unless such disqualification has been expressly waived by the Service Director in response to a written petition. (50 CFR 13.21(c)) Have you or any of the owners of the business, if applying as a business, been convicted, or entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, forfeited collateral, or are currently under charges for any violations of the laws mentioned above?

☒ No ☐ Yes

If you answered "Yes" to Question 3, provide: a) the individual's name; b) date of charge; c) charge(s); d) location of incident; e) court; and f) action taken for each violation. Please be aware that a "Yes" response does not automatically disqualify you from getting a permit.

4. For each trophy to be imported, provide:

a. Scientific name (genus, species, and, if applicable, subspecies) and common name.

Panthera Leo Melanochaita (African Lion)

b. Sex (if known). Male

5. **IF ANIMAL IS CURRENTLY LIVING IN THE WILD**, please enter the following information:

a. Country and place (area, region, GIS coordinates, ranch, conservancy, management area, or hunting block, AND nearest city) where wildlife is to be taken from the wild:

b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:

c. Name of hunting outfitter, safari company, or professional hunter you will be hunting with:

6. **IF THE TROPHY HAS ALREADY BEEN TAKEN**, please enter the following information:

a. Country and place (area, region, GIS coordinates, ranch, conservancy, management area, or hunting block, AND nearest city) where wildlife was removed from the wild:

Zambia - Southern Province, Mulobezi Bilibili GMA - GPS 16°19'22.18" S; 25°25.28.90"E

b. Date wildlife was hunted:

September 8, 2019

- c. Name of hunting outfitter, safari company, or professional hunter you hunted with:

Tandala Safaris Zambia - Lance Higgins Professional Hunter

- d. The current location of the trophy (address and country) [the U.S. import permit will identify this country as the country of export/re-export and must match with the foreign export/re-export document]:

Bangweulu Taxidermy - 4142/K Chifwema Road, New Kasama, Lusaka, ZAMBIA

7. Please provide a copy of any applicable foreign government permits or licenses that were required to remove this animal from the wild (if you have not hunted yet and do not currently hold any such permits or licenses, please indicate so). Originals in Zambia - Copies to be provided

8. Complete name and address of overseas person or business shipping the trophy to you. If you are applying to import a trophy directly from **Namibia**, you must provide the name and address of the professional hunter listed on your Namibian hunting permit [this name will appear on the face of the export permit].

Name:

Business Name: Michael Borman

Address: Bangweulu Taxidermy, LTD.

City: 4142/K Chifwema Road

State/Province: New Kasama

Country, Postal Code: Lusaka, ZAMBIA

9. For species listed under the U.S. Endangered Species Act, please be aware that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) must make a finding that your activities will enhance or benefit wild populations of the species involved. While we will communicate with the range country for the species you will hunt or hunted when making the required findings, if you have any information that could support this finding, it would be helpful for our review if you could provide it. Please submit such information on a separate page with your application.

- a. Do you have any information regarding the population status or trend data on the species hunted?

YES - See enclosed document. The lion population in this area has been steadily increasing since it was tendered in early 2016. Anti poaching efforts have created a game rich environment, which the lions take advantage of. We saw several lions on our trip and my lion was taken early in the hunt.

- b. In order to hunt, you likely paid for licenses or trophy fees. What were those fees and do you have any information on how those funds were used by either the landowner, local community, or government?

License and trophy fees totaled over \$100,000 for this hunt. These fees fund a year-round anti-poaching unit in the GMA that does at least 3 patrols per week. This unit is entirely funded by hunters dollars. Funding builds boreholes, community fees are used for local employment, food relief programs and community projects such as roads, water systems and school supplies.

- c. Do you have information on other funding activities that are being carried out, or were carried out, by the safari outfitter, professional hunter, concession holder, or landowner that provide a conservation benefit to the species being hunted/species hunted?

The money from this lion safari funds the complete anti poaching budget for the year. Wire snares have become much more rare since 2006. Raids on local poaching camps are carried out and rifles confiscated. Each year this area has a sustainable quota of only one male lion.

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT (original signature must be provided for either 10 or 11 below)

10. If you are a broker or taxidermist applying on behalf of a U.S. hunter or foreign national, provide documentation to show you have a Power of Attorney to act on your client's behalf and sign the following statement:

I acknowledge that the sport-hunted trophy/trophies to be imported has been/will be personally hunted by my client and is being imported only for my client's personal use (i.e., not for sale, transfer, donation, or exchange that is reasonably likely to result in economic use, gain, or benefit). If applying for the import of an elephant trophy, I understand that my client may import no more than two elephant trophies in one calendar year.

Taxidermist/Broker's signature: _____ Date: _____

11. If you are the hunter applying to import your own trophy, please read and sign the following statement:

I acknowledge that the sport-hunted trophy/trophies to be imported has been/will be personally hunted by me and is being imported only for my personal use (i.e., not for sale, transfer, donation, or exchange that is reasonably likely to result in economic use, gain, or benefit). If applying to import an elephant trophy, I understand that I may import no more than two elephant trophies in one calendar year.

Applicant's signature

(b) (6)

Date: 11/15/2019

Be aware that there may be additional permitting or approval requirements by your local or state governments, as well as required by other Federal agencies or foreign governments to conduct your propose activity. While the Service will attempt to assist where possible, it is your responsibility to obtain such approval.

12. All international shipments must be through a designated port. A list of designated ports (where an inspector is posted) is available from [the list of designated ports](#). If you wish to use a port not listed, please contact the Office of Law Enforcement for a Designated Port Exemption Permit (form 3-200-2).



Vargas, Darcy <darcy_vargas@fws.gov>

ESA Lion Trophy Import Application # 61419D

Vargas, Darcy <darcy_vargas@fws.gov>

Fri, Dec 6, 2019 at 10:07 AM

To: (b) (6)

Dear Mr. Brownlee,

Ref: # 61419D ESA application, requesting to import 1 male lion trophy.

Your referenced application has been reviewed and found to be incomplete. Therefore, please reply to the following:

1. Provide a copy of Mr. William J. Muzyl's Zambian license that authorized his September 2019 hunt.
2. Respond to application question 9 of the application, in entirety, regarding how your lion import will meet the ESA enhancement criteria. Your application response states "see enclosed document," however, no documents were enclosed with the referenced application form.

In accordance with 50 CFR 13.11(e), if the requested information is not received by this office by January 20, 2019 (45 calendar days of the date of this letter), your application will be abandoned and administratively closed. Once a file is closed, you will need to submit a new application, and all required fees, for the Service to consider your proposed activity.

--

Darcy Vargas 

Biologist
US Fish and Wildlife Service
MS: IA
5275 Leesburg Pike
Falls Church, VA 22041-3803
www.fws.gov
www.cites.org



Department of Interior
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Federal Fish and Wildlife Permit Application Form

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Division of Management Authority
Branch of Permits, MS: 1A
5275 Leesburg Pike
Falls Church, VA 22041-3803
1-800-358-2104 or 703-358-2104

Type of Activity

**IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES under Appendix I of
the Convention on International Trade in Endangered
Species (CITES) and/or U.S. Endangered Species Act (ESA)**

Complete Sections A or B, and C, D, and E of this application. U.S. address may be required in Section C, see instructions for details.
Instructions on how to make your application complete and help avoid unnecessary delays are attached.

Section A: Complete if applying as an individual

1.a. Last Name RAINEY	1.b. First Name Joe	1.c. Middle Name/initial DON	1.d. Suffix
2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy) (b) (6)	3. Telephone Number	3.a. Alternate Telephone Number	4. E-mail address

Section B: Complete if applying on behalf of a business, corporation, public agency, Tribe, or institution

1.a. Name of business, agency, Tribe, or institution		1.b. Doing business as (DBA)	
2. Tax identification no.		3. Description of business, agency, Tribe, or institution	
4.a. Principal officer Last name	4.b. Principal officer First Name	4.c. Principal officer Middle name/initial	4.d. Suffix
5. Principal officer title		6. Primary contact name	
7.a. Business telephone number	7.b. Alternate telephone number	7.c. Business fax number	7.d. Business e-mail address

Section C: All applicants complete address information

1.a. Physical address (Street address, Apartment #, Suite #, or Room #, or P.O. Box) (b) (6)				
1.b. City Gilmer	1.c. State TEXAS	1.d. Zip code/Postal code 75644	1.e. County/Province UPSHUR	1.f. Country U.S.A.
2.a. Mailing address (include if different than physical address; include name of contact person if applicable) (b) (6)				
2.b. City HOUSTON	2.c. State TEXAS	2.d. Zip code/Postal code 77210	2.e. County/Province HARRIS	2.f. Country U.S.A.

Section D: All applicants MUST complete

1. Attach the nonrefundable application processing fee in the form of a check or money order payable to the U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE in the amount of \$100. Federal, Tribal, State, and local government agencies, and those acting on behalf of such agencies, are exempt from the processing fee—attach documentation of fee exempt status as outlined in instructions [50 CFR 13.11(d)].
2. Certification: I hereby certify that I have read and am familiar with the regulations contained in <i>Title 50 Part 13 of the Code of Federal Regulations</i> and the other applicable parts in <i>subchapter B of Chapter I of Title 50</i> , and I certify that the information submitted in this application for a permit is complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge and belief. I understand that any false statement herein may subject me to the criminal penalties of 18 U.S.C. 1001. (b) (6)
Signature of applicant/Principal Officer for permit (no photocopied or stamped signatures) 11/29/2019 Date of signature (mm/dd/yyyy)

Please continue to next page

E. IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES (*Appendix I of CITES and/or ESA*)

Note 1: This form should be used to request authorization to import trophies of species listed on Appendix I of CITES and/or as threatened or endangered under the ESA (examples include elephants, lions, cheetahs, wood bison, and markhor).

PLEASE USE FORM 3-200-19 FOR SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD TROPHIES AND SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS TROPHIES TAKEN IN NAMIBIA.

Note 2: If you hold an import permit for a trophy that you did not use, please **return the unused original permit**. If you are requesting reissuance of a permit because you have taken a trophy, but were unable to import it prior to the expiration of the permit, please use the renewal form (3-200-52) and return your original permit with that form.

Note 3: Applications for species listed as endangered under the U.S. Endangered Species Act are published in the Federal Register for a 30-day public comment period. Please allow at least **90 days** for the application to be processed.

Note 4: *Sport-hunted trophy* is defined at 50 CFR 23.74 as follows: *Sport-hunted trophy* means a whole dead animal or a readily recognizable part or derivative of an animal specifically identified on the accompanying CITES document that meets the following criteria:

- Is raw, processed, or manufactured;
- Was legally obtained by the hunter through hunting for his or her personal use;
- Is being imported, exported, or re-exported by or on behalf of the hunter as part of the transfer from its country of origin ultimately to the hunter's country of usual residence; and
- Includes worked, manufactured, or handicraft items made from the sport-hunted animal only when:
 - i. Such items are contained in the same shipment as raw or tanned parts of the sport-hunted animal and are for the personal use of the hunter;
 - ii. The quantity of such items is no more than could reasonably be expected given the number of animals taken by the hunter as shown on the license or other documentation of the authorized hunt accompanying the shipment; and
 - iii. The accompanying CITES documents (export document and, if appropriate, import permit) contain a complete itemization and description of all items included in the shipment.

Note 5: Certain hunting trophies, including elephants, are subject to restrictions on their use after import into the United States. Please see 50 CFR 23.55 for more information or contact the Division of Management Authority.

Please provide the following information. Complete all questions on the application. Mark questions that are not applicable with "N/A". If needed, use a separate sheet of paper. On all attachments or separate sheets you are submitting; please indicate the application question number you are addressing. If applying for more than one trophy, be sure to answer questions 4-6 for each trophy addressed in this application. If importing trophies from more than one country, you must submit a separate application for each shipment in order to obtain separate import permits.

1. Name and address where you wish the permit to be mailed, if different from page 1. If you would like expedited shipping, please enclose a self-addressed, pre-paid, computer-generated, courier service airway bill. If unspecified, all documents will be mailed via the U.S. Postal Service.

2. Who should we contact if we have questions about the application (name, phone number, and e-mail)?

JOE D. RAINEY

(b) (6)

3. Disqualification factor. A conviction, or entry of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, for a felony violation of the Lacey Act, the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, or the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act disqualifies any such person from receiving or exercising the privileges of a permit, unless such disqualification has been expressly waived by the Service Director in response to a written petition. (50 CFR 13.21(c)) Have you or any of the owners of the business, if applying as a business, been convicted, or entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, forfeited collateral, or are currently under charges for any violations of the laws mentioned above?

☒ No ☐ Yes

If you answered "Yes" to Question 3, provide: a) the individual's name; b) date of charge; c) charge(s); d) location of incident; e) court; and f) action taken for each violation. Please be aware that a "Yes" response does not automatically disqualify you from getting a permit.

4. For each trophy to be imported, provide:

a. Scientific name (genus, species, and, if applicable, subspecies) and common name

PANTERA LEO - AFRICAN LION FROM ZIMBABWE

b. Sex (if known).

MALE

5. IF ANIMAL IS CURRENTLY LIVING IN THE WILD, please enter the following information:

a. Country and place (area, region, GIS coordinates, ranch, conservancy, management area, or hunting block, AND nearest city) where wildlife is to be taken from the wild:

b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:

c. Name of hunting outfitter, safari company, or professional hunter you will be hunting with:

6. IF THE TROPHY HAS ALREADY BEEN TAKEN, please enter the following information:

a. Country and place (area, region, GIS coordinates, ranch, conservancy, management area, or hunting block, AND nearest city) where wildlife was removed from the wild:

MATENDERE RANCH, MASVINGO PROVINCE, South
EASTERN, ZIMBABWE
Save Valley Conservancy. NEAREST TOWN - BIRCHENough
BRIDGE

b. Date wildlife was hunted:

18 SEPTEMBER, 2019

- c. Name of hunting outfitter, safari company, or professional hunter you hunted with:

JAVE SAFARIS

PROFESSIONAL HUNTER - LEON Duplessis

- d. The current location of the trophy (address and country) [the U.S. import permit will identify this country as the country of export/re-export and must match with the foreign export/re-export document]:

Chipitani Safari Company

8 Rivonia Road

MOUNT PLEASANT

HARARE, ZIMBABWE

7. Please provide a copy of any applicable foreign government permits or licenses that were required to remove this animal from the wild (if you have not hunted yet and do not currently hold any such permits or licenses, please indicate so). ' SEE ATTACHED COPY OF ZIMBABWE PARKS Authority DOCUMENT

8. Complete name and address of overseas person or business shipping the trophy to you. If you are applying to import a trophy directly from Namibia, you must provide the name and address of the professional hunter listed on your Namibian hunting permit [this name will appear on the face of the export permit].

Name:

Business Name:

Address:

City:

State/Province:

Country, Postal Code:

Chipitani Safari Company

8 Rivonia Road

MOUNT PLEASANT

HARARE, ZIMBABWE

TELEPHONE - 263-4-301-717

9. For species listed under the U.S. Endangered Species Act, please be aware that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) must make a finding that your activities will enhance or benefit wild populations of the species involved. While we will communicate with the range country for the species you will hunt or hunted when making the required findings, if you have any information that could support this finding, it would be helpful for our review if you could provide it. Please submit such information on a separate page with your application.

- a. Do you have any information regarding the population status or trend data on the species hunted?

SEE ATTACHED DOCUMENTS

* CARNIVORE DENSITIES IN JAVE Valley CONSERVANCY

* FEASIBILITY STUDY FROM NEIGHBORING RANCH, JANGE

- b. In order to hunt, you likely paid for licenses or trophy fees. What were those fees and do you have any information on how those funds were used by either the landowner, local community, or government?

10 DAY HUNT AT \$2300/DAY. LION trophy fee \$15000.
Total cost of hunt including OTHER ANIMALS \$72152
COPY OF INVOICE ATTACHED

- c. Do you have information on other funding activities that are being carried out, or were carried out, by the safari outfitter, professional hunter, concession holder, or landowner that provide a conservation benefit to the species being hunted/species hunted?

SEE ATTACHED EMAIL -

Funds are used for day to day running and upkeep of the ranch. They employ 30 staff from the surrounding communities for anti poaching, wildlife security, general ranch work, camp staff, etc.

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT (original signature must be provided for either 10 or 11 below)

10. If you are a broker or taxidermist applying on behalf of a U.S. hunter or foreign national, provide documentation to show you have a Power of Attorney to act on your client's behalf and sign the following statement:

I acknowledge that the sport-hunted trophy/trophies to be imported has been/will be personally hunted by my client and is being imported only for my client's personal use (i.e., not for sale, transfer, donation, or exchange that is reasonably likely to result in economic use, gain, or benefit). If applying for the import of an elephant trophy, I understand that my client may import no more than two elephant trophies in one calendar year.

Taxidermist/Broker's signature: _____ Date: _____

11. If you are the hunter applying to import your own trophy, please read and sign the following statement:

I acknowledge that the sport-hunted trophy/trophies to be imported has been/will be personally hunted by me and is being imported only for my personal use (i.e., not for sale, transfer, donation, or exchange that is reasonably likely to result in economic use, gain, or benefit). If applying to import an elephant trophy, I understand that I may import no more than two elephant trophies in one calendar year.

Applicant's signature: _____

(b) (6)

Date: 11/29/2019

Be aware that there may be additional permitting or approval requirements by your local or state governments, as well as required by other Federal agencies or foreign governments to conduct your propose activity. While the Service will attempt to assist where possible, it is your responsibility to obtain such approval.

12. All international shipments must be through a designated port. A list of designated ports (where an inspector is posted) is available from [the list of designated ports](#). If you wish to use a port not listed, please contact the Office of Law Enforcement for a Designated Port Exemption Permit (form 3-200-2).

Jelyn Vengco

From: Joe Rainey
Sent: Wednesday, December 4, 2019 10:01 AM
To: Jelyn Vengco
Subject: FW: [EXTERNAL] Fwd: lion

Please print

From: Leon duPlessis <leon@savesafaris.com>
Sent: Tuesday, December 3, 2019 12:03 PM
To: Joe Rainey <(b) (6)>
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Fwd: lion

Hi Please find bellow the special permits to hunt lion. I hope this helps.
Best Leon

ZIMBABWE PARKS AND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

MEMORANDUM

To: Director General
From: Hunting Officer
Date: 02 August 2019
Ref: 150/18/H/SPNH

RE: AUTHORITY TO PROCESS SPECIAL PERMIT FOR HUNTING OUTSIDE PARKS ESTATE

Your authority is kindly sought to process the permit for Save Safaris (Pvt) Ltd who have applied for permit to hunt 1 x lion with client Joe Rainey in the following properties:

- Mapari in Save Valley Conservancy Masvingo Province
- Matendere in Save Valley Conservancy Masvingo Province

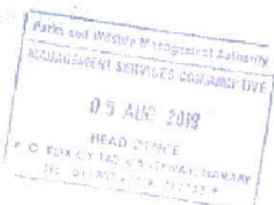
NB: Animals should be hunted as per the approved NP/CITES Form 10 hunting permit. No variation shall be allowed. No quota transfer for the properties mentioned above. Breach of this condition is an offence.

The hunt will be from 06 September to 23 September 2019 under the guidance of professional hunter Leon du Plessis PH license number 102.

Kindly find attached application from the operator and copies of 2019 hunting permit and quota.

Recommended/ Not Recommended.....
Intelligence and Security Manager Date

Approved/ Not Approved.....
Legal Services Manager Date
PP For and on behalf of Director General



17400

HUNTING RETURN FORM - TRAS2

APPLICATION FOR HUNTING NP/CITES

Issued in terms of Exchange Control Act (Chapter 22:05),
The Parks and Wild Life Act (Chapter 20:14) and the Tourism Act (Chapter 14:20)

0000082384
COMPLETED

1. DETAILS OF THE SAFARI OPERATOR

Name of Operator **Save Safaris**

ZTA (HOP) No. HOP0220

Address P O Box CH 381,
Chisipite,
HARARE

Name of Professional Hunter **LEON DU PLESSIS**

Telephone

Number of Accompanying Guests

Are the trophies being exported after tanning and mounting?

Are the trophies being exported after primary treatment?

Name of Processing Agent CHIPITANI SAFARI COMPANY P/L
or Taxidermist

Name of Shipping Agent LD FORWARDING CO. LTD

Name of Foreign Agent Hunters Choice Safaris

Client's Full Name **Joe Rainey**

Passport Number **(b) (6)**

Country of Issue UNITED STATES

Address **(b) (6)**
Girmer
Texas

Licence No. 102

Fax 0

0

Address 8 RIVONIA ROAD
MOUNT PLEASANT
HARARE

Address P O BOX GD467
GREENDALE
HARARE
TEL 492650

Address 105 Rice Ct,
Arlington,
Texas

2. HUNTING AREAS

Hunting Area Name	Province	Signature of Land Authority
1 Matendere	Masvingo	
2 Mapari	Masvingo	
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		

Date of Safari From 06-09-2019
Date of Safari To 23-09-2019
Daily Rate Charged For Big Game USD 2,300.00
Daily Rate Charged For Plains Game USD .00
Daily Rate Charged for Non hunting guests USD .00
Number of Accompanying Guests 0

ZPWMA
Date Stamp

3. DETAILS OF DEPOSITS

(All inclusive of Daily Rate, Trophy Fees, Processing, Handling charges and any other incidentals)

(i) Safari Operator					
	Value Date	ECA Number	ECA Date	Currency	Invoice Amount
Amount Paid					
1					
2					
3					
4					

(ii) Taxidermist					
	Value Date	ECA Number	ECA Date	Currency	Invoice Amount
Amount Paid					
1					
2					
3					
4					

4. FINANCIAL DATA

Total Daily rate 41,400.00
 Less Commission 6,210.00
 Other fees (Incidentals) 1,656.00
 Percentage Commission Charged 15.00

Total Guests rate .00
 Total Trophy fees 26,600.00
 Grand Total USD 63,446.00
 Total Processing Fees

5. DETAILS OF SPECIES HUNTED

	SPECIES	SEX	W/K	CONCESSION/FARM	GRID REF	DATE SHOT	SCI TROPHY SIZE	TROPHY FEES
1	ZEBRA	M	Killed	Mapari	36k426747 17780086	09-SEP-2019		1,100
2	WATERBUCK	M	Killed	Matendere	36k400731 17777982	10-SEP-2019	73 1/8	1,750
3	BUFFALO	F	Killed	Matendere	36k403361 17782032	08-SEP-2019		2,000
4	BUFFALO	M	Killed	Matendere	36k399263 17786874	20-SEP-2019	101 3/8	4,700
5	BUSHBUCK	M	Killed	Matendere	36k401076 17777877	22-SEP-2019	41 2/8	850
6	GIRAFFE	M	Killed	Matendere	36k405247 17776508	12-SEP-2019		1,200
7	LION	M	Killed	Matendere	36k402530 17782492	18-SEP-2019	22 6/8	15,000
8								
9								
10								
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Ihereby certify that the information given in this return is, to the best of my knowledge, true and correct.

Signature of Foreign Client _____

Date _____

Signature of Professional Hunter _____

Date _____

Signature of Safari Operator _____

Date _____



CARNIVORE DENSITIES IN THE SAVÉ VALLEY CONSERVANCY

Results of the 2018 Spoor Survey & Wild Dog Monitoring Project
Jessica Watermeyer and Dr Rosemary Groom, African Wildlife Conservation Fund
(Spoor survey carried out by Amy Wolton, Rueben Boté, and Douglas Tomwe)

Introduction

The African Wildlife Conservation Fund carries out an annual large carnivore spoor survey in order to assess population trends of carnivores within the Savé Valley Conservancy (SVC / the conservancy) to aid management decisions. A standardised methodology is used to ensure consistency through time and comparability with other studies. Since 2008, the spoor surveys have been done using the same roads and the same observer.

Spoor surveys have been shown to be an effective and efficient means to assess wildlife densities (Stander 1998; Funston et al. 2001; Davidson & Romañach 2007; Funston et al 2010) with strong correlations existing between spoor density and true density. The technique is considered to produce reliable estimates for lions, spotted hyenas, and leopards, when sample sizes (spoor encounter rates) are sufficient. Other carnivores are included in our counts simply to monitor trends over time.

This report presents the results of the October 2018 carnivore spoor survey for the SVC, together with results from the long term wild dog monitoring project, and looks at trends in the main carnivore species over time.



Methodology

The 2018 carnivore spoor survey used the methods pioneered in SVC by Davidson and Romañach (2007), based on those used by Stander (1998) in Namibia. Exactly the same methodology has been used annually since 2008. Road transects were chosen throughout the SVC to represent a fair coverage of all (non-resettled) areas, and these transects were scanned for spoor. The number of kilometres of transects surveyed was chosen to maintain consistency with previous spoor surveys. Thus, for every 6-7km² of

sample area, 1km of transect was surveyed, creating a penetration density (expressed as a ratio of kilometres of transect surveyed to total sample area) of between 1:6 and 1:7.

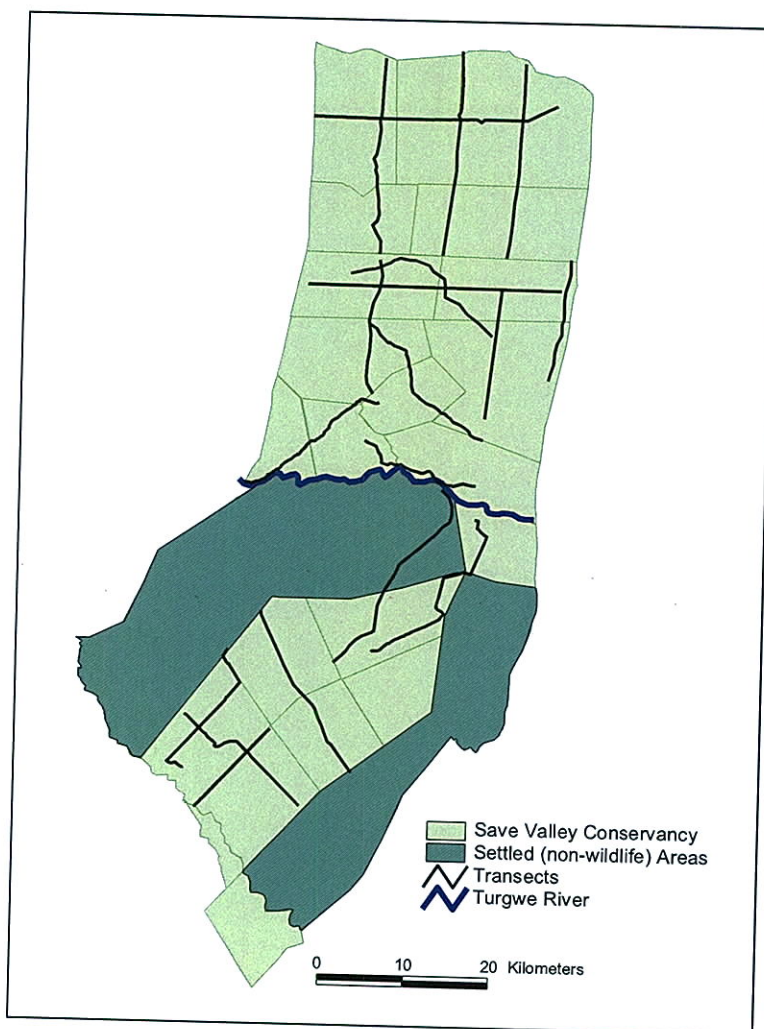
The total area of the Savé Valley Conservancy is 3,490km². However, the effective wildlife area (excluding the 1051km² of resettled land), comes to only 2,439km²; 1,639km² north of the Turgwe river and 800km² south of the Turgwe (see Table 1).

In northern SVC, the total length of all transects combined was 259.5 km, giving a penetration ratio of 6.32. In southern SVC, the combined transect length was 130.9 km, giving a penetration ratio of 6.12. For the conservancy as a whole, 390.4 km were driven (penetration ratio 6.25).

Transects surveyed were the same as those used in 2007-2017 (Figure 1). Each transect was driven at a speed of between 10 and 20 km/hr with one tracker, AWCF head scout Rueben Boté, sitting on the front of the vehicle scanning for spoor. Transects ranged between 12.6 km and 29.1 km in length, with a mean transect length of 21.7 km.

Each transect survey started as close to sunrise as possible, and wherever feasible was driven from west to east to ensure the best possible tracking conditions. Only tracks less than 24 hours old were counted. Road conditions are generally sandy, such that spoor is relatively easy to see. Where possible, spoor of individual animals were followed to reduce the likelihood of that individual being counted twice on a given transect. Spoor was recorded for all mammalian carnivores bigger than a genet.

Figure 1. Map of the transects driven – October 2018



Results

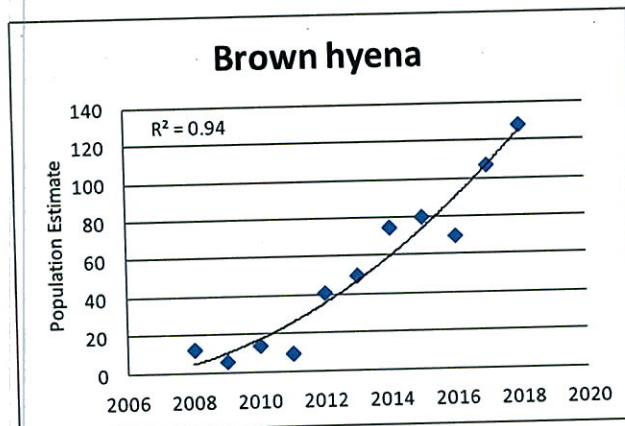
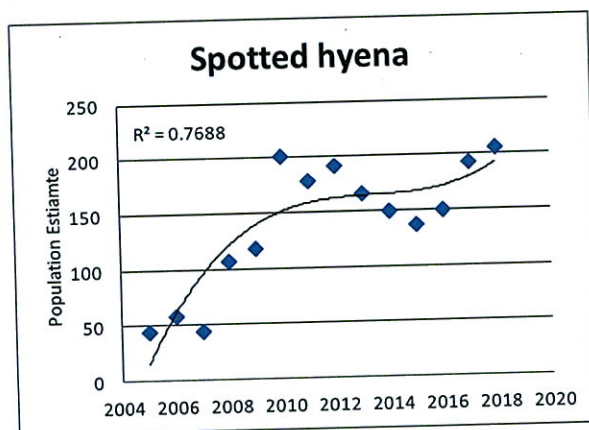
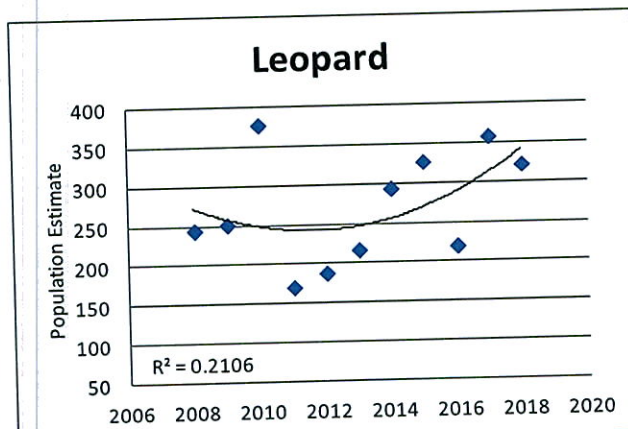
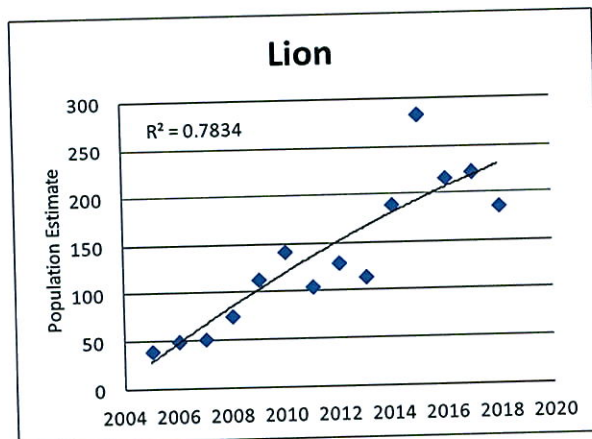
Table 1: Summary of survey parameters (2018)

Parameter	Northern SVC	Southern SVC	Total SVC
Area (km ²)	1639	800	2439
Total number of km driven	259.5	130.9	390.4
Penetration ratio	6.32	6.12	6.25

Table 2: Population estimates of the key carnivore species in the **whole of Savé Valley Conservancy** from 2008-2018 (from 2005-2018 for lion and spotted hyena).

Data for lion, leopard, spotted and brown hyenas and black backed jackal are from spoor surveys; data for wild dogs is from the Lowveld Wild Dog Project's direct monitoring efforts (counts are taken from April of each year and include adult and yearling wild dogs only).

Species	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Lion	40	50	52	76	114	143	105	130	115	190	284	217	223	187
Leopard				245	252	378	172	189	218	295	328	221	359	323
Spotted hyena	44	58	44	107	118	201	178	192	166	150	137	150	193	206
Brown hyena				12	6	14	10	41	50	75	80	70	107	128
African Wild dog				45	60	64	61	86	90	81	91	99	94	96
Black backed jackal				188	190	157	141	151	199	229	241	234	296	153



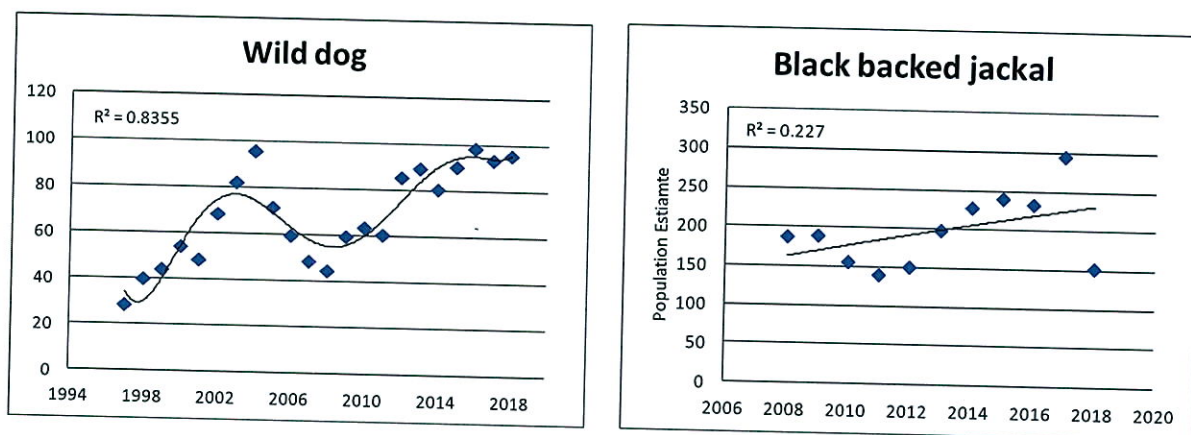


Figure 2: Trends in the populations of key carnivores in SVC for all years for which data is available. Data for lion, leopard and spotted and brown hyenas and black backed jackal are from spoor surveys; data for wild dogs is from the Lowveld Wild Dog Project's direct monitoring efforts (counts are taken from April of each year and include adult and yearling wild dogs). A breakdown of all survey results for all species between the north and south of the conservancy is given in Appendix 1.

Discussion

The results show a slight drop in lion and leopard numbers, and a significant decline in black backed jackals (currently unclear as to whether this represents a genuine decline or simply a low count). The spotted and brown hyenas, and wild dog population, remain stable and/or increasing.

Interpretation of results for each species

The **lion population** in the conservancy has increased significantly from c. 40 individuals in 2005 to 190 in 2014. Excluding the anomalous over count in 2015, the population appears to have been relatively stable since 2014, with a few natural fluctuations. Despite the slight decrease in estimated individuals since last year, the population **estimate of 187 lions** in 2018 is within range of the long-term population trend (Figure 2).

The number of lions in SVC equates to a **density of 7.7 lions / 100km²**, which is in line with densities recorded elsewhere (9.6 lions / 100km² - average over Kruger, Hwange, Selous and Serengeti), although in areas notably larger than SVC. Finally, of the 98 lion tracks we encountered, 22% were adult males, with 65% identified as adult females, 6% as young cubs, and 7% of tracks were unidentified. With regards to quota considerations, it is important to not only consider the population trend of the species, but age grouping and sex ratios too.

In 2018 there were an estimated **323 leopard** in the conservancy. If one disregards the 2016 count as an anomalous undercount, and considers the long-term trend data from 2011 – 2017 (inclusive), it is clear that the conservancy's **leopard population** is displaying a positive trend (Figure 2).

Leopards are at a **density of 13.3 leopards / 100km²** in the conservancy. This is considerably higher than densities recorded in other places, for example in Phinda and Mkhuzi in South Africa (average 9.7 / 100km²; Balme et al. 2009) and in neighbouring Gonarezhou National Park (8.1 / 100km²; Groom & Watermeyer 2018). Finally, the SVC leopard population appears to display a 2:1 ratio skewed in the favour

of females. Of the 74 leopard tracks we recorded, 62% were adult females and 30% were adult males. No cub tracks were recorded (0%) and 8% of the tracks were unidentified.

Derivation of population estimates from spoor densities is controversial for leopards (there are several different equations available which give different numbers) so the numbers themselves should be treated with caution. Looking ahead, it may be useful to adopt alternative research methods (e.g. mark recapture camera trap survey) to calibrate the survey results, and obtain a more comprehensive understanding of leopard numbers in the conservancy.

Spotted hyenas appear to have stabilised over the last few years at between 150-200 individuals. Indeed, there were an estimated **206 spotted hyenas** in 2018. The hyena population could be doing better in light of the recently stabilising lion numbers, but we will need to monitor the population to determine if a true trend is emerging.

Spotted hyenas are at a density of **8.4 spotted hyenas / 100km²**. This is lower than other populations; 13.5 / 100km² in Kruger (Mills 1985), 17.0 / 100km² in Hwange (Bowler 1992), and 10.4 / 100km² in Gonarezhou National Park (Groom & Watermeyer 2018). Given the relatively lower density of the species in the conservancy, they may still increase more (especially if the lion numbers continue to drop).

There were an estimated **128 brown hyenas** in the conservancy in 2018. Overall and ignoring the 2016 undercount, the **brown hyena population** is displaying a stable and positive growth trend (Figure 2). The estimated density of brown hyenas was **5.2 brown hyenas / 100km²** in 2018 which is higher than the average (3.4 brown hyenas / 100km²) over the last few years (2014-2017).

As reported consistently for the past few years, the **African wild dog** population appears to be levelling off. **From our comprehensive and direct monitoring of the species, there are 96 adult and yearling wild dogs in the conservancy (3.9 wild dogs / 100km²)**. Average wild dog densities are generally lower (average 2.5 wild dogs / 100km² across five populations; Pole 1999). The spoor survey results estimated 278 wild dogs in the conservancy, with a density of 11.4 African wild dogs / 100km². This is clearly a significant overestimate of the wild dog population, and serves to demonstrate that spoor surveys are not a reliable indicator of wild dog numbers.

When counts include pups (as spoor surveys do); the numbers are likely to be higher (particularly in October when densities are highest because it is directly after the denning season). Further, there is the potential to 'hit' or 'miss' a large pack of wild dogs during a spoor survey which can have a large effect on the results. However, looking at the detailed monitoring results, the long term trend for the species is as expected. Wild dogs are a classic 'boom and bust' species showing major population fluctuations over time. Nonetheless, their population has been relatively stable since 2011.

There has been a significant decrease in the **black backed jackal** population estimate for the conservancy. At an estimated **153 black backed jackals** in 2018, this is the lowest count of the species since 2013. Whether this is a true decline or not is unclear. At this stage, however, we are cautiously treating the 2018 count as an anomaly, but this species will need to be watched very closely. The estimated density of jackals was **6.3 jackals / 100km²** in 2018.

We once again stress, that the spoor encounter rate for cheetah in the conservancy is very low, and thus it is impossible to accurately estimate the number of resident cheetah, even with large confidence intervals. Indeed, **we did not pick up a signal track for cheetah in the 2018 spoor survey**. Although we know that there are resident cheetah in the conservancy, we can safely say the population is still very low (zero cheetah tracks were seen in the 390.4 km of transects driven in 2018). However, spoor surveys are not appropriate techniques for monitoring cheetah because they use the roads a lot less than other large carnivores, and the species would be more accurately surveyed by a mark recapture camera trap survey using cheetah play trees and other key areas. **The Cheetah Conservation Project Zimbabwe, which collected updated photographic information on cheetah throughout Zimbabwe, estimated c. 12 adult cheetahs in SVC in 2015 (van der Meer, 2016).** We have no reason to think this number has changed much.

Word of caution

When interpreting the results in the graphs and tables at the end, please do so with caution, especially to quote specific numbers. For lions and hyenas we are confident that these spoor surveys are relatively accurate in the numbers they predict, although occasional anomalous over and undercounts need to be treated carefully. Likewise, we can trust the numbers for wild dogs, as they are from AWCF's detailed population monitoring study. For leopards however, several different equations (all considered suitable for estimating leopard numbers from spoor) can give different population estimates from each other. The spoor survey technique has not been calibrated for species like jackals, civets, even brown hyenas, so while the data is useful for looking at trends, using population figures directly from the graphs for these species is unadvisable.

Bibliography

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Acknowledgements

Permission to conduct this research was given by the Research Council of Zimbabwe, and the Savé Valley Conservancy, with the support of the Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority. Thank you to Chishakwe Ranch for hosting the project team and for providing logistical support. Thanks also to all of the landowners and managers in the conservancy for allowing us to conduct this spoor survey on their properties. Rueben Bote deserves special mention for his excellent track identification.

Appendix 1: All Spoor Survey Results for All Species Counted (2018)

NORTH SVC										
Species	Survey North SVC (Km2)	Est. (Total area)	Equation Used Stander1998	Est. density (Animals/100km2) Y=0.3049X Y=0.6993X	Distance (km) Sum of	No. of counted	Spoor (km/spoor)	Transect (km) Sum of routes	Penetration (Area/length)	Spoor density (Spoor/100km)
Black-backed	1639	83.9186948	Leopard	5.120115607	259.5	19	13.65789474	259.5	6.315992293	7.32177264
Brown hyaena	1639	96.2873025	Lion (Y=0.3049X)	5.874759152	259.5	50	5.19	259.5	6.315992293	19.26782274
Cheetah	1639	0	Lion (Y=0.3049X)	0	259.5	0	0	259.5	6.315992293	0
Civet	1639	777.3521202	Leopard	47.42843931	259.5	176	1.474431818	259.5	6.315992293	67.82273603
Honey badger	1639	70.66837457	Leopard	4.311676301	259.5	16	16.21875	259.5	6.315992293	6.165703276
Leopard	1639	260.5896312	Leopard	15.89930636	259.5	59	4.398305085	259.5	6.315992293	22.73603083
Lion	1639	138.6537156	Lion (Y=0.3049X)	8.459653179	259.5	72	3.604166667	259.5	6.315992293	27.74566474
Spotted hyaena	1639	125.1734933	Lion (Y=0.3049X)	7.637186898	259.5	65	3.992307692	259.5	6.315992293	25.04816956
Wild dog	1639	215.6835576	Lion (Y=0.3049X)	13.1594605	259.5	112	2.316964286	259.5	6.315992293	43.15992293
African wildcat	1639	30.91741387	Leopard	1.886358382	259.5	7	37.07142857	259.5	6.315992293	2.697495183
SOUTH SVC										
Species	Survey South SVC (Km2)	Est. (Total area)	Equation Used Stander1998	Est. density (Animals/100km2) Y=0.3049X Y=0.6993X	Distance (km) Sum of	No. of counted	Spoor (km/spoor)	Transect (km) Sum of routes	Penetration (Area/length)	Spoor density (Spoor/100km)
Black-backed	800.57	68.42946995	Leopard	8.547593583	130.9	16	8.18125	130.9	6.115889992	12.22307105
Brown hyaena	800.57	31.7004926	Lion (Y=0.3049X)	3.95974026	130.9	17	7.7	130.9	6.115889992	12.98701299
Cheetah	800.57	0	Lion (Y=0.3049X)	0	130.9	0	0	130.9	6.115889992	0
Civet	800.57	222.3957773	Leopard	27.77967914	130.9	52	2.517307692	130.9	6.115889992	39.7249809
Honey badger	800.57	17.10736749	Leopard	2.136898396	130.9	4	32.725	130.9	6.115889992	3.055767762
Leopard	800.57	64.15262807	Leopard	8.013368984	130.9	15	8.726666667	130.9	6.115889992	11.45912911
Lion	800.57	48.48310633	Lion (Y=0.3049X)	6.056073338	130.9	26	5.034615385	130.9	6.115889992	19.86249045
Spotted hyaena	800.57	80.18359892	Lion (Y=0.3049X)	10.0158136	130.9	43	3.044186047	130.9	6.115889992	32.84950344
Wild dog	800.57	63.40098519	Lion (Y=0.3049X)	7.919480519	130.9	34	3.85	130.9	6.115889992	25.97402597
African wildcat	800.57	8.553683743	Leopard	1.068449198	130.9	2	65.45	130.9	6.115889992	1.527883881

TOTAL SVC	Survey	Est.	Equation Used	Est. density	Distance	No. of	Spoor	Transect	Penetration	Spoor density
Species	Total SVC (Km2)	(Total area)	Stander1998	(Animals/100km2) Y=0.3049X Y=0.6993X	(km) Sum of	counted	(km/spoor)	(km) Sum of routes	(Area/length)	(Spoor/100km)
Black-backed	2439	152.9091816	Leopard	6.269339139	390.4	35	11.15428571	390.4	6.247438525	8.965163934
Brown hyaena	2439	127.6245484	Lion (Y=0.3049X)	5.232658811	390.4	67	5.826865672	390.4	6.247438525	17.16188525
Cheetah	2439	0	Lion (Y=0.3049X)	0	390.4	0	0	390.4	6.247438525	0
Civet	2439	996.0940973	Leopard	40.84026639	390.4	228	1.712280702	390.4	6.247438525	58.40163934
Honey badger	2439	87.3766752	Leopard	3.582479508	390.4	20	19.52	390.4	6.247438525	5.12295082
Leopard	2439	323.2936983	Leopard	13.25517418	390.4	74	5.275675676	390.4	6.247438525	18.95491803
Lion	2439	186.6747126	Lion (Y=0.3049X)	7.653739754	390.4	98	3.983673469	390.4	6.247438525	25.10245902
Spotted hyaena	2439	205.7231527	Lion (Y=0.3049X)	8.434733607	390.4	108	3.614814815	390.4	6.247438525	27.66393443
Wild dog	2439	278.1072249	Lion (Y=0.3049X)	11.40251025	390.4	146	2.673972603	390.4	6.247438525	37.39754098
African wildcat	2439	39.31950384	Leopard	1.612115779	390.4	9	43.37777778	390.4	6.247438525	2.305327869

ZIMBABWE PARKS AND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY



**Feasibility Study for the proposed wildlife destocking from Sango in Save
Valley Conservancy to suitable Parks Estate**

By

D. Madhlamoto

B. Chirombe

August 2019

Introduction

This report has been compiled in response to a proposed destocking of wildlife from Sango in Save Valley Conservancy to suitable and secure National Parks. A proposal has been put forward by Sango to destock and translocate some of the animals to Parks Estate. This proposal was made so as to relieve pressure on vegetation and ensure animal populations are within the ecological carrying capacity of the area. The reason brought forward by the proponent that has initiated the destocking includes;

- The elephant population in Sango has exceeded the ecological carrying capacity leading to vegetation destruction with secondary impacts on other species.
- There are severe droughts being experienced in the conservancy leading to decline in grazing productivity and negatively affecting wildlife populations.
- The amount of rainfall being received on average is below 300mm hence reducing the potential of the area to support excess numbers.
- Carnivores such as lions and wild dogs have increased to the detriment of prey base.

A feasibility assessment was done at Sango to determine the feasibility of the proposed destocking and to assess the veld conditions. Sango is made up of 4 properties and occupies an area of 60 000 hectares (600km²) and is the largest property in the Save Valley Conservancy. The conservancy is made up of over 10 different properties adjoining each other and wildlife moves freely between properties.

Objectives of the assessment

- To assess the veld and range condition of the proposed source area (mainly vegetation condition and grass production).
- To assess the wildlife populations in the proposed source area.
- To review available information and scientific research conducted in Sango which is part of ecological monitoring being carried out.

Large herbivore populations

Animal population in Sango are primarily monitored through aerial surveys and other methods of estimating animal populations such as distance sampling, spoor surveys and camera traps are being conducted as part of population monitoring. Sango conducted an aerial survey in September 2018 and most properties did not participate due to the cost associated with the survey. The aerial survey results conducted in Sango showed an increase in numbers of species such as elephant, giraffe, buffalo, eland, waterbuck, impala, zebra and kudu. The survey showed a decline in wildebeest population. The elephant carrying capacity for Sango should be less than 200 elephants with a density of about 0.2 to 0.3 per km². Currently the density is about 1.15 elephants per km². During the field assessment, noticeable impacts of elephants on their habitats and that of other species were noted in the property. Not only Sango is experience the challenges of overabundance of elephants but also other management units within the conservancy. During a traverse of Sango the following animals were sighted; +1000 impala, giraffe 87, eland 158, kudu 39, zebra 73, wildebeest 54 and warthog 21.

Table 1: Estimates of animal numbers from Aerial Survey conducted in Sango, SVC

Species	2018 Population estimates
Buffalo	1042
Zebra	597
Bushpig	116
White rhino	16
Wildebeest	566
Waterbuck	350
Eland	477
Elephant	665
Impala	6360
Warthog	171
Bushbuck	178
Giraffe	518
Kudu	207
Nyala	52

Large carnivore populations

Spoor surveys are conducted annually in Sango to estimate the population of large carnivores together with call-up surveys and camera traps. The survey results shows an increase in lion and wild dog numbers. Lion tracks were noted along the Msaize river bed and, leopard and wild dogs spoors were sighted on some roads.

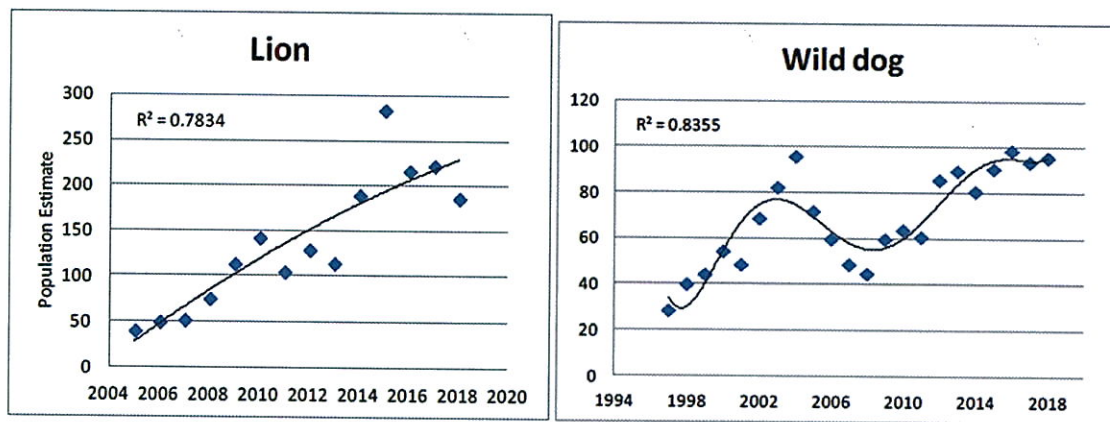
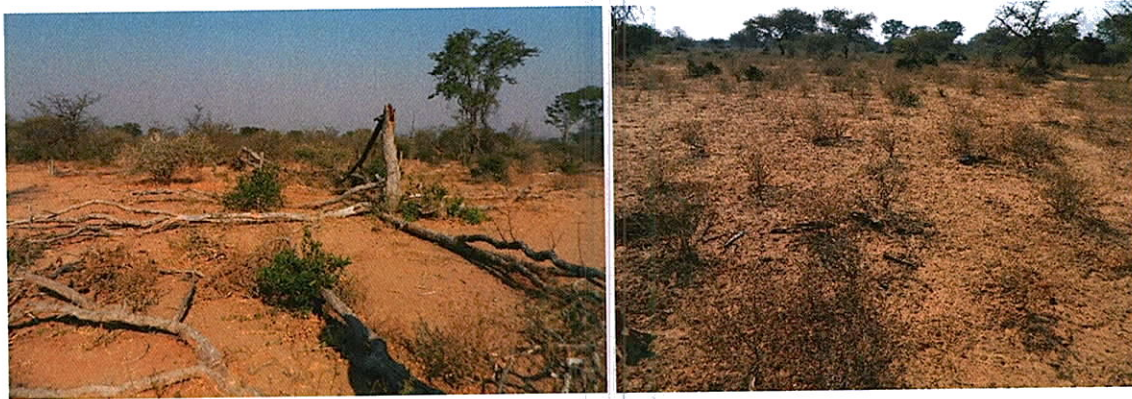


Figure 1: Trends in lions and wild dog numbers

Vegetation condition assessment

Sango has 42 permanent vegetation plots which had been monitored for over 10 years. The assessment team visited some of the plots to assess the damage to vegetation and the range condition. The plots are located in different vegetation communities. The most affected and targeted woodlands by elephants includes the Acacia, Mopane and Riverine. Tree mortalities were frequently noted at *Colophospermum mopane*, baobab *Adsonia digitata*, knob thorn *Acacia nigrescens*, false marula *Lannea schweinfurthii* and *Acacia tortilis*. The Mopane woodland is being converted to scrub land due to the impacts of elephants. The damage by elephants involve the complete uprooting of a tree leading to creation of bare areas prone to erosion. This has led to a decline in many browsing and grazing units with secondary impacts on species that depend on these woodland and the disappearance of certain tree species. The grass production in most of the areas is very low and cannot support the existing animal populations. Most of high forage value

grass species such as *Panicum maximum* and *Digitaria spp* had been degraded leaving low value species and most areas being invaded by forbs.



Images showing some of the damages to vegetation and decline in graze in Sango

Sango has an estimated 2,520 grazing units, throughout the 7 management vegetation units. The amount of grazing units taken up by the current stocking density far exceeds this carrying capacity. The table and figure below shows that the ecological carrying capacity of Sango has been exceeded and the area is currently overstocked hence the need for destocking.

Table 2: Grazing units in Sango

Species	Offtake number	Grazing units (GU)	Total GU to be removed
Elephant	400	9.8	3,920
Giraffe	70	3.2	224
Zebra	50	1.32	66
Wildebeest	50	1.0	50
Impala	2000	0.3	600
Eland	50	2.0	100
Buffalo	50	2.2	110
		TOTAL	5,070

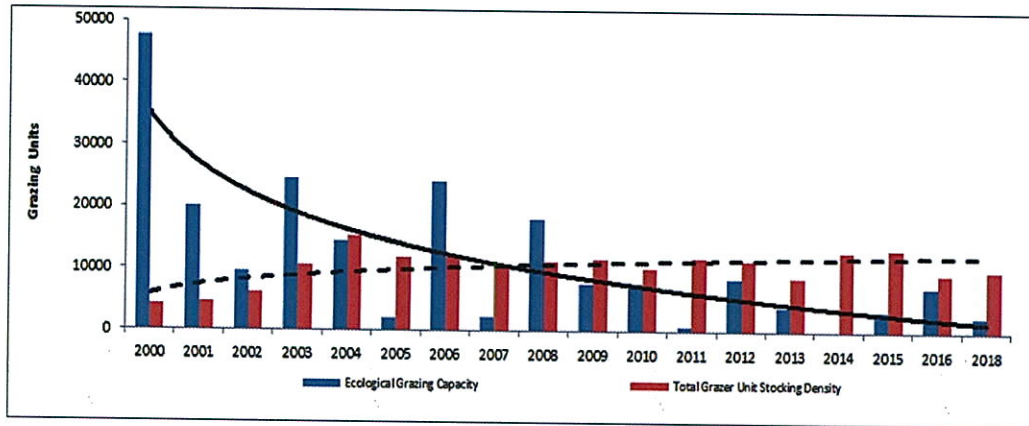


Figure 2: Decline of ecological grazing capacity in Sango

Impacts of drought

The overall rainfall received on an annual basis in the conservancy is less than 400mm. The rainfall received this year in Sango was very low below 200mm. Wildebeest were mostly affected by the recurring droughts leading to a crush in their numbers from a population of about 2000 to 500 individuals. The frequent droughts resulted in declines in the amount of graze available to animals and population crush in some plains game species. There are concern of diseases outbreaks induced by droughts but no recent outbreaks had been recorded in the property. Due to the poor grass production the proponent is looking forward to provision of supplementary feed mainly for white rhinos. However this is not the first time to supplement feed due to poor grazing production in Sango it was done in 2016. There is no permanent water body in Sango hence depend on artificial water supply to sustain animals.

Proposed receiving park areas

The table below shows proposed areas to be restocked with animals from Sango, however some areas can be identified and added to the list basing on the suitability of the areas.

Table 3: Identified proposed sites for restocking

Name	Description
Chizarira National Park	The park covers an area of 1910km ² . It lies between (17° 42'S, 27°55'E). The predominant vegetation type is Miombo woodland.

Zambezi National Park	The park covers an area of 560km ² and lies between (17°53'S, 25 41'E). Vegetation is divided into five types mixed, Acacia, Zambezi teak (<i>Baikiaea plurijuga</i>), <i>Terminalia</i> and grasslands.
Mushandike Sanctuary	Covers an area of about 129km ² and lies between 20° 12'S, 30° 40' E. The area is dominated by Miombo woodland. A paddock was recently fenced dedicated towards semi-intensive wildlife management.
Sengwa Wildlife Research Area	The park lies between 28°03' and 28°20'E and 18°01' and 18°13'S and covering an area of 373 km ² . The area is dedicated for wildlife research and Miombo woodland is the dominant vegetation.
Matusadonha National Park	The park is located in Northwest Zimbabwe and occupies an area of 1470km ² . The vegetation found are open <i>Terminalia-Combretum</i> woodlands in the valley floor and Miombo woodland in the escarpment and lakeshore grasslands.
Nyanga National Park	The park covers an area of about 47 000 hectares. It is located in the Eastern Highlands of Zimbabwe. Montane forest –grassland and with other areas dominated by Miombo woodland.
Victoria Falls National Park	The predominant vegetation is mopane forest, with small areas of teak and Miombo woodland and a narrow band of riverine forest along the Zambezi.
Matobo National Park	The park covers an area of 424km ² . The park has mixed type of vegetation that ranges from Mopane, <i>Acacia</i> species, <i>Brachystegia</i> in other areas, <i>Azanza</i> species, <i>Zizphus</i> species, <i>Strychnos</i> species and <i>Terminalia</i> species.

Ecological Suitability of the sites

Suitable habitat is available in all the identified sites for the proposed wildlife translocations and habitat suitability assessments are being carried out. The protected areas already host similar animal species hence the species will certainly adapt to these ecosystems. Most of the areas are

dry savanna woodlands able to support a diverse species of fauna. The proposed areas are dominated by Miombo, Mopane, Acacia and Riverine woodlands which is almost similar to the vegetation types in Sango. Forage availability is enough and these woodlands can support diverse wildlife species and are able to provide feed and cover for these species. Ecological monitoring of mammals both herbivores and carnivores is ongoing with assistance of MoUs signed with various NGOs. Water availability is guaranteed as there are perennial river, water pans, springs, pools that holds water for long periods of time in most of these areas.

Law Enforcement and Safety

Over the past years the Authority has been focusing towards intensifying law enforcement and protection of wildlife hence ensuring the security of wildlife. Current technologies that include the use of drones, SMART and MIKE have been adopted to step-up law enforcement efforts to increase protection of wildlife. Some of the parks have new running vehicles for deployments and permanent bases were reopened to increase the presence and coverage in all parts of the park. Recruitments had been done in almost all park areas to increase the number of people on the ground. Private-Public-Partnership agreement with various organization had been signed resulting in infrastructure development, training of staff and availability of equipment to carryout law enforcement duties effectively. Commitments on conservation education to increase awareness to local communities on protection and wildlife conservation through the use of media, social forums and dialogue all this effected to promote wildlife protection.

Background to decline in some species and how this has been addressed

Most populations were reduced as a result of poaching activities. Rapid response units have been built in most parks in collaboration with donors to step up law enforcements efforts and reduce poaching. Rangers have been trained in Cyber tracking and SMART. Decisions are being based on adaptive management resulting in declines in poaching incidence in most park areas. Community engagement project have been facilitated to ensure that communities experiencing losses from wildlife realize the value of conserving wildlife and benefit from conservation. Trainings had been initiated in local communities on how to mitigate human-wildlife conflicts to increase support for wildlife conservation.

Current situation of animals to be destocked

The animal numbers in Sango had exceeded the ecological carrying capacity of the environment and the animals are overstocked. This has led to vegetation damage and decline in the grazing potential of the area to support grazers. The uprooting of trees is massive and certain tree species will disappear in the near future and some species may fail to regenerate from the impacts.

Table 4: Animals to be destocked from Sango

Species name	Number to be destocked
Elephants	400
Giraffes	70
Eland	50
Zebra	50
Wildebeest	50
Buffalo	50
Impala	2000
Wild dogs	1 pack
Lions	2 prides

Recommendations

- The proposed wildlife destocking exercise from Sango to appropriate Parks Estate is recommended.
- Elephants to be translocated to identified Parks area so as to reduce numbers in the Sango SVC and relieve pressure on vegetation and enhance recovery.
- Due to the decline in grazing potential of the area plains game can be destocked in the area to prevent population crash due to poor and unavailability of forage.
- The animal population in Save Valley Conservancy are a shared populations. Hence a holistic approach toward mitigating the ecological damage requires that the whole conservancy be involved to mitigate against possible conflicts among other property owners in Sango.



Save Safaris Invoice

Bank details: Account name: Hunters Choice Safaris

1105 Rice Ct, Arlington, Texas TX76012

Chase Bank

Account no (b) (6)

Routing no (b) (6)

Swift (b) (6)

Save Safaris

P.O. Box CH 381

Chisipite

Harare

Tel: +263772288710

email: admin@savesafaris.com

Name	Joe Rainey	Date	4-Oct-19	Invoice No	1920
Address					

Daily Rates

Name of Hunter	Days	Rate	ZTA Levy 2%	Total
Joe Rainey	18	\$ 2,300.00	\$ 828.00	\$ 42,228.00
			\$ -	\$ -
			\$ -	\$ -
			\$ -	\$ -
Total daily rate				\$ 42,228.00

- 18 DAY Hunt

TROPHY FEES

Species	Trophy Fee \$	Qty	Total	Species	Trophy Fee	Qty	Total
Antbear	\$ 500.00		\$ -	Hyrax	\$ 20.00		\$ -
Baboon	\$ 50.00		\$ -	Impala	\$ 250.00		\$ -
Buffalo	\$ 4,700.00	1	\$ 4,700.00	Impala baits	\$ 150.00		\$ -
Buffalo cow	\$ 2,000.00	1	\$ 2,000.00	Jackal s/s	\$ 250.00		\$ -
Bush buck	\$ 850.00	1	\$ 850.00	Jackal b/b	\$ 200.00		\$ -
Birds:Doves	\$ 5.00		\$ -	Klipspringer	\$ 800.00		\$ -
Francolin	\$ 5.00		\$ -	Kudu	\$ 1,300.00		\$ -
Guinea fowl	\$ 10.00		\$ -	Leopard	\$ 6,500.00		\$ -
Ducks/Geese	\$ 10.00		\$ -	Lion	\$ 15,000.00	1	\$ 15,000.00
Caracal	\$ 500.00		\$ -	Monkey	\$ 50.00		\$ -
Civet	\$ 250.00		\$ -	Nyala			\$ -
Crocodile	\$ 3,000.00		\$ -	Porcupine	\$ 250.00		\$ -
Duiker	\$ 200.00		\$ -	Sable	\$ 7,000.00		\$ -
Elephant	\$ 15,000.00		\$ -	Serval	\$ 400.00		\$ -
Elephant T/L	\$ 4,000.00		\$ -	Warthog	\$ 500.00		\$ -
Eland	\$ 1,500.00		\$ -	Waterbuck	\$ 1,750.00	1	\$ 1,750.00
Genet	\$ 200.00		\$ -	Wildcat	\$ 250.00		\$ -
Giraffe	\$ 1,200.00	1	\$ 1,200.00	Wildebeest	\$ 850.00		\$ -
Grysbok	\$ 250.00		\$ -	Zebra	\$ 1,100.00	1	\$ 1,100.00
Hyena spotted	\$ 400.00		\$ -	Zebra bait	\$ 600.00		\$ -
Honey badger	\$ 400.00		\$ -				
Total Trophy fees							\$ 26,600.00
Levy on trophy Fees 4%							\$ 1,064.00
Total Trophy fees							\$ 27,664.00

- Lion trophy fee

EXTRAS

Air Charter	\$ -	Dip and Pack	\$ 750.00	Pre Bait	\$ -
Road Transfer		Global rescue ***		Parks scout @ \$50/day	\$ 900.00
Gators	\$ -	Bank Transfer Fees	\$ -	Rifle hire	\$ -
	\$ -	Camerman		Conservation Levy	\$ 360.00
Vet clearance fee					\$ 250.00
Total extras					\$ 2,260.00

Total paid

Grand Total	\$ 72,152.00
Deposit paid plus cash	\$ 20,700.00
Balance	\$ 51,452.00

Jelyn Vengco

From: Joe Rainey
Sent: Monday, November 18, 2019 3:43 PM
To: Jelyn Vengco
Subject: FW: [EXTERNAL] Re: Fish and game questions
Attachments: SVC press release proposed relocation of elephants final draft approved.pdf; SVC to Parks translocation notice.pdf; Translocation report Zimparks.pdf; SVC CARNIVORE SPOOR SURVEY REPORT_2018_FINAL.pdf; Elephant Translocation (SVC Version)-1.pdf; Elephant Translocation (SVC Version).pdf

Jelyn please print attachments and email Regards Joe

-----Original Message-----

From: Leon duPlessis <leon@savesafaris.com>
Sent: Monday, November 18, 2019 12:27 PM
To: Joe Rainey <(b) (6)>
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Re: Fish and game questions

Hi Joe sorry for the delay I was waiting on a paper please find attached information I think will help and be relevant to them.
Hope you are all well
Best regards Leon .

Please see as follows

Question A. Is answered by the attached population survey for carnivores in the SVC.

Also attached are Recent documents from SVC and national parks regarding the upcoming translocation of elephant and various other species.

Bear in mind that all of these species are a joint conservancy asset even tho the parks report use one ranch

Question B & C Is answered Bellow

With regards to the revenue generated from this and other hunts conducted within out concession in the Save Valley Conservancy (SVC), these funds are used for the day to day running of the ranch. We employ 30 staff from the surrounding communities to work on anti poaching, wildlife security, general ranch work, making adequate provisions for water , Camp staff etc.

Funds are also generated for use in specific community projects such as dam repairs donations to the local school and clinic to mention a few.

As a member of the SVC we not only do we look after our own concession, we pay levies which go towards the preservation of the whole of the SVC.

We have a large budget in SVC which goes to protect endangered species such as the rhino, wild dog, pangolins etc. This is funded by members, and donations from Tusk, AWF, Save Australia to mention a few.

In 2018 the SVC translocated 100 elephant to Rifa Safari area of Zimbabwe. This coming year we are in negotiations with out National parks department to translocate a further 400 elephant, 40 buffalo, 2 pride of lion to help with overstocking in the SVC and restocking of Zimbabwe National Parks some of which are depleted. The SVC is very well known in conservation circles and can be researched extensively on the internet Save Safaris has Both a web sight and face book page.



FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Save Valley Conservancy, Translocation of Wildlife.

Following a statement by Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (Zimparks) the Save Valley Conservancy issues the following statement.

The conservation success story of the Save Valley Conservancy (SVC) in the south east of Zimbabwe is truly a beacon of light for the long term. The SVC has been called "The Gold Standard of Conservation" by American NGO's for good reason. Sustainable livelihood of the Big Five as well as numerous plains game and other predator species living in the pristine, unspoiled protected area, that is the Save Valley Conservancy. The Save Valley Conservancy, once a series of cattle ranches, has over the last three decades proved that the business model of conservation based on sustainable use can work, so much so that the conservancy today has an overabundance of species and is able to be seen a source population for the re-populating or augmentation of several species in Zimparks estates.

To this end the Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority has recently issued permits for the translocation of up to 600 elephant to various destinations within Zimbabwe. A selection of plains game and other species has also been earmarked for translocation to release pressure on grazing and browsing in the Save Valley. The Conservancy would like to commend the Zimbabwe Department of National Parks in their progressive outlook with regards to the sustainable management of their wildlife resources.

The translocation is proposed to take place in 2020/21 following the engagement of relevant stakeholders, ecologists and supporters to ensure that the destination landscapes are ecologically capable of sustaining the new wildlife and that the adequate protective and management measures are in place.

The SVC is working closely in the initial planning stages of the project with the donors, ecologists, capture specialists and stakeholders to ensure the sustainability and success of the proposed translocation.

The Save Valley Conservancy has engaged with The Ivan Carter Wildlife Conservation Alliance to assist with several aspects of this translocation and we are very grateful to the Cabela Family Foundation for underwriting 100% of this translocation as a commitment to the conservation of key species and ecosystems in Africa. The Conservancy is proud to be associated with ZimParks in this proposed project which is of vital importance to conservation in Zimbabwe.

The SVC is looking forward to a successful partnership with Zimparks in ensuring the safe completion of the translocation. There are some areas in Zimbabwe that over the years have suffered wildlife losses due to illegal poaching and human wildlife conflict. With renewed commitment from Zimparks and its associated partners, stronger anti-poaching measures are now in place in these areas alongside safe boundary management and the SVC is assured that the animals will be able to flourish in their new homes.

To this end the SVC is proud to be able to prove that sustainable use of wildlife does indeed create excess animals, which can in turn be used to repopulated National Parks and related wildlife areas.

To date the Save Valley remains a prime destination. Good rains in the Lowveld region have ensured Save Valley has flowing rivers and adequate forage and feed for the abundant wildlife. The translocation proposal is there as a management tool to ensure that the Save Valley remains one of the last large-scale pristine wildlife areas on the planet. And it will assist other areas in Zimbabwe that are capable of sustaining wildlife long term where their populations have been diminished.

Any press enquiries should be directed to the SVC COO Steven Vos at coo@savevalleyconservancy.org



15th October 2019

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL
ZIMPARKS
HARARE

Dear Fulton

REF: PROPOSED TRANSLOCATION OF 600 ELEPHANT FROM SVC TO SAPI, CHIZARIRA AND MAVURADHONA

As per Mrs Mandisodza's recommendation after Zimparks ecological survey (attached) in the north of SVC, the SVC hereby writes to confirm that the Committee has ratified the following for translocation to Zimparks approved destinations:

600 elephants
2 000 impala
50 buffalo
40 giraffe
1 pack wild dog
2 prides lion

Mrs Price will begin the process of applying for translocation permits. Once our aerial survey is complete SVC will review Sango's list regarding the additional off take of zebra, eland and wildebeest.

Attached is the brochure for the proposed elephant translocation. The donor has confirmed they are happy to fund the entire translocation.

Yours faithfully

STEVEN J E F VOS
COO SVC
Email: coo@savervalleyconservancy.org
Cell: +263 782 708021

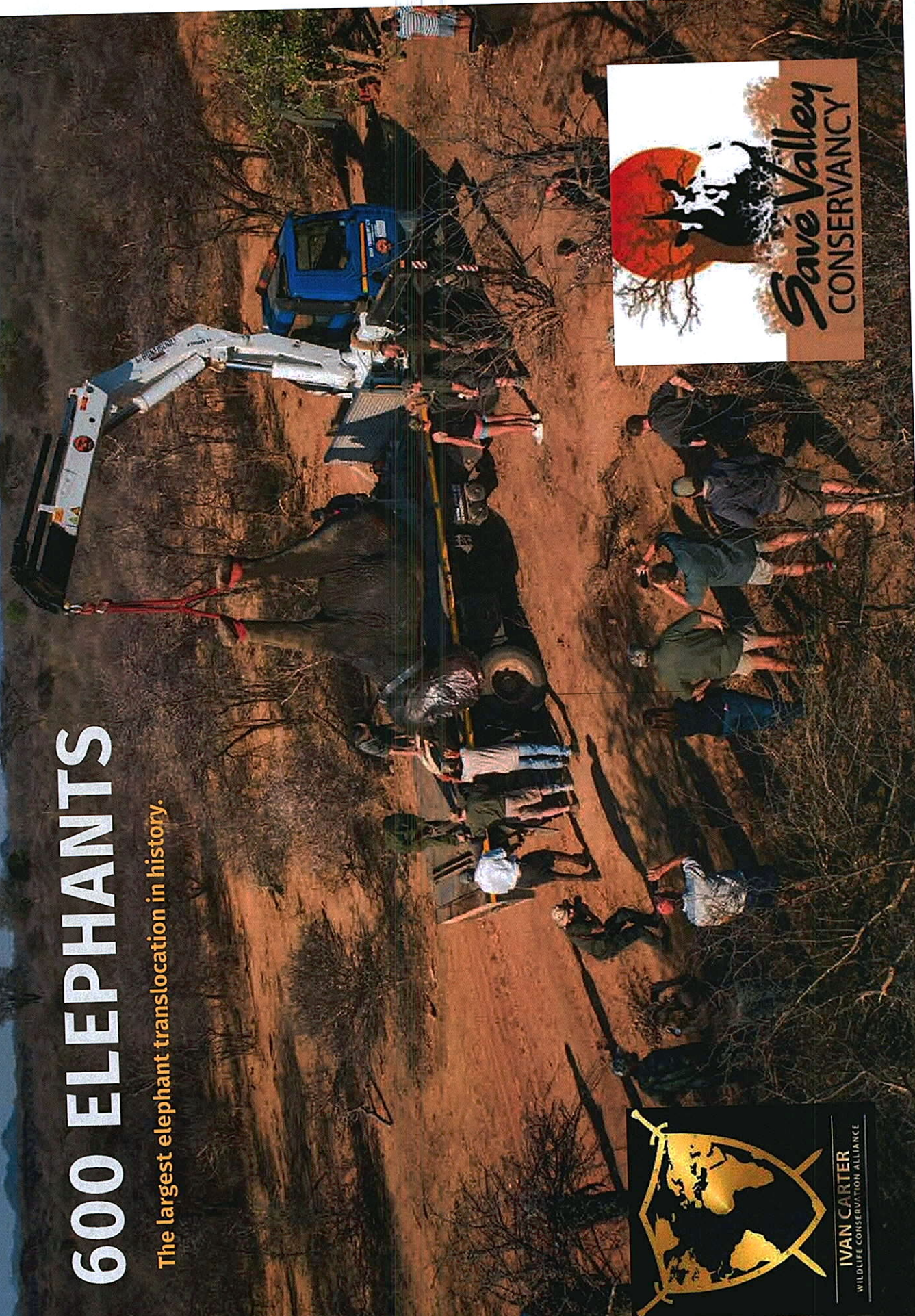
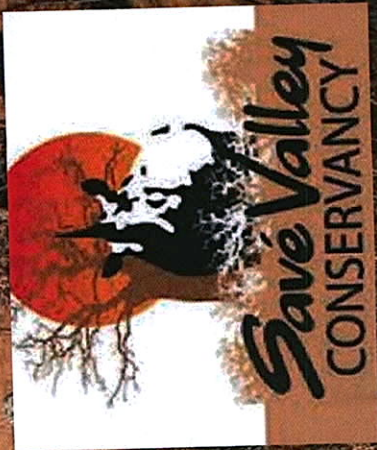
CC: CHIEF ECOLOGIST TERRESTRIAL, MRS R MANDISODZA

SAVE VALLEY CONSERVANCY
P O Box M13
MABELREIGN
HARARE

WELDON SCHENCK
CHAIRPERSON SVC
Email: ws@sortitout.me
Cell: +263 714 532475

600 ELEPHANTS

The largest elephant translocation in history.





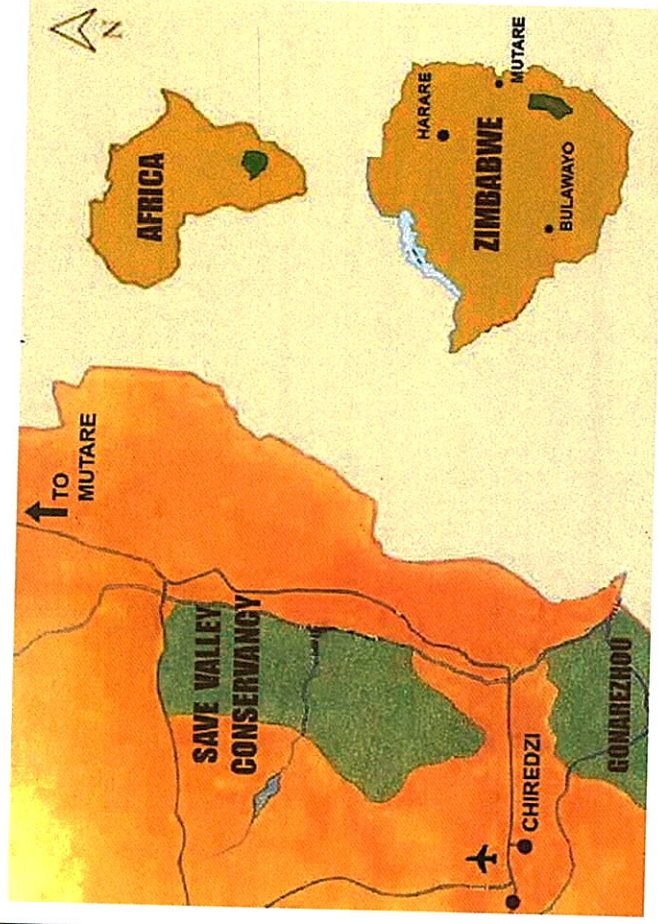
HISTORY OF SAVE VALLEY CONSERVANCY

The Savé Valley conservancy covers an area of some 3400 km².

The area was once populated by a substantial elephant population, but the majority were eliminated in the 1950's during a campaign against Foot-and-Mouth disease in order to make land available for cattle farming.

In the early 1990's the land was once again repurposed for the use of wildlife. Together, the members of the newly formed Conservancy collaborated to create what has become the SVC today. A massive external fence was built around the whole area, water points established, a road infrastructure developed, safari camp facilities built and anti-poaching activities were taken up to secure the area.

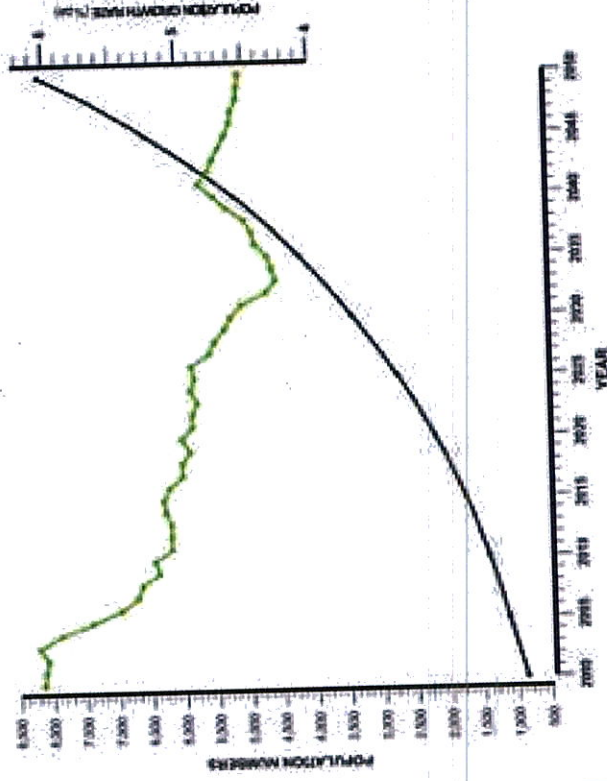
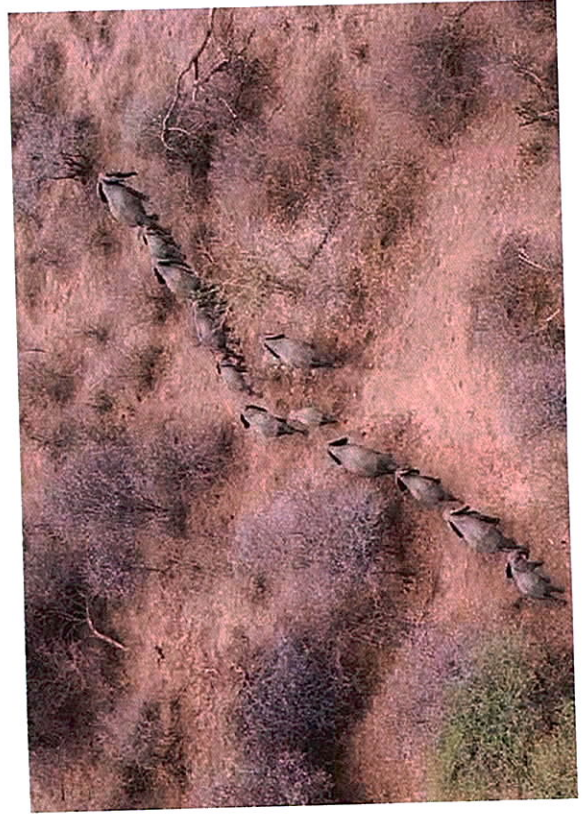
Animal species, additional to those already existing in the area, were introduced. Wildlife populations increased rapidly and within a few years, SVC was home to globally significant populations of endangered African wild dogs and black rhinos and substantial populations of other threatened species such as elephants; cheetah; white rhino; southern ground hornbills and lappet faced vultures.



SVC ELEPHANT POPULATION

The elephant population in Gonarezhou National Park was relatively high in 1991 (over 5,000 animals) and a severe drought precipitated a population crash. Over a thousand elephants died in the park and 526 were translocated to the Savé Conservancy. The relocated elephants established themselves in the Conservancy and began to increase in numbers after 1992 to the point where their present density is once more a matter for concern due to the significant conservation success story behind the Conservancy.

The SVC has a well organised, professional full-time anti-poaching unit. The risk became too high for poachers to pursue ivory and elephant poaching has been virtually eradicated. This has allowed elephant populations to thrive on the Conservancy.



The Challenge

This incredible success story creates challenges of its own. Elephants have a significant impact on their habitat as a keystone species and if their populations are left unchecked, they threaten the very ecosystem they depend on for their survival. Conservation best practise dictates that the elephant numbers must be reduced drastically.

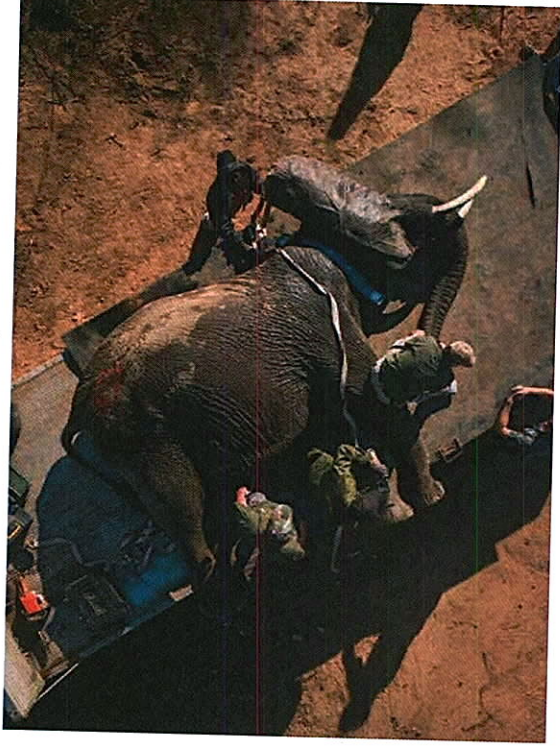
THE INITIATIVE

In order to mitigate the impacts of excessive elephant populations, there is an urgent need to translocate elephants. This will facilitate saving the flora from further damage, reduce the impact of human / wildlife conflict, and reduce PAC (problem animal control) incidents as well as, repopulate safe locations where in the past elephants have existed.

The alternative of culling elephants is the last resort option, which must be avoided at all costs.

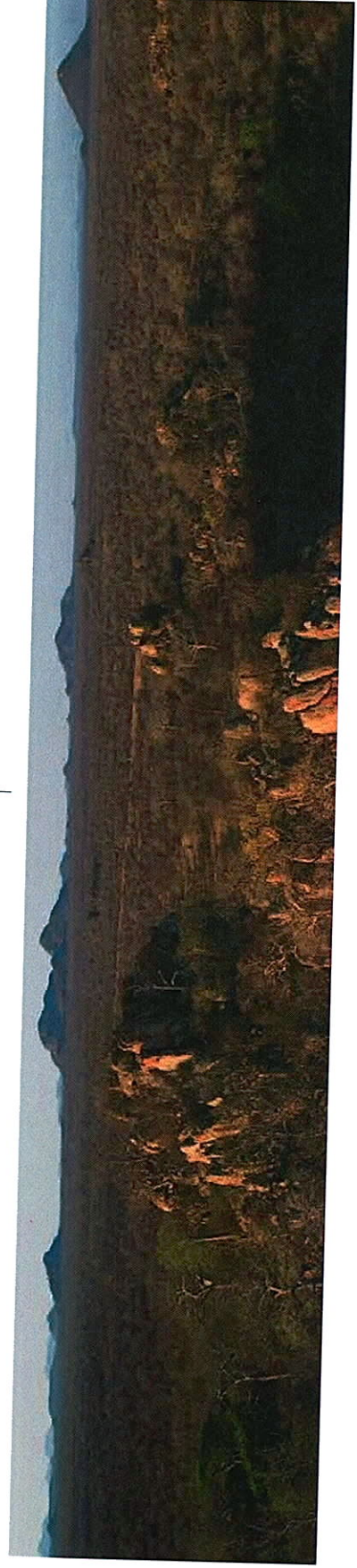
The Goal

Translocate up to 600 elephants to alleviate the pressure on the Save Valley ecosystem. While repopulating depleted areas within Zimbabwe that have adequate protection to ensure their successful re-introduction.



The Relevance

Never before has the hunting community been able to showcase such concrete conservation returns for large animals where hunter's dollars have led to the protection of the entire ecosystem.



THE DESTINATIONS

The destinations proposed for the SVC elephants are all areas where anti-poaching has been re-established, the private sector has re-engaged and there are community engagement projects under way. Each of these areas have private and NGO funding to continue the project and habitat suitability assessments are being carried out:

1 CHIZARIRA NATIONAL PARK

200 elephants

- An area measuring 2000 km² on the Zambezi Escarpment.
- As part of the Zimparks privatisation plan, Chizarira now falls under private management by way of an MoU with Bejani Trust.

2 SAPI SAFARI AREA

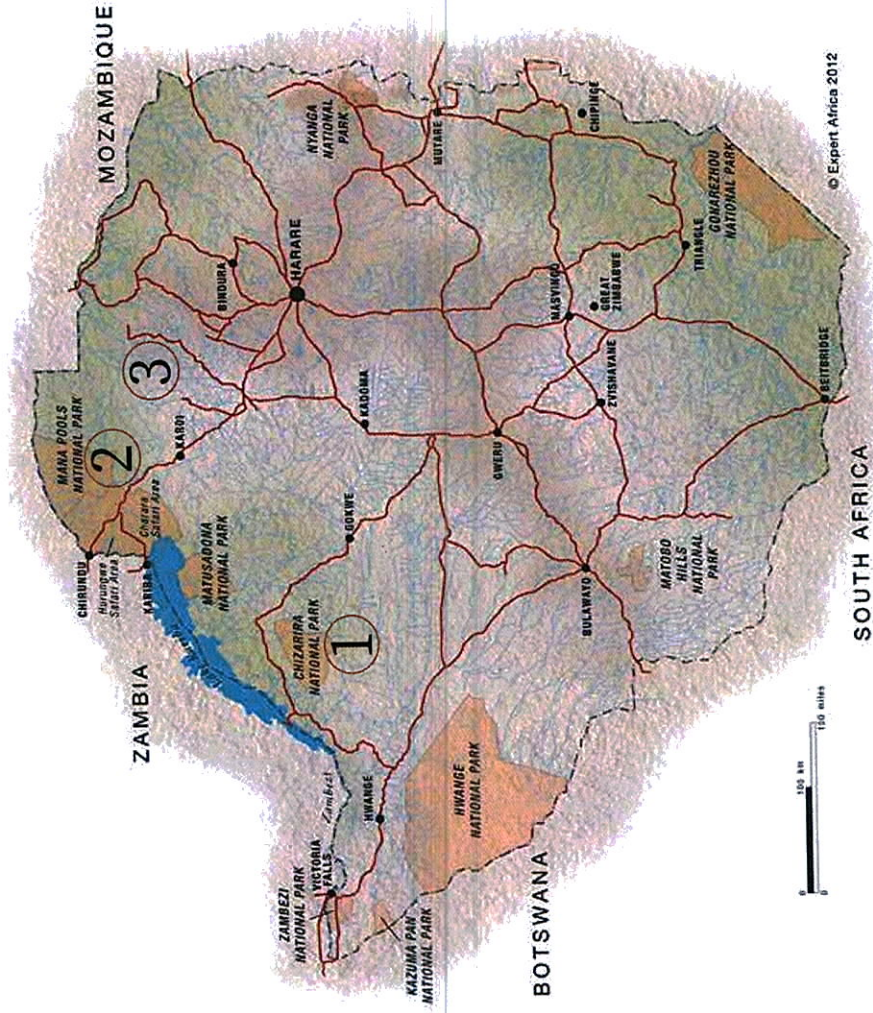
200 elephants

- Sapi forms part of three separate State protected areas and is declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site.
- The area measures in at 1200 km². Anti-poaching efforts are managed privately by Great Plains Conservation.

3 MAVURADHONA WILDERNESS AREA

200 elephants

- Designated as a protected wilderness area in 1982 and afforded National Monument Status in 2017.
- The area spans 615 km² and has been fenced to elephant proof standards.
- Anti-poaching is managed by a local NGO as part of an upscaled anti-poaching effort up to the border of Mozambique.

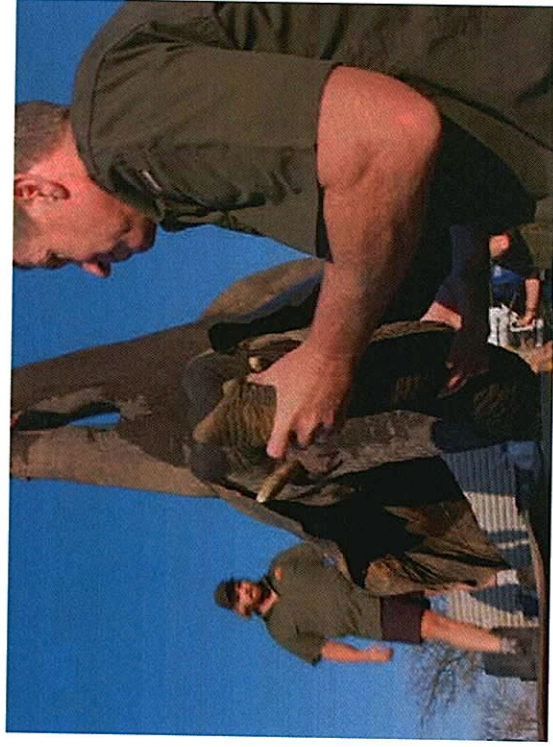


THE CAPTURE ITSELF

Moving 600 elephants is no small task and a skilled team of professionals will be required in order to make this dream a reality.

Elephant family herds are carefully selected for suitability. Once chosen, the entire herd is quickly darted by helicopter and put to sleep by a professional game capture team. Each individual elephant is attended to, ensuring the safety of both the elephants and the people, taking genetic data, collaring and taking measurements.

The elephants are then gently hoisted by crane onto flatbed trucks where they are driven to a collection point and transferred to a holding truck. The drugs reversed and they are woken up, fed, cooled, and are moved overnight by road to their destination where they are released into their new environment with as minimal stress to the animals as possible.



The Follow Up

- The matriarch of each group will be collared - researchers will monitor and interpret the data over a three year period.
- At the end of three years, the project will be deemed a success and the collars will be removed.
- The scientific team that will monitor this will be overseen by the same two individuals that oversee 24 lions in Mozambique.



CABELA FAMILY FOUNDATION

Key Points of Agreement

- This will be the most elephants ever translocated anywhere to date.
- There will be a clear contract about branding and how the Cabela Family Foundation logo and name will appear on all media generated.
- The government permits giving legal permission will be in hand.
- There is a signed letter from the SVC Chairman, COO and all Conservancy stakeholders upon whose land the elephant will be captured.
- The family will partake from the 13-19th July, with no other observers present that are unrelated to the physical translocation.
- Any partnership or involvement of any third party NGO's will first be discussed and unanimously agreed upon by the Cabela Family Foundation.
- No funds will be expected to change hands until all permits, permissions and key points of agreement are met.

Commitments

- We will have exclusive filming and media rights for the entire process.
- The initiative will be professionally filmed for both social media and online platform distribution.
- Writers and media from both the hunting and non-huntings sectors will be engaged to help spread the word and get international traction around the story.
- Time will be set aside for participants to get their hands on elephants and be actively involved in the tasks required for the translocation.



"There may be a day I cannot make a difference but there will never be a day that I do not try." - Ivan Carter

CONSERVATION FORCE

† BARON BERTRAND DES CLERS, Ph.D.
† JAMES G. TEER, Ph.D.
† BART O'GARA, Ph.D.
† DON LINDSAY
† BERT KLINEBURGER

A FORCE FOR WILDLIFE CONSERVATION

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
JOHN J. JACKSON, III, J.D.
CHRISSE JACKSON
PHILIPPE CHARDONNET, D.V.M.
SHANE MAHONEY
RENEE SNIDER

December 5, 2019

RCVD DEC 12 2019

Department of the Interior
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Chief Mary Cogliano, Ph.D.
Division of Management Authority (DMA)
Branch of Permits, MS: IA
5275 Leesburg Pike
Falls Church, Virginia 22041-3803

RE: APPLICATION FOR IMPORT OF ONE SPORT-HUNTED TROPHY
SPECIE: Panthera Leo [AFRICAN LIONESS] **COUNTRY:** Zimbabwe

Dear Chief Cogliano:

We are hereby submitting an Application to Import a Sport-Hunted Trophy for:

APPLICANT NAME: PAUL CRAIG STEHLY **DATE HARVESTED:** August 15, 2019
OPERATOR: Shaun Buffee Safaris, <https://www.bubyevalleyconservation.com/>
CONSERVANCY: Buby Valley Conservancy, www.bubyevalleyconservation.com

Enclosed find signed Notice of Representation, FWS Permit Application Form, Applicant's check in the amount of \$100.00, Operator Enhancement Report from the Hunting Company which demonstrates the company's strong commitment to anti-poaching, habitat protection, community investment and responsible and sustainable wildlife management, Zimbabwe Hunting Return Form – TRAS2 Application for Hunting NP/CITES, Buby Valley Conservancy Motivation for the Hunting of Adult Lionesses, Lion Research Programme from Buby Valle Conservation, Zimbabwe Lion Conservation Research Report 2016 - Sport-Hunting and Lion *Panthera leo* Conservation in Zimbabwe.

The documents show that the hunting is well managed and governed by science-based quotas and age-based regulation on lawful trophies. Furthermore, the hunting revenues mitigate the three primary threats to Lion identified by the USFWS by creating incentives to secure habitat, protect lion and prey base through extensive anti-poaching and reduce conflicts through benefits for rural communities.

Please refer to the hundreds of pages of information Conservation Force previously submitted to FWS, as well as information submitted by the government authorities in Zimbabwe, outfitters and others in issuing permit for this Lioness trophy. In the past, FWS has approved the following permits in this area: MA62528C [2018]; MA864748 [2017]; MA26451C [2017].

If you have any questions about this Import Application, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,

John J. Jackson, III

JJJ/ecs

cc Applicant: Mr. Paul C. Stehly, via email: stehly@mit.midco.net

Enclosures:

- a. Notice of Representation,
- b. FWS Permit Application Form,
- c. Applicant's check in the amount of \$100.00,
- d. Operator Enhancement Report,
- e. Zimbabwe Hunting Return Form – TRAS2,
- f. Buby Valley Conservancy Motivation for the Hunting of Adult Lionesses,
- g. Lion Research Programme from Buby Valle Conservation,
- h. Zimbabwe Lion Conservation Research Report 2016 - Sport-Hunting and Lion *Panthera leo* Conservation in Zimbabwe

3240 S I-10 Service Road W, Suite 200 • Metairie, Louisiana 70001 • USA
Telephone: (504) 837-1233 • Fax (504) 837-1145 • Email: cf@conservationforce.org
www.conservationforce.org

NOTICE OF REPRESENTATION

This is a notice to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service that I have appointed John J. Jackson, III, of the non-profit firm CONSERVATION FORCE as my attorney and legal representative for all matters concerning my application for a permit to import a threatened-listed LIONESS trophy from Zimbabwe.

This authority is inclusive and extends to all applications and filings, whether administrative or judicial, including but not limited to any request for reconsideration, appeal, and litigation.

I also request that this attorney be copied with all correspondence, acknowledgements, notices and decisions concerning my application at the following address:

CONSERVATION FORCE
3240 S. I-10 Service Road W, Suite 200
Metairie, Louisiana 70001
USA
Tel.: (504) 837-1233
Fax: (504) 837-1145
Email: cf@conservationforce.org

Signed:

(b) (6)

Name: PAUL CRAIG STEHLY

Date:

Oct 24, 2019



RCVD DEC 12 2019

LB

**Department of Interior
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Federal Fish and Wildlife Permit Application Form**

Type of Activity

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Division of Management Authority
Branch of Permits, MS: IA
5275 Leesburg Pike
Falls Church, VA 22041-3803
1-800-358-2104 or 703-358-2104

IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES under Appendix I of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) and/or U.S. Endangered Species Act (ESA)

Complete Sections A or B, and C, D, and E of this application. U.S. address may be required in Section C, see instructions for details.
Instructions on how to make your application complete and help avoid unnecessary delays are attached.

Section A: Complete if applying as an individual

1.a. Last Name Stehly	1.b. First Name Paul	1.c. Middle Name/Initial Craig	1.d. Suffix
2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy) (b) (6)	3. Telephone Number	3.a. Alternate Telephone Number (b) (6)	

Section B: Complete if applying on behalf of a business, corporation, public agency, Tribe, or institution

1.a. Name of business, agency, Tribe, or institution		1.b. Doing business as (DBA)	
2. Tax identification no.		3. Description of business, agency, Tribe, or institution	
4.a. Principal officer Last name	4.b. Principal officer First Name	4.c. Principal officer Middle name/initial	4.d. Suffix
5. Principal officer title		6. Primary contact name	
7.a. Business telephone number	7.b. Alternate telephone number	7.c. Business fax number	7.d. Business e-mail address

Section C: All applicants complete address information

1.a. Physical address (Street address; Apartment #, Suite #, or Room #; no P.O. Boxes) (b) (6)				
1.b. City Mitchell	1.c. State SD	1.d. Zip code/Postal code 57301	1.e. County/Province Davison	1.f. Country USA
2.a. Mailing address (include if different than physical address; include name of contact person if applicable)				
2.b. City	2.c. State	2.d. Zip code/Postal code	2.e. County/Province	2.f. Country

Section D: All applicants MUST complete

1. Attach the nonrefundable application processing fee in the form of a check or money order payable to the U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE in the amount of \$100 . Federal, Tribal, State, and local government agencies, and those acting on behalf of such agencies, are exempt from the processing fee—attach documentation of fee exempt status as outlined in instructions [50 CFR 13.11(d)].
2. Certification: I hereby certify that I have read and am familiar with the regulations contained in Title 50 Part 13 of the Code of Federal Regulations and the other applicable parts in subchapter B of Chapter I of Title 50 , and I certify that the information submitted in this application for a permit is complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge and belief. I understand that any false statement herein may subject me to the criminal penalties of 18 U.S.C. 1001. (b) (6)
Signature of applicant/Principal Officer for permit (No photocopied or stamped signatures) 10/24/2019 Date of signature (mm/dd/yyyy)

Please continue to next page

E. IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES (*Appendix I of CITES and/or ESA*)

Note 1: This form should be used to request authorization to import trophies of species listed on Appendix I of CITES and/or as threatened or endangered under the ESA (examples include elephants, lions, cheetahs, wood bison, and markhor).

PLEASE USE FORM 3-200-19 FOR SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD TROPHIES AND SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS TROPHIES TAKEN IN NAMIBIA.

Note 2: If you hold an import permit for a trophy that you did not use, please **return the unused original permit**. If you are requesting reissuance of a permit because you have taken a trophy, but were unable to import it prior to the expiration of the permit, please use the renewal form ([3-200-52](#)) and return your original permit with that form.

Note 3: Applications for species listed as endangered under the U.S. Endangered Species Act are published in the Federal Register for a 30-day public comment period. Please allow at least **90 days** for the application to be processed.

Note 4: *Sport-hunted trophy* is defined at [50 CFR 23.74](#) as follows: *Sport-hunted trophy* means a whole dead animal or a readily recognizable part or derivative of an animal specifically identified on the accompanying CITES document that meets the following criteria:

- Is raw, processed, or manufactured;
- Was legally obtained by the hunter through hunting for his or her personal use;
- Is being imported, exported, or re-exported by or on behalf of the hunter as part of the transfer from its country of origin ultimately to the hunter's country of usual residence; and
- Includes worked, manufactured, or handicraft items made from the sport-hunted animal only when:
 - i. Such items are contained in the same shipment as raw or tanned parts of the sport-hunted animal and are for the personal use of the hunter;
 - ii. The quantity of such items is no more than could reasonably be expected given the number of animals taken by the hunter as shown on the license or other documentation of the authorized hunt accompanying the shipment; and
 - iii. The accompanying CITES documents (export document and, if appropriate, import permit) contain a complete itemization and description of all items included in the shipment.

Note 5: Certain hunting trophies, including elephants, are subject to restrictions on their use after import into the United States. Please see 50 CFR 23.55 for more information or contact the Division of Management Authority.

Please provide the following information. Complete all questions on the application. Mark questions that are not applicable with "N/A". If needed, use a separate sheet of paper. On all attachments or separate sheets you are submitting; please indicate the application question number you are addressing. If applying for more than one trophy, be sure to answer questions 4-6 for each trophy addressed in this application. If importing trophies from more than one country, you must submit a separate application for each shipment in order to obtain separate import permits.

1. Name and address where you wish the permit to be mailed, if different from page 1. If you would like expedited shipping, please enclose a self-addressed, pre-paid, computer-generated, courier service airway bill. If unspecified, all documents will be mailed via the U.S. Postal Service.

2. Who should we contact if we have questions about the application (name, phone number, and e-mail)?
 - a. Paul Craig Stehly, (b) (6)
 - b. Conservation Force, John J. Jackson, 504.837.1233, CF@conservationforce.org

3. Disqualification factor. A conviction, or entry of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, for a felony violation of the Lacey Act, the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, or the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act disqualifies any such person from receiving or exercising the privileges of a permit, unless such disqualification has been expressly waived by the Service Director in response to a written petition. (50 CFR 13.21(c)) Have you or any of the owners of the business, if applying as a business, been convicted, or entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, forfeited collateral, or are currently under charges for any violations of the laws mentioned above?

☒ No ☐ Yes

If you answered "Yes" to Question 3, provide: a) the individual's name; b) date of charge; c) charge(s); d) location of incident; e) court; and f) action taken for each violation. Please be aware that a "Yes" response does not automatically disqualify you from getting a permit.

4. For each trophy to be imported, provide:

a. Scientific name (genus, species, and, if applicable, subspecies) and common name.

Panthera Leo, African Lion

b. Sex (if known). Female

5. **IF ANIMAL IS CURRENTLY LIVING IN THE WILD**, please enter the following information:

a. Country and place (area, region, GIS coordinates, ranch, conservancy, management area, or hunting block, AND nearest city) where wildlife is to be taken from the wild:

b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:

c. Name of hunting outfitter, safari company, or professional hunter you will be hunting with:

6. **IF THE TROPHY HAS ALREADY BEEN TAKEN**, please enter the following information:

a. Country and place (area, region, GIS coordinates, ranch, conservancy, management area, or hunting block, AND nearest city) where wildlife was removed from the wild:

Zimbabwe, Buby Valley Conservancy, Ngali camp.
Nearest City: Beit Bridge.

b. Date wildlife was hunted:

August 15, 2019

- c. Name of hunting outfitter, safari company, or professional hunter you hunted with:

Shaun Buffee Safaris in Buby Valley Conservancy.

- d. The current location of the trophy (address and country) [the U.S. import permit will identify this country as the country of export/re-export and must match with the foreign export/re-export document]:

Andy Hunter, P.O. Box MP 1313
Harare, Zimbabwe.

7. Please provide a copy of any applicable foreign government permits or licenses that were required to remove this animal from the wild (if you have not hunted yet and do not currently hold any such permits or licenses, please indicate so). See attached.
8. Complete name and address of overseas person or business shipping the trophy to you. If you are applying to import a trophy directly from **Namibia**, you must provide the name and address of the professional hunter listed on your Namibian hunting permit [this name will appear on the face of the export permit].

Name:

Business Name: Andy Hunter
Address: Chipitani Safaris
City: P.O. Box MP1313
State/Province: Harare
Country, Postal Code: Zimbabwe

9. For species listed under the U.S. Endangered Species Act, please be aware that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) must make a finding that your activities will enhance or benefit wild populations of the species involved. While we will communicate with the range country for the species you will hunt or hunted when making the required findings, if you have any information that could support this finding, it would be helpful for our review if you could provide it. Please submit such information on a separate page with your application.

- a. Do you have any information regarding the population status or trend data on the species hunted?

See attached.

- b. In order to hunt, you likely paid for licenses or trophy fees. What were those fees and do you have any information on how those funds were used by either the landowner, local community, or government?

Paid a total of \$60,625.00 for the hunt; \$24,750 of daily rates and \$35,875 for Trophy fees. Lioness trophy fee was \$6,500.

- c. Do you have information on other funding activities that are being carried out, or were carried out, by the safari outfitter, professional hunter, concession holder, or landowner that provide a conservation benefit to the species being hunted/species hunted?

See attached.

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT (original signature must be provided for either 10 or 11 below)

10. If you are a broker or taxidermist applying on behalf of a U.S. hunter or foreign national, provide documentation to show you have a Power of Attorney to act on your client's behalf and sign the following statement:

I acknowledge that the sport-hunted trophy/trophies to be imported has been/will be personally hunted by my client and is being imported only for my client's personal use (i.e., not for sale, transfer, donation, or exchange that is reasonably likely to result in economic use, gain, or benefit). If applying for the import of an elephant trophy, I understand that my client may import no more than two elephant trophies in one calendar year.

Taxidermist/Broker's signature: _____ Date: _____

11. If you are the hunter applying to import your own trophy, please read and sign the following statement:

I acknowledge that the sport-hunted trophy/trophies to be imported has been/will be personally hunted by me and is being imported only for my personal use (i.e., not for sale, transfer, donation, or exchange that is reasonably likely to result in economic use, gain, or benefit). If applying to import an elephant trophy, I understand that I may import no more than two elephant trophies in one calendar year.

Applicant's signature: (b) (6) Date: 10/27/19

Be aware that there may be additional permitting or approval requirements by your local or state governments, as well as required by other Federal agencies or foreign governments to conduct your propose activity. While the Service will attempt to assist where possible, it is your responsibility to obtain such approval.

12. All international shipments must be through a designated port. A list of designated ports (where an inspector is posted) is available from [the list of designated ports](#). If you wish to use a port not listed, please contact the Office of Law Enforcement for a Designated Port Exemption Permit (form 3-200-2).

Conservation Force
Operator Enhancement Questionnaire

v.5/8/18

1. Name of area operator: **MAZUNGA SAFARIS**
 - a. Years in business: **22 YEARS**
 - b. Name of company conducting hunt: **MAZUNGA SAFARIS**
2. Name of concession: **BUBYE VALLEY CONSERVANCY** Size in km²: **3400**
 - a. Land tenure: ☐ Government lease ☐ Community ☐ Private ranch ☒ **Private ranch** **XX Private Conservancy**
 - b. Length of concession agreement: **OWNER** Can it be renewed? ☐ Yes ☐ No – **N/A**
 - c. Length of renewal, if applicable: **N/A**
 - d. Estimated total amount received in trophy fees last year, if applicable: **\$ 1,890,000-00**
 - e. Are there any special obligations under the concession agreement such as annual reporting, poaching control, community investment, community employment, etc.? If so, please explain:
SHAREHOLDERS EXPECT ANNUAL REPORTING AND MAZUNGA PARTICIPATES IN ALL OF THE ABOVE WITH EARNINGS FROM HUNTING OPERATIONS FUND :-
 - THE RHINO PROTECTION OPERATIONS
 - COMMUNITY DEVELOPEMENT AND SUPPORT
 - THE MAJORITY OF THE 400 EMPLOYEES ARE FROM SURROUNDING COMMUNITIES.
 - f. Please provide the concession location and nearest city. Please attach a map or maps with the boundaries marked and showing the nearest city: **BEIT BRIDGE DISTRICT OF MATABELELAND SOUTH – BEIT BRIDGE - MAP ATTACHED.**
 - g. If the concession borders a national park, please provide the park name: **N/A**
 - h. Description of general and distinctive habitat features and any water features: **LOW LYING ARID MOPANE WOODLAND WITH THE BUBYE RIVER RUNNING THROUGH THE MIDDLE OF THE PROPERTY – SEASONAL RIVER, NOT PERENNIAL. A NUMBER OF DAMS CONSTRUCTED FOR GAME WATER SUPPLIES AND ALL WATER POINTS (APPROX. 350) ARE PUMPED FROM THE DAMS OR BOREHOLES....I.E. ARTIFICIAL WATER POINTS.**
3. Are there any communities living in the concession? ☐ Yes ☒ **No**
 - a. If so, estimated number of people or villages in the concession? **N/A**
4. Are there communities bordering this concession? ☒ **Yes** ☐ **No**
 - a. If so, estimated number of people or villages around the concession? **OVER 2000**
5. Relevant game populations in the concession:¹

Species name	Relative Abundance	Est. population	3-Year trend (up/	How monitored?
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¹ The new FWS import permit application form asks the applicant: "9. a. Do you have any information regarding the population status or trend on the species hunted?"

**Conservation Force
Operator Enhancement Questionnaire**

v.5/8/18

	(dense/avg./sparse)		down/ stable)	
Elephant	AVERAGE	+/- 800	INCREASING	ANNUAL ESTIMATES
Lion	DENSE	500 +	STABLE / MANAGED	ANNUAL BAITED CALL-UP SURVEY
Leopard	AVERAGE	260 - 300	STABLE	ANNUAL C/TRAP SURVEY
Prey species	DENSE		DOWN BECAUSE OF LION PREDATION	ANNUAL ROAD STRIP COUNTS

6. Total employment number: **400 +...various slightly during the year**

a. Please identify the number and type of all employees:

Type	Total number of this type	Number of this type who are local/from nearby communities
Professional Hunters	12	nil
Trackers	30+	+/- 20 %
Anti-poaching scouts/rangers	130	+/- 70%
Other anti-poaching	FENCE GUARDS 48	+/-80%
Cooks/housekeepers	43	+/- 60%
Community coordinators	4	100%
Managers	13	2
Biologists	2	NIL
Others: _____	1 NGO RESEARCHER – RHINO MONITORING	

7. Number of staff employed in the off-season: **400 +**

a. Please identify the number and type of staff that are engaged when the season is not open:

Type	Total number of this type	Number of locals/from nearby communities	When employed?
Anti-poaching staff	130	+/- 70%	FULL TIME
Managers	13	2	FULL TIME
Maintenance	30+	+/- 80%	FULL TIME
Road opening/construction	50+	+/- 80%	FULL TIME
Community relations personnel	4	4	VARIES
Others: _____	+/- 190	+/- 80%	FULL TIME

8. Anti-poaching efforts:²

a. Number of anti-poaching staff: **130 SCOUTS & 48 FENCE GUARDS**

² The new FWS import permit application asks for activities that provide a "conservation benefit" to the species. The FWS considers anti-poaching a "conservation benefit."

**Conservation Force
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Are anti-poaching patrols conducted during the hunting season, off-season, or both? **BOTH – 365 DAYS PER YEAR.**

- c. Months during which anti-poaching patrols are conducted: **JAN. – DEC.**
- d. Number of anti-poaching patrols per month: **AVE. 50 - 55 AT ANY TIME**
- e. Description of anti-poaching equipment, vehicles, etc.: **4 MOBILE VEHICLE REACTION UNITS AND THE REST FOOT PATROLS THAT ARE BASED IN SPECIFIC PATROL AREAS.**
- f. Who is responsible for organizing and coordinating anti-poaching from prevention through successful prosecution? **4 MANAGERS ARE EMPLOYED AS FULL TIME ANTI-POACHING COORDINATORS.**
- g. Do you offer rewards to poaching informants leading to arrest? **XX Yes** ___ No
- h. Do you offer rewards to poaching informants upon conviction? **XX Yes** ___ No
- i. Please describe the company's anti-poaching expenditures below. What currency are the expenditures given in? **U.S.\$**

Type of expense	Spending 2015	Spending 2016	Spending 2017	Remarks
Salaries for anti-poaching scouts				
Equipment				
Vehicles				
Petrol				
Rewards paid				
Other: _____				
Other: _____				
TOTALS	600 000	780 000	1.200 000	INCREASED THREAT TO RHINO HAS NECESSITATED AN INCREASE IN A/P EXPENDITURE OVER THE PAST 5 YEARS.

9. Anti-poaching results:

Category	2015	2016	2017	Remarks
Poaching incidents discovered	60 - 100	60 - 100	60 - 100	
Elephant carcasses observed	0	0	0	NO POACHING RECORDED
Lion carcasses observed	0	0	0	NO POACHING RECORDED
Leopard carcasses observed	0	0	0	NO POACHING RECORDED
Ivory poachers arrested	0	0	0	
Meat poachers arrested	AVE. +/- 20	AVE. +/- 20	AVE. +/- 20	
Other poachers arrested	1	1	4	Armed Rhino poachers
Poachers convicted	0	1 + 1	0	A NUMBER DEFAULTED

**Conservation Force
Operator Enhancement Questionnaire**

v.5/8/18

		killed		AFTER BEING REMANDED OUT OF CUSTODY.
Snares/gin traps collected				+/- 200 SNARES PER YEAR.
Firearms confiscated	1	0	1	
Vehicles confiscated	0	0	0	
Bicycles confiscated	0	0	0	
Boats/nets confiscated	+/- 10- NETS	+/- 10- NETS	+/- 10- NETS	NO BOATS
Tusks recovered	0	0	0	
Other: RHINO HORNS	3	11	4	Note: 2018 results are far better – arrests & kills , rifles recovered & convictions.

10. Community investment:³

- a. Does the company contribute money or goods/services to local communities? **XX Yes** ___ No
- b. If so, what percentage or amount is shared, how often, and why (e.g., required by law, required by contract, voluntary contribution)? **AVE OF BETWEEN US\$ 150000 TO 250 000 PER YEAR – VOLUNTARY**
- c. Does the company provide game meat to nearby communities? **XX Yes** ___ No
- d. If so, please estimate the amount and/or value of meat contributed in prior year and describe the meat contribution program: **3600 KGS PER MONTHS (US\$ 10 800/MONTH) OR 43 – 44 TONS (US\$ 132 000) PER YEAR EQUALLY ALLOCATED TO THE 3 DISTRICTS THAT THE CONSERVANCY FALLS WITHIN.... Beit Bridge, Mwenezi & Gwanda**
- e. If the company performs problem animal activities for surrounding communities (e.g., patrolling fields during the harvest, chasing away problem animals, conducting PAC hunts or PAC killings), please describe. **PAC KILLINGS ON REQUEST FROM NATIONAL PARKS & WILD LIFE AUTHORITY.**
- f. Please describe any consolation payments made to local residents damaged by game species. What currency are the expenditures reported in? **NIL – CONSERVANCY HAS AN ELECTRIC GAME FENCE TO PREVENT HUMAN / WILDLIFE CONFLICT.**

Species	Damage caused	Consolation paid 2015	Consolation paid 2016	Consolation paid 2017
Elephant	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Lion	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Leopard	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

³ The new FWS import permit application asks for activities that provide a "conservation benefit" to the species. The FWS considers community investment a "conservation benefit."

**Conservation Force
Operator Enhancement Questionnaire**

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g. Please describe any community projects paid for by the company. What currency are the expenditures reported in? **U.S.\$**

Type of project	Spending 2015	Spending 2016	Spending 2017	Remarks
Education (e.g., classrooms, offices)	71000	134000	110000	REDUCED HUNTING INCOME AND MORE FUNDS REQUIRED FOR RHINO PROTECTION OPERATIONS.
Education (e.g., school fees, supplies)				
Health (e.g., clinics, offices)	178000			MTETENGWE CLINIC – 3 YEAR PROJECT
Health (e.g., medical salaries, equipment)				
Community scout salaries				
Other community anti-poaching				
Local government activities				
Water infrastructure improvements				
Sports teams funded	2300			SPORTS UNIFORM – PENMEMENE SCHOOL ..FOR PROVINCIAL FINALS.
Construction materials donated	+/- 10 000	+/- 10 000	+/- 10 000	
Other: _____				
Other: _____				
TOTALS	251300			

11. How many U.S. clients did the company have in the past three years, what percentage of the company's clients were from the U.S., and what fees did they pay?

	Hunting elephant	Hunting lion	Hunting leopard	Hunting all species
Number of U.S. clients	2015: 4 2016: 6 2017: 3	2015: 9 2016: 10 2017: 10	2015: 13 2016: 12 2017: 5	2015: 103 2016: 107 2017: 96
Percentage of U.S. clients	2015: 100 % 2016: 66 % 2017: 60 %	2015: 75 % 2016: 91 % 2017: 46 %	2015: 87 % 2016: 86 % 2017: 83 %	2015: 90 % 2016: 92 % 2017: 81 %
Trophy fees paid by U.S. clients	2015: 15000 2016: 33660	2015: 315000 2016: 425040	2015: 78300 2016: 103200	2015: 1602148 2016: 1478123

**Conservation Force
Operator Enhancement Questionnaire**

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clients	2016:6 2017: 3	2016: 10 2017: 10	2016: 12 2017: 5	2016: 107 2017: 96
Percentage of U.S. clients	2015: 100 % 2016: 66 % 2017: 60 %	2015: 75 % 2016: 91 % 2017: 46 %	2015: 87 % 2016: 86 % 2017: 83 %	2015: 90 % 2016: 92 % 2017: 81 %
Trophy fees paid by U.S. clients	2015: 15000 2016: 33660 2017: 21000	2015:315000 2016: 425040 2017: 197800	2015:78300 2016: 103200 2017: 74700	2015:1602148 2016: 1478123 2017: 1403835

12. Approximate dollar amount and/or percentage of the company's revenue from U.S. clients:- ---
OVER THE LAST 3 YEARS (2015,2016 & 2017) = AVE. US\$ 4,114,248 X 87 % U.S. CLIENTS.

13. Other information: Please provide a narrative of other enhancement information about the operation, such as any special hunting policies (e.g., aging, size, resting areas), concession improvements (e.g., digging and maintaining boreholes, restocking), management activities, research, etc.

BVC IS RENOWNED FOR ITS STRICT HUNTING POLICIES AND ENFORCES ETHICAL HUNTING PRACTICES BY ALL PHS. BVC USES A CORE OF REGULAR PHS WHOARE SELECTED ON REPUTATION AND ETHICAL BEHAVIOUR.

BVC WAS THE FIRST OPERATION TO INTRODUCE AGE MINIMUMS FOR BUFFALO, LION AND LEOPARD AND WAS INSTRUMENTAL IN PUSHING FOR ZIM. PARKS TO ADOPT AN AGE POINTS SYSTEM TO CONTROL LION AND LEOPARD QUOTAS.

AS PART OF OUR POLICY BVC DOES NOT ALLOW ANY SHOOTING FROM A VEHICLE (OTHER THAN SMALL CATS AT NIGHT) - NO HUNTING WITHIN 1 KM OF ANY CAMP - NO HUNTING OR BAITING FOR CATS WITHIN 500 M OF A WATER POINT - NO HUNTING OUT OF LARGE HERDS - NO HUNTING OF BUFFALO OUT OF HERDS (RESTRICTED TO SMALL GROUPS OF DAGA BOYS) - NO SOFT TOP BUFFALO - NO LION PRIDE MALES.....NUMEROUS OTHER RULES WHICH A PH HAS TO ABIDE BY IF HE IS TO REMAIN ONE OF OUR REGULAR / CORE PHS.

ALL OF THE ABOVE IS WELL KNOWN TO ALL ZIM. PHS AND ALL CLIENTS THAT HAVE HUNTED ON BVC.

WE HAVE 7 YEARS OF DATA FROM RESEARCH CONDUCTED ON BVC FOR LION, LEOPARD AND HERBIVORES AND THIS DATA IS OFTEN USED AT WILDLIFE WORKSHOPS AND QUOTA SETTING MEETINGS.

WITHOUT DOUBT, THERE IS NOT ANOTHER ZIMBABWEAN HUNTING OPERATION THAT DOES AS MUCH FOR THE COMMUNITIES AS BVC AND AGAIN THIS IS COMMON KNOWLEDGE AND CAN EASILY BE VARIFIED.

14. I declare that the foregoing is true and correct.

Signature: 

Name: R.H. Leaning

Title: General Manager



HUNTING RETURN FORM - TRAS2

APPLICATION FOR HUNTING NP/CITES

Issued in terms of Exchange Control Act (Chapter 22:05),
The Parks and Wild Life Act (Chapter 20:14) and the Tourism Act (Chapter 14:20)

0000082193
COMPLETED

1. DETAILS OF THE SAFARI OPERATOR

Name of Operator Mazunga Safaris (Pvt) Ltd

ZTA (HOP) No. HOP0062

Address Bulye Valley Conservancy
8 Norfolk Road
Bulawayo

Name of Professional Hunter S BUFFEE

Telephone

Number of Accompanying Guests

Are the trophies being exported after tanning and mounting?

Are the trophies being exported after primary treatment?

Name of Processing Agent or Taxidermist CHIPITANI SAFARI COMPANY P/L

Name of Shipping Agent LD FORWARDING CO. LTD

Name of Foreign Agent TRACY SAFARI ADVENTURES

Client's Full Name CRAIG PAUL STEHLY

Passport Number (b) (6)

Country of Issue UNITED STATES

Address (b) (6) MITCHELL, SD 57301,
USA

Licence No. 545

Fax NIL

1

Address 8 RIVONIA ROAD
MOUNT PLEASANT
HARARE

Address P O BOX GD467
GREENDALE
HARARE
TEL 492650

Address 5424 SUNOL BOULEVARD
#10 STE 235, PLEASANTON
CA 94566
USA

2. HUNTING AREAS

	Hunting Area Name	Province	Signature of Land Authority
1	Bulye Valley Conservancy	Masvingo	
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			

Date of Safari From 14-08-2019
Date of Safari To 28-08-2019
Daily Rate Charged For Big Game USD 1,650.00
Daily Rate Charged For Plains Game USD 700.00
Daily Rate Charged for Non hunting guests USD 300.00
Number of Accompanying Guests 1

ZPWMA
Date Stamp

3. DETAILS OF DEPOSITS

(All inclusive of Daily Rate, Trophy Fees, Processing, Handling charges and any other incidentals)

(i) Safari Operator

	Value Date	ECA Number	ECA Date	Currency	Invoice Amount	Amount Paid
1						
2						
3						
4						

(ii) Taxidermist

	Value Date	ECA Number	ECA Date	Currency	Invoice Amount	Amount Paid
1						
2						
3						
4						

4. FINANCIAL DATA

Total Daily rate 24,750.00
Less Commission 12,621.00
Other fees (Incidentals) 3,337.00
Percentage Commission Charged 51.00

Total Guests rate 4,500.00
Total Trophy fees 33,855.00
Grand Total USD 53,821.01
Total Processing Fees

5. DETAILS OF SPECIES HUNTED

	SPECIES	SEX	W/K	CONCESSION/FARM	GRID REF	DATE SHOT	SCI TROPHY SIZE	TROPHY FEES
1	IMPALA	M	Killed	Bubye Valley Conservancy	591 821	17-AUG-2019	56	300
2	IMPALA	M	Killed	Bubye Valley Conservancy	593 871	28-AUG-2019	NA	180
3	ZEBRA	M	Killed	Bubye Valley Conservancy	581 829	14-AUG-2019	NA	1,100
4	ZEBRA	M	Killed	Bubye Valley Conservancy	572 801	14-AUG-2019	NA	1,100
5	BABOON	M	Killed	Bubye Valley Conservancy	583 912	27-AUG-2019	NA	50
6	HYENA	M	Killed	Bubye Valley Conservancy	600 841	19-AUG-2019	18	725
7	WILD CAT	M	Killed	Bubye Valley Conservancy	601 851	15-AUG-2019	3	300
8	CIVET	M	Killed	Bubye Valley Conservancy	001 901	27-AUG-2019	4	600
9	CIVET	M	Killed	Bubye Valley Conservancy	592 891	27-AUG-2019	3	600
10	BUFFALO	M	Killed	Bubye Valley Conservancy	572 901	26-AUG-2019	69	7,500
11	BUFFALO	M	Killed	Bubye Valley Conservancy	539 947	20-AUG-2019	117	5,750
12	BUFFALO	M	Killed	Bubye Valley Conservancy	592 891	28-AUG-2019	71	7,500
13	LION	F	Killed	Bubye Valley Conservancy	622 867	15-AUG-2019	21	6,000
14	YUDU	M	Killed	Bubye Valley Conservancy	610 824	16-AUG-2019	129	2,000
15	JACKAL	M	Killed	Bubye Valley Conservancy	591 924	22-AUG-2019	5	150
16								
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Bubye Valley Conservancy Motivation for the hunting of adult lionesses

*Blondie Leathem, General Manager, Bubye Valley Conservancy
Email: mazunga@bvczim.com*

The Bubye Valley Conservancy (BVC) is one of the largest private wildlife areas in Zimbabwe with a total area of approximately 3400 km². Originally a cattle ranch, the BVC was established in 1994 through the introduction of a variety of large, wild herbivores and with the primary objective of maintaining an ecologically sustainable and economically viable wildlife enterprise based on ethical trophy hunting. In 1999, thirteen lions of Namibian origin were introduced to the conservancy from Pilansberg National Park, South Africa. An additional four animals were recorded to have been born between 1999 and 2003. With abundant prey and the protection from human-wildlife conflict provided by the electrified perimeter fence, the lion population increased at a rate of 25% per annum reaching an estimated population size of 500 individuals in 2013 (Wijers, 2016). The rapid increase in the lion population has had detrimental effects on prey populations particularly wildebeest, eland and giraffe which have recorded declines exceeding 60% (Wijers & Gush, 2018b).

The lion population explosion observed in the BVC likely emanated from the lack of natural regulatory processes that are known to limit population growth in larger unfenced systems. Miller et al. (2013) suggested that management interventions that are implemented to control population growth in smaller, fenced reserves should aim to mimic the outcomes of natural processes particularly regarding reproductive, survival and dispersal schedules. Given the size of the BVC lion population, it would be logistically and financially unfeasible to alter reproductive schedules using contraceptive methods. Furthermore, contraception has been reported to result in fragmentation of prides into smaller groups and single females which can further impact predator-prey dynamics through increased predation (Lehmann et al., 2008; Miller et al., 2013). Options for manipulating survival and dispersal rates include translocation, euthanasia and hunting. Although translocation remains an option for BVC management, previous offers and attempts to move animals have proven this to be an unlikely solution due to highly restrictive government policies as well as the limited number of areas willing to receive lions. Trophy hunting and euthanasia are therefore the only reasonable methods of lion population control for BVC.

Adult female lions represent approximately 44% of the total BVC lion population (Wijers & Gush, 2018a). Although the majority of adult females exist in large, stable prides, several lone individuals have been observed. In addition, GPS collar data and sightings information from single lionesses that have either split from their native prides, or that have never been part of a pride, has shown that these individuals typically remain alone and form smaller groups with their offspring. Removal of lone, non-lactating lionesses has therefore been identified as an important management objective aimed at reducing the overall lion population, recruitment and predation. Hunting of lionesses is a preferable method of removal to euthanasia as the income generated from each hunt will be used to fund the conservancy's lion research and anti-poaching projects which are vital for effective wildlife management and protection. Furthermore, the allocated lioness hunting quota represents only a small fraction (15-20%) of the ideal required management offtake. The hunting of selected lionesses will benefit the conservancy ecologically as well as financially helping to ensure continued sustainable management of BVC's wildlife.

References

- Lehmann, M. B., Funston, P. J., Owen, C. R., and Slotow, R. (2008). "Feeding behaviour of lions (*Panthera leo*) on a small reserve," *African J. Wildl. Res.*, **38**, 66–78.
- Miller, S. M., Bissett, C., Burger, A., Courtenay, B., Dickerson, T., Druce, D. J., Ferreira, S., et al. (2013). "Management of Reintroduced Lions in Small, Fenced Reserves in South Africa: An Assessment and Guidelines," *South African J. Wildl. Res.*, **43**, 138–154.
- Wijers, M. (2016). BVC Lion Population Survey 2016. Unpublished report, Buby Valley Conservancy.
- Wijers, M. and Gush, W. (2018a). BVC Lion Call-up Survey Report 2018. Unpublished report, Buby Valley Conservancy
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Lion Research Programme

...He is quick, and his power to do harm is enormous, for he can cause death with a stroke of his paw or one grip of his jaws..."

- Guide to Rhodesia, 1914

THE BIG CATS

Lion and leopard are two of Africa's most iconic and charismatic carnivores. As a function of their role at the top of the food chain, they are vital to proper ecosystem functioning and health. However, both of these species are facing global population decline through the effects of burgeoning human population growth, and the resultant persecution and habitat fragmentation.

Approximately half of all habitat available to African lions is currently found in commercial trophy-hunting areas; yet the vast majority of lion studies have been conducted inside core protected areas such as national parks – the need for a comprehensive lion study within trophy-hunting areas has generally been neglected.

Conservation research on these key ecological species was initiated on the Buby Valley Conservancy in 2009, beginning with simple density estimates calculated by counting animal tracks on dirt roads. Since the project's conception; the scope of the research has grown to include GPS collaring for population monitoring and interaction analyses, camera-trapping to determine population density, demographics and age structure, and activity loggers to help us better understand the behavioural ecology and eco-physiology of these species. The breadth of research has also increased to include habitat and herbivore surveys, which are fundamental to understanding the ecology of any species in a dynamic ecosystem. The research on BVC has so far produced three doctoral projects through the University of Oxford. Byron du Preez completed his study in 2013, which used leopards as a model species to investigate the impact of lions on the behavioural ecology of a competitively subordinate carnivore, and highlighted the conservation implications that could result from uncontrolled lion populations at densities higher than the local system can sustain. In 2015, Paul Trethowan built on this study of lion-leopard conflict on the conservancy, and expanded the research to assess lion behavioural ecology using activity loggers mounted on the collars of study animals. Matt Wijers is currently undertaking the most recent doctoral study, which focuses on testing the application of new technology to the monitoring of large carnivores.

In addition to these projects, the ecology unit at BVC also conducts surveys to assist management of key species on the conservancy. These include an annual lion population survey, herbivore counts and long-term camera trap surveys targeting leopard, lion and hyenas.

BUBYE VALLEY WILDLIFE CONSERVATION

www.bubyvalleyconservation.com

Sport-Hunting and Lion *Panthera leo* Conservation in Zimbabwe

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¹Bubye Valley Conservation Research Initiative

²African Wildlife Conservation Fund

³Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority

January 31, 2016



BUBYE VALLEY CONSERVATION RESEARCH
ZIMBABWE



**African Wildlife
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SUMMARY OF STEPS TAKEN BY ZIMBABWE TO IMPROVE THE MANAGEMENT OF LION SPORT-HUNTING

- i* – Banning of all lioness hunting in Zimbabwe
- ii* – Hunting moratoria around the Gonarezhou and Hwange National Parks
- iii* – Removal of fixed hunting quotas
- iv* – Age restrictions on sport-hunted lions
- v* – Scientifically-based adaptive quota management system

SUMMARY OF LION SPORT-HUNTING'S CONTRIBUTION TO CONSERVATION

- i* – Lion sport-hunting contributes 33.9% to 42.4% of total revenue on private land
- ii* – Lion sport-hunting generates up to US\$ 557 km⁻²
- iii* – Anti-poaching (in particular that of rhinoceroses) costs ~US\$ 216 km⁻²

INTRODUCTION

THE United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) have recently evaluated the conservation status of the lion *Panthera leo* with particular regard to sport-hunting (<http://www.fws.gov/endangered/what-we-do/lion.html> [accessed 2015-01-19]). The results of this evaluation have led to the formal protection of two subspecies under the Endangered Species Act, classifying *P. l. leo* as endangered and *P. l. melanochaita* as threatened. Together these subspecies apparently represent all of the lions in Africa (Barnett et al. 2014).

Sport-hunting is a legal activity in which the international import/export of trophies is both sanctioned and carefully controlled by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). The USFWS found that the sport-hunting of *P. l. melanochaita* “if well managed, may provide a benefit to the subspecies” (<http://www.fws.gov/endangered/what-we-do/lion.html> [accessed 2015-01-19]). Here we explore this statement further, and present data from three long-term *in situ* lion research projects; the Buby Valley Conservation Research Initiative, Savé Val-

ley Conservancy Research, and the Hwange Lion Research Project.

The data presented in this report clearly illustrates the positive conservation benefit that well-managed trophy hunting of lions can have for the species, as well as the importance of hunting in maintaining the wildlife in an area; addressing Point 5 on page 3 of the Federal Fish and Wildlife Permit Application Form (Form 3-200-20) [i.e. "Please be

aware that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service must make a finding that your activities will enhance or benefit wild populations of the species involved. If you have any information that could support this finding (e.g., population status or trend data; how the funds from license/trophy fees will be spent; what portion of the hunting fee will support conservation), please submit such information on a separate page with your application"].



Figure 1: The lions pictured here, known as Winston (*standing*) and Geronimo (*lying*), were both collared in March 2012 when they were the dominant males in the Matombosa area and have been continuously monitored ever since as part of the on-going long-term WildCRU Buby Valley Conservation Research Initiative. In November 2015 Geronimo, who was approximately 9 years old, died after succumbing to injuries sustained from fighting with another male. Winston, also 9 years old, has since lost his dominant status, lost his territory to two 4.5 year old males, become nomadic and avoids contact with other males. As of this report being written, the recent litter of cubs that both Winston and Geronimo sired are still alive.

Most importantly, since July 2013 there has been a continuous self-imposed internal reform of the lion hunting industry in Zimbabwe that is actively participated in and supported by all of the relevant stakeholders, including; the Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority

(ZPWMA), non-governmental organisations, professional hunters, safari operators, scientists and researchers.

Here we discuss the results of this process in terms of robust evidence regarding the sustainability and self-regulation of lion hunting in Zimbabwe.



Figure 2: Winston and Geronimo's cubs.

LIONS – *Panthera leo*

The IUCN Red List have recently reclassified lions as Vulnerable (remaining as such since 1996; IUCN 2015), estimating that there are between 20,000 and 30,000 free-ranging lions left (Bauer et al. 2015a) in less than 25% of their historic range (IUCN 2006). However, this generalised classification does

not take into account an apparent conservation dichotomy: sample subpopulations of lions in Botswana, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe have in fact increased overall (Bauer et al. 2015a). Lions were historically present throughout Africa, some of Europe, the Middle East and Asia (Bauer and Van Der Merwe 2004), but current conservation strongholds remain only in parts of eastern

and southern Africa (Brassine and Parker 2012; Nowell and Jackson 1996). The current lion population estimate for Zimbabwe's major lion areas is approximately 2,600 individuals [Hwange-Matetsi Complex: 750, South Eastern Lowveld: 350, Gonarezhou National Park: 60, Malilangwe: 37, Save Valley Conservancy: 284, Bulyebe Valley Conservancy: 500, Mid-Zambezi Valley Complex: 600], though the actual number would be larger if there were data available for the country's minor lion areas that are yet to be surveyed] (ZPWMA 2015).

The lion is a uniquely social felid, forming coalitions of up to nine males associated with one or more female prides that may consist of more than 20 individuals (Macdonald et al. 2010; Schaller 1972). Lions are infamously infanticidal (Schaller 1972), where males will kill unrelated cubs so as to bring the female into oestrus and present an opportunity to sire their own litter, which is often used as an argument against sport-hunting of the species (e.g. Packer et al. 2010), where it is feared that the removal of dominant males causes cub mortality that eventually results in lowered population recruitment and survival (Packer et al. 2009). Infanticide, however, does not result from sport-hunting when age-appropriate males, past their prime and no longer territorial or with dependent cubs, are harvested (Whitman et al. 2004). Moreover, the fission-fusion nature of lion society (Mosser and Packer 2009; Pusey and Packer 1987) means that infanticide may still occur when the dominant males are simply not present there and then to defend their cubs (B. du Preez, pers. obs.).

In the 1990's, lions were successfully reintroduced into private areas in parts of their

former range, where they achieved high reproductive and survival rates (Miller and Funston 2014). However, the resultant population growth inevitably led to the potential problem of overabundance (Funston 2008) and low genetic diversity (Trinkel et al. 2010), with both of these issues requiring active and intensive management (Hunter et al. 2007) and ultimately reducing the conservation value of these lion populations (Miller and Funston 2014). The ability to translocate lions originally facilitated the relief of overpopulation, but as the available areas for relocations were used up, sport-hunting and euthanasia have subsequently become the main methods of lion population control (Miller and Funston 2014).

The lion is the apex predator wherever it occurs (Macdonald et al. 2010), and is an ideal conservation umbrella; being large, charismatic and easily observable (e.g. Williams et al. 2000). Lions are important to commercial wildlife ventures, which risk losing significant market share where they cannot offer them to clients (Lindsey et al. 2007), and are thus prioritised in conservation; exploiting their charisma to attract tourists and raise the funds required in ensuring that wildlife areas remain viable. The lion is also a particularly valuable species in the sport-hunting industry, rivalled only in demand by buffalo *Syncerus caffer* and leopard *Panthera pardus* (Creel and Creel 1997), and are therefore prevalent in private wildlife areas (Packer et al. 2013) where their populations can achieve exponential growth rates given the protection and resources afforded by well-managed operations (Smuts et al. 1978; Loveridge et al. 2007b; Kettles and Slotow 2009; Miller and Funston 2014).

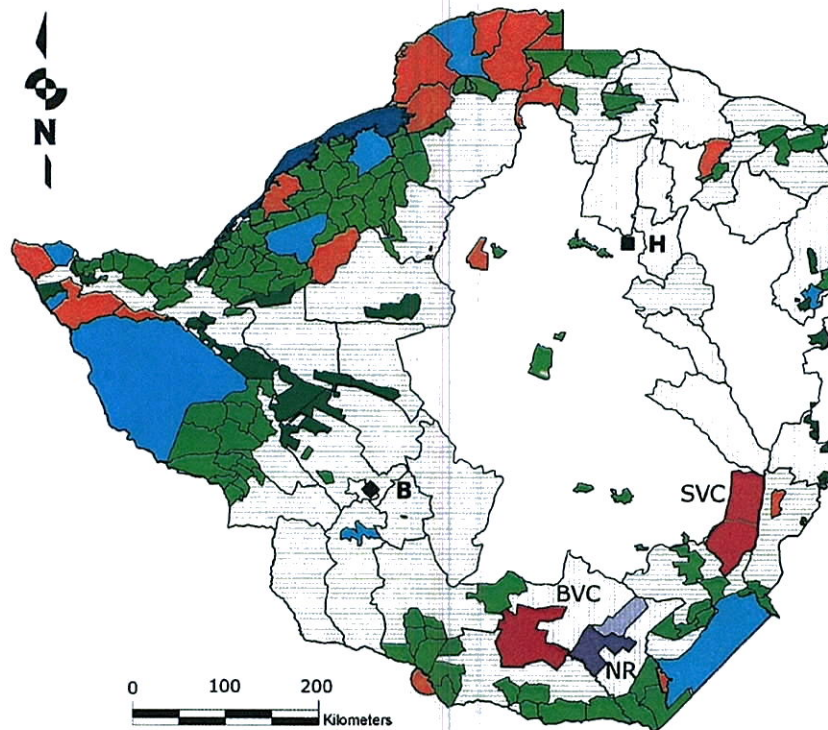


Figure 3: Map of Zimbabwe's main wildlife areas: [i] National Parks are represented in light blue; [ii] Safari areas are represented in orange; [iii] Forestry areas are represented in dark green; [iv] Community and Private wildlife areas are represented in light green; [v] Communal Land (CAMPFIRE Areas) in which sport-hunting may occur is represented by light green horizontal stripes; [vi] Communal Land in which sport-hunting does not occur is represented by grey vertical stripes. [vii] The Bulyana Valley [BVC] and Save Valley [SVC] Conservancies are represented in red. [viii] The Nuanetsi Ranch [NR] on which sport-hunting takes place is represented in dark purple (light purple represents the Nuanetsi Ranch cattle area); [ix] Lake Kariba is represented in dark blue. Harare (the capital city) is represented by a black square and letter 'H'. Bulawayo is represented by a black diamond and letter 'B'. Sport-hunting may occur in areas: ii, iii, iv, v, vii & viii

The ability of lions to rapidly increase in abundance is an aspect of their ecology that is often overlooked. Lion populations can achieve exponential growth rates (Miller and Funston 2015; Groom and Watermeyer 2015; du Preez et al. in prep.), and the problems associated with high lion densities fast present themselves and require significant

investment in their solution (Hunter et al. 2007; Kettles and Slotow 2009; Loveridge et al. 2007; Packer et al. 2013; Smuts 1978). Whilst unregulated sport-hunting of lions (in particular that of dominant males and pride females) may result in population declines (e.g. Packer et al. 2010; Packer et al. 2009), restricting off-take to only males over

a certain age (i.e. have already bred and/or are no longer dominant) has no impact on lion population persistence, irrespective of quota size (Whitman et al. 2004). Such is the situation currently facing both the Bubye Valley and Savé Valley Conservancies, where the lion populations continue to grow despite sport-hunting and increasing quotas. Whilst sport-hunting may not alleviate over-population in these areas, it does somewhat offset the cost of keeping lions. Culling of lions may be the only realistic option for controlling numbers in larger areas, as the use of contraceptives is likely to be inefficient and expensive. Because of fears about public sentiment associated with sport-hunting, it has now become common practice for managers to cull excess lions in more than 45 wildlife areas in South Africa to which lions have been introduced, and which resulted in the wasteful destruction of about 200 lions in 2012 (Miller and Funston 2014).

CONSERVATION AND SPORT-HUNTING

There is more land area in Africa conserved for hunting than there is in all of Africa's formally protected areas combined: approximately 1.4 million km², which exceeds the total area covered by national parks by 22% (Lindsey et al. 2007). For wildlife conservation to be successful outside of national parks, these areas must be self-sufficient and able to generate sufficient revenue to cover the considerable costs of protecting the habitat and wildlife therein (Lindsey et al. 2006). Indeed, conservation would benefit from an incentive to utilise land for wildlife rather than the alternatives of livestock grazing, agriculture, and deforestation.

The international trade of lions, including trophies, is controlled by a strict CITES licensing system on the basis that this trade does not endanger the ultimate survival of the population (<https://www.cites.org/eng/disc/how.php> [accessed 2015-01-19]). The positive aspects of sport-hunting as a conservation tool include a focus on males and a low percentage off-take; neither of which generally jeopardise populations, and also suggest that hunting could play a role in population recovery (Leader-Williams et al. 2005).

The recommendation of setting uniform harvest limits, e.g. 1 lion 2,000 km² (Lindsey et al. 2012; Packer et al. 2010), may be overly simplistic, affect the economics of wildlife based landscape use, and disincentivise investment in conservation (Lindsey et al. 2007). A more practical approach to sustainably setting realistic lion sport-hunting quotas could involve using a positive/negative feedback method that calculates a fluid quota per area based on the previous season's performance. Such an adaptive quota management system has already been implemented in Zimbabwe.

ZIMBABWE'S ADAPTIVE LION QUOTA MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

An adaptive quota management system for lion hunting based on the ages of lions hunted was agreed on in July 2013 in Harare, Zimbabwe, during a meeting hosted by the Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (ZPWMA) and an independent non-governmental conservation organisation. The points system is summarised in Table 1.

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Table 1: *Points allocated to hunting blocks arising from the harvest of lions of different ages*

	≥ 6 years	No trophy	5 years old	4 years old	< 4 years	Failure to submit return, or incomplete return
For quotas of ≥3	4	3	3	2	-3	0
For quotas of 2	4	3	3	2	0	0
For quotas of 1	6	3	3	2	0	0
Resultant quota	<i>These points are added up and divided by 3 to yield the quota for next year</i>					

During 2013, operators were requested to submit hunt returns and photos as a trial run to get the system up and running. In 2014 operators were requested to do the same but were informed that the age of the lions hunted in 2014 would determine their lion quotas in 2015. The 2015 lion hunt results would thus also determine the 2016 quota.

Results of the Adaptive Lion Quota Management System

In 2015 there was a marked increase in the age of lions hunted in Zimbabwe as a whole. Notably, only one lion of <4 years of age was hunted and the large majority of lions were 5 years or older (Figure 4). In 2013, only 28% of the lions hunted were 5 years or older, in 2014 that figure had risen to 49% and in 2015 to 77.3% (Figure 5). The proportion of lions hunted that were less than 5 years of age dropped overall between 2013 and 2015 (Figure 6). For this achievement, credit is due to the hunting community for showing greater selectivity of harvest. A word of caution however, is that the majority of lions hunted were on the cusp of 5 - 6 years of age and were not older than six years. Restricting hunting to individuals that are at least

six (and preferably older) is desirable from a biological perspective due to the reduced risk of the loss of pride males and infanticide of cubs associated with the harvest of such individuals (Whitman et al. 2004).

In 2015 the Zimbabwe national lion hunting quota was set at 85 lions. Of this 85, only 39 were hunted in 2015, and based on the resultant score from aging the trophies, and the fact that operators chose not to hunt lions of inadequate age (see Figures 4, 5 & 6), the recommended quota for 2016 was set at 75 [Harare 2015-11-11]. (The Rural District Council areas in which lions occur are currently exempted from the age restrictions, as was agreed upon at the 2013 lion management meeting in Harare, as a means of ensuring that impoverished communities obtain the opportunity to benefit from the presence of lions, recognising the potential negative impacts the species has on the livelihoods of livestock farmers).

Using these figures and estimating the average value of a lion safari at approximately US\$ 80,000 then a 50% offtake (35 lions) would generate US\$ 2,800,000 annually. If management costs are approximately \$150 km⁻² (V. Booth, pers. comm.), then the lion safaris alone can support 18,600 km⁻² of wildlife habitat in Zimbabwe.

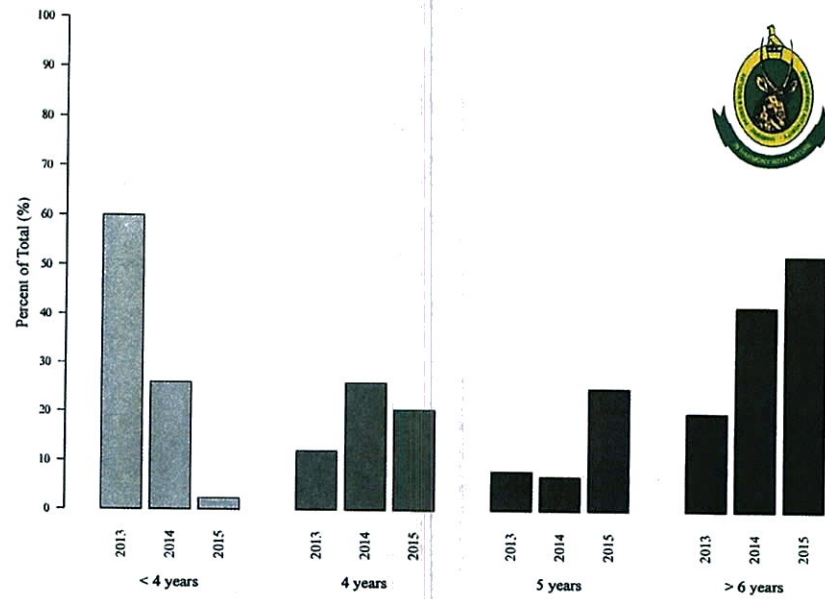


Figure 4: The percentage of lions hunted in each age class in 2013, 2014 and 2015 in Zimbabwe.

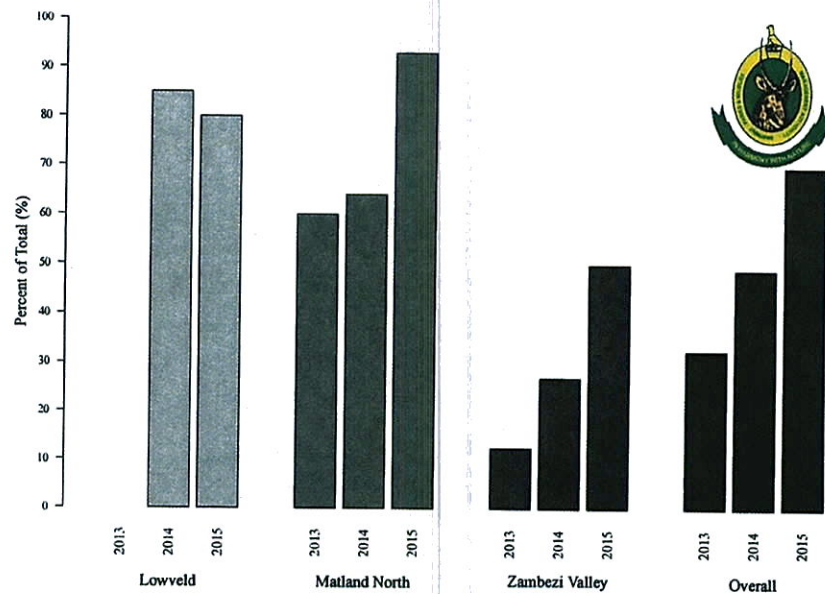


Figure 5: The proportion of lions hunted that were 5 years or older in the three main lion-hunting areas of Zimbabwe.

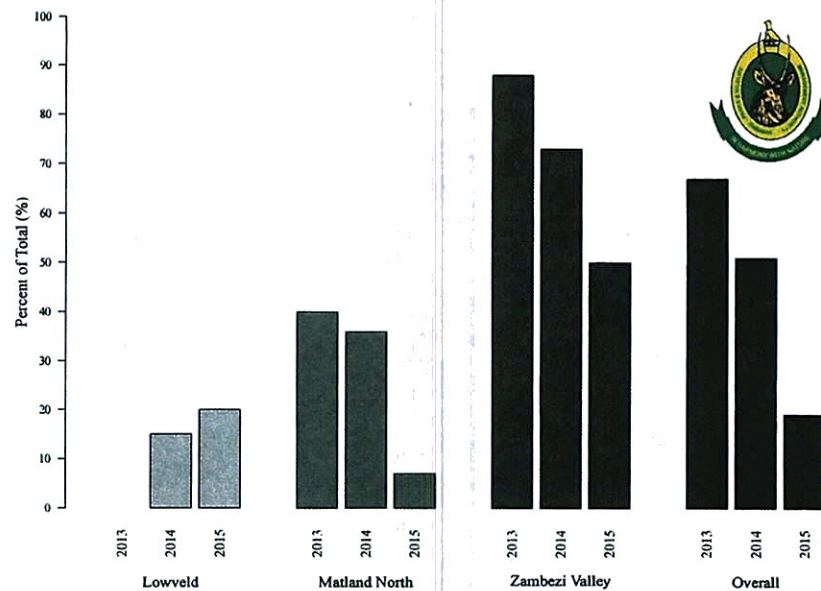


Figure 6: The proportion of lions hunted that were less than 5 years of age in the three main lion-hunting areas of Zimbabwe.

Table 2: *Human and Lion Conflict (2009 - 2011) in Zimbabwe, including human mortality caused by lion (CAMPFIRE Association, 2012)*

District	Total incidents	Livestock killed	People Injured	People Killed
Hurungwe	5	1	2	2
Chiredzi	25	136	0	0
Mbire	5	7	0	5
Binga	9	39	0	0
Total	44	183	2	7

Human-Lion Conflict

The lion is a flagship species and powerful symbol of Africa; yet living with lions poses hardships for many communities (e.g. Table 2). In some areas, the lion is a major predator on domestic livestock, inevitably leading to conflicts with local herders. Both sides suffer in this situation.

Outside of protected areas, the lion's prey base is much reduced, which results in relatively greater chance of encountering live-

stock. Co-existence of lions with people may be enhanced by giving value to lions through tourism and hunting promoted in communal lands under the Communal Area Management Programme for Indigenous Resources (CAMPFIRE). This hunting contributes to the conservation of lions via the financial revenue generated, which is ploughed back into conservation of the resource and empowers local communities to invest in their own rural development programs.

THE BUBYE VALLEY CONSERVANCY

History of the Buby Valley Conservancy

Towards the end of the nineteenth century, the Liebig's Extract of Meat Company (LEMCO) founded an extensive cattle ranch in the Zimbabwean lowveld, to the detriment of the indigenous wildlife that was initially eliminated because of competition for grazing with the livestock, as well as a risk of disease transmission from buffalo and wildebeest *Connochaetes taurinus*. As their natural prey base became depleted, the predators were subsequently persecuted when they began to prey on the livestock. Some wildlife persisted in small pockets of remote habitat, however lion, elephant *Loxodonta africana*, buffalo and rhinoceros *Diceros bicornis* [black] & *Ceratotherium simum* [white] were all completely eradicated. A monoculture of cattle dominated the landscape and impacted on the environment for the better part of a century.

Then, in 1992, Zimbabwe suffered one of the worst droughts on record, a relatively short time after the devastating one of 1983 that LEMCO was still trying to recover from. The frequency and severity of the droughts effectively reduced confidence in the economic viability of cattle ranching in the area, and the Buby Valley Conservancy was subsequently founded in 1994 with the realisation that endemic wildlife, which are better adapted than livestock to cope with the local climate, could be successfully commercialised (Child 1988; Bond 1993).

The conversion from cattle ranching back to a wildlife area was neither straightfor-

ward nor cheap, requiring a significant initial investment and annual running costs. In just 20 years of operation the Buby Valley Conservancy now protects the world's third largest black rhinoceros population, one of Zimbabwe's largest lion populations, a large and increasing elephant population, and abundant game.

Sport-hunting is an essential step in converting areas that were previously dedicated to livestock farming into non-consumptive tourism areas (Child 1993), and was fundamental to the formation of Buby Valley Conservancy and allowing the wildlife populations to recover. The Samanyanga area of the Buby Valley Conservancy, probably the most scenic section, was originally set aside for non-consumptive photographic tourism, but made an annual loss for several years, before, largely due to Zimbabwe's land reform program and resultant instability in the country, it was reverted back to sport-hunting as the only practical and economically viable option (K. Leathem, pers. comm.). Sustainable sport-hunting provides the sole economic incentive to continue operating the Buby Valley Conservancy as a wildlife conservation area.

Buby Valley Conservancy Community Support

The Buby Valley Conservancy donates over 45 tonnes of meat from sport-hunting to the local communities each year. This meat donation is worth over US\$ 100,000 per year, and the communities are free to decide how they use it. In addition to this, the Conservancy also supports several schools, clinics, and community projects in the three surrounding districts of Mwenezi, Maranda and Jopempe. The local community thus

sees a direct benefit from the wildlife on the Buby Valley Conservancy, but is also empowered by job opportunities created both with these special projects, as well as on the Conservancy. A summary of the Buby Valley Conservancy community support effort between 2011 and 2015 is provided in Table 4.

Buby Valley Conservancy Lion Monitoring and Management

After originally being eradicated by cattle ranchers in the area, 13 lions were reintroduced to the Buby Valley Conservancy in 1999, and four young males broke into the Conservancy that same year. From the original 17 animals present in 1999, the Buby Valley Conservancy lion population was estimated at approximately 280 individuals in 2009 when robust population surveys were initiated by a research team from the University of Oxford Wildlife Conservation Research Unit (WildCRU), and this population has continued to grow. Today it is estimated that there are over 500 lions on the Buby Valley Conservancy (du Preez et al. 2015). The exponentially increasing Buby Valley Conservancy lion population currently exists at one of the highest

densities in Africa (~ 0.187 lions km^{-2} : du Preez et al. 2015; Figure 7), greater than that of the Serengeti, Tanzania (0.100 lions km^{-2} : Pusey and Packer 1987; Spong 2002), Selous, Tanzania (0.080 - 0.130 lions km^{-2} : Creel and Creel 1996, 1997), Kruger National Park, South Africa (0.096 - 0.112 lions km^{-2} : Mills 1995), and Hwange National Park, Zimbabwe (0.027 lions km^{-2} : Loveridge et al. 2007). This equates to one of the largest contiguous lion populations in Zimbabwe.

Buby Valley Conservancy Lion Hunting

The Buby Valley Conservancy offsets the cost of lion predation on its wildlife via sport-hunting of the species, and which began in 2002. In 2014, the lion hunting quota allocated to the Buby Valley Conservancy by ZPWMA was 10 individuals. Based on the fact that the entire quota was harvested and that maximum points were scored for each individual trophy (more than six years in age), the allocated quota was raised to 13 lions for 2015. Only 12 out of 13 lions were hunted in 2015 due to a late cancellation; nevertheless eight lions over six years old and four lions of five years old were harvested and the resultant points justifying a quota of 15 lions for 2016.

Table 3: *The Buby Valley Conservancy annual lion hunting quota and offtake from 2002 to 2015.*

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Approved quota	1	2	3	2	2	2	3	3	5	8	12	10	10	13
Quota taken	1	2	3	2	2	2	2	3	5	8	12	10	10	12
Percentage success	100	100	100	100	100	100	67	100	100	100	100	100	100	92

Note that while the lion hunting quota for Zimbabwe has been voluntarily reduced by the national steering committee, the Buby Valley Conservancy lion hunting quota has been successively raised twice

based on both hunt success and age of lions hunted and the resultant points scored under the national adaptive quota management system (Table 3).

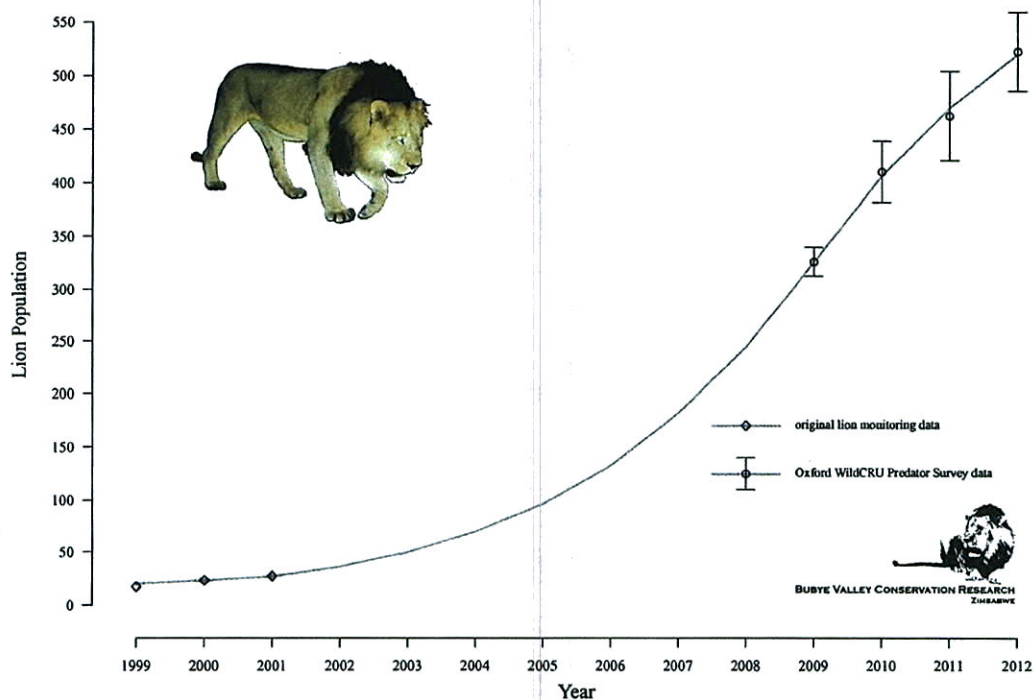


Figure 7: The Buby Valley Conservancy lion population has grown exponentially since the reintroduction of lions in 1999. Diamonds represent the known lion abundance from monitoring of the original individuals introduced; Points indicate lion abundance calculated from spoor transect analyses; error bars represent the standard error of the mean.

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Table 4: Summary of the Bvye Valley Conservancy support to the surrounding local communities (2011 - 2015)

Boreholes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 x Jompembi Village 2 - 1 x Penemene - 1 x Jompembi Village 4 - 1 x Nylmani village (Mwenezi) - 1 x Driehoek School - 1 x Mgaladivha School - 2 x Mtetengwe to supply water to the clinic site - 2 new bush pumps (complete) purchased and installed at Village 2 & Village 3 and troughs built at both sites <i>Drinking trough for cattle built at Village 2 borehole</i> <i>All boreholes equipped with new bushpumps, piping and cylinders</i> <i>Boreholes at Village 3, Mtetengwe, Mdzwili, Vumani and Penemene and Makado Police post repaired and maintained</i> <i>All new piping and pumps etc. are supplied by BVC</i>
Buildings:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mtetengwe Clinic's main building built - 3 x F13 staff houses built <i>Clinic and House fenced - everything funded and built by BVC</i> <i>The clinic is a standard large Government clinic - male & female wards + maternity ward and outpatients</i> <i>Storerooms, offices etc. also built</i> <i>All houses and buildings are electrified, painted and supplied with running water</i> - Mtetengwe School school office block and staff room built and painted <i>All classroom windows repaired and the schools second borehole repaired.</i> - Secure engine house was built at the second borehole site - Borehole equipped with BH15S mono pump unit driven by a rebuilt Lister LT 1 engine - 5000 litre header tank and stand erected - new 5000 litre header tank purchased and fitted - pipeline laid to connect the borehole to the clinic - another pipeline connected to the same borehole to supply the Mtetengwe school with fresh water - New coldroom and refrigeration unit purchased and fitted at the Lutumba butchery <i>Part of aid program to get the Beit Bridge RDC self funding projects up and running</i> - New coldroom and refrigeration unit was purchased and fitted at the Rutenga butchery <i>Part of aid program to get the Mwenezi RDC self funding projects up and running</i>
Meat Donations:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - BVC donates meat on a regularly basis to the Mwenezi Orphanage - Numerous donations of meat were made to support school sports days & speech nights/prize giving events <i>Both Beit Bridge & Mwenezi districts</i> - 1600 kgs of meat has been donated each month since July 2011 to a Maranda trust <i>Administered by Chiefs and local headmen</i> <i>Excess meat sold and funds used for community projects</i> <i>Classroom roof replaced at Vhongwe school</i> <i>4 new classroom blocks constructed at other schools using funds from these monthly allocations</i> - 1000 kgs of meat per month is been donated to Beit Bridge communities since April 2014 - 1000 kgs of meat per month is been donated to Mwenezi communities since August 2013
Miscellaneous:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sports uniforms for the Penemene school team purchased (\$2600) <i>Sports uniforms required for inter-schools sports</i> - Transport the soccer teams representing Mgaladivha, Jompembi and Tongwe <i>To Lutumba for the inter-school competitions</i> - 2 sets of soccer goal posts & 2 sets of Netball poles were made for Mgaladivha School <i>New soccer field graded by BVC</i> - 2m security fencing supplied to Penemene School - Second hand door and window frames donated to Mapiri school (ex Mazunga School) - 1 new 3 1/2 " rod pump cylinder was purchased and fitted to the Vumhani borehole <i>All repairs to b/holes in the Vumhani area are done by BVC</i> - 26 bags of cement were donated to Mgaladivha School - Fencing donated to the Mgaladivha School - Supplied 10 x 5/8" mono shafts for the Botalele Clinic (Maranda) borehole - Water supply to Mlelezi Clinic - 400 m pipeline laid to supply the Nyimani Villarge's cattle with water <i>3.5 m drinking trough build for this same project</i> - 60 bags cement donated to the Welkom for repairs to a dam wall - 6 loads of riversand and 20 cement donated to Vumani Preschool - Various school renovations in both the Beit Bridge and Maranda areas
Current Projects:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction of a School admin block at Mgaladivha School - Supply of 24 loads of riversand to Mdzwili School (value \$1200) - All roofing materials supplied to Mdzwili School - Supply roofing materials, cement, all window and door frames for Vumani Preschool

THE SAVÉ VALLEY CONSERVANCY

History of the Savé Valley Conservancy

The Savé Valley was a wildlife-rich wilderness until the early 1900's, when the first cattle ranching initiatives started in the area. The establishment of Devuli Ranch and Angus Ranch in 1920 paved the way for seven decades of commercial cattle ranching in the area we know today as the Savé Valley Conservancy. Roads were cut, fences erected and an everlasting 'battle' ensued against the wildlife, especially against all predators.

The large predators, especially lions, were virtually eradicated (Pole 1999). However, by the late 1980's, declining range productivity, depressions and droughts forced the landowners to consider alternative options. Around that time, empirical evidence of the competitive advantage of wildlife over livestock began to emerge (Child 1988; Bond 1993), especially in arid areas (Jansen et al 1992; Cumming 1993), and wildlife was finally given serious consideration as a viable land use option.

In 1989, a proposal was drawn up (du Toit 1989) to turn what was then the Sabi Valley Intensive Conservation Area into a wildlife conservancy. The plan was to create a single large wildlife area, especially for the re-establishment of endangered species and overexploited species, with cattle remaining the primary income generator. The Savé Valley Conservancy was constitutionally inaugurated in June 1991, and following the severe 1991/1992 drought, wildlife ranching became the primary land-use. At the time this was the largest private wildlife conser-

vancy in the world (3,410 km²).

The conservancy members then restocked the wildlife, removed all internal fencing, erected a common perimeter fence and developed effective security systems. A double, electrified, veterinary-approved fence was completed in 1995, and the following decade saw a massive investment in wildlife re-stocking and security systems.

Sport-hunting was essential for the successful transition of the conservancy from cattle to wildlife. During the early years, wildlife densities were low, resulting in poor potential for ecotourism, and hunting generated the income needed to erect the fence, re-stock game, and improve security, especially because of the significant numbers of black rhinoceros now found there. Gradually, some of the ranchers shifted more into ecotourism. One property, Senuko Ranch, completed a 16 bed up-market lodge with a view of marketing non-consumptive safaris, offering game drives and bush walks and specializing in rhino walks and African wild dog *Lycaon pictus* den visits. Lodge occupancy rose from 0% in 1996 to 62% by the end of 1999.

However, the Zimbabwean land reform program, which was initiated in February 2000, soon made a strong negative impression in the international community, and resulted in travel bans and warning from most of Zimbabwe's source markets. This, together with the political instability meant that the wildlife industry and ecotourism industry collapsed over-night: sport-hunting became the only economically viable land use option, and has remained the only tangible source of income to the landowners of the Savé Valley Conservancy. In the case of the Senuko Lodge, for example, the land reform program resulted in a 98% cancellation of

the confirmed bookings. After four years of seeking alternative markets, the lodge could achieve no higher than 17% occupancy, and in 2005 moved back into a hunting-based operation.

A more direct impact of the land reform program for the Savé Valley Conservancy was the loss of 33% of the area of the conservancy to invading subsistence farmers (Lindsey et al 2008). The loss of land was catastrophic and the related pressure from wire snare poaching was extreme. In the following eight years (2001 to 2009), 10,520 illegal hunting incidences were recorded, 84,396 wire snares were removed and at least 6,454 wild animals killed (Lindsey et al. 2011).

Savé Valley Conservancy Community Support and Anti-Poaching

In 2012, conservancy members provided over US\$ 100,000 worth of support to adjacent villages or farmers in the resettled areas. Assistance included drilling boreholes, maintaining boreholes, dredging of dams, assisting with building projects in clinics and schools, assisting with repairs, maintenance and materials at schools, education initiatives, school field trips, provision of computer equipment in schools, craft programs and regular donations of meat.

Moreover, the conservancy recently entered into a mutually dependent agreement with the Chiefs representing the communities surrounding the Savé Valley Conservancy. The agreement links the communities to the Natural Resource Utilisation that occurs through the business operation of the conservancy and opens up opportunities for the local indigenous populations to share in any wealth creation. This agree-

ment strengthens relations between the conservancy and the surrounding local communities and creates an environment that helps to protect, conserve and sustain the natural assets of the area. The hunting tourism of the conservancy is currently the only form of income by which the surrounding communities can benefit. Revenues from trophy lion hunting constitute a significant portion of inflow and thus an important part of the community benefits. Any reduction would seriously jeopardise the growth of this infant positive relationship and community empowerment initiative.

The Savé Valley Conservancy is thus pioneering private-community partnerships in Zimbabwe, and trade restrictions on lion trophies will indirectly adversely affect these already seriously impoverished communities through a reduction in available income to share with communities. This is very likely to have a knock on impact on the lions themselves with a significantly reduced tolerance and an increase in retaliatory poisoning of lions for livestock predation. Without a demonstration of income from lions, the political pressure from the surrounding communities to remove them from the conservancy altogether will be a challenge to resist.

Savé Valley Conservancy Lion Monitoring and Management

After the Conservancy was formed, and persecution stopped, lions, mainly males, recolonized the area and their numbers started to increase in the late 1990's / early 2000's. Few lionesses were observed until 2003, when small family groups and male-female pairs were seen, and by 2004 - 2005 there were some reports of cubs. During this period 13

lions were also reintroduced into the Savé Valley Conservancy. After an initial lag phase the lion population on the Savé Valley Conservancy has increased dramatically and at present is growing exponentially (Figure 8; Groom and Watermeyer 2015).

Monitoring of the lion population began in 1999 (Pole 1999) with track index or call-up surveys being conducted sporadically until 2006. From 2007 to present, annual conservancy-wide track index surveys have been conducted using a standardized methodology (Groom and Watermeyer 2015). The resulting population estimates were verified in 2011 by a baited lion call-up survey and a collation of managers' estimates, all of which provided similar results.

Prey availability models (Hayward et al. 2007) suggest that the carrying capacity for the lion population in the Savé Valley Conservancy is approximately 271 lions. The population estimate for 2015 was 284 lions, suggesting lions have reached their ecological carrying capacity, even whilst being responsibly hunted.

A professional lion management plan was commissioned by the conservancy in 2011 (Funston 2011), to provide the Savé Valley Conservancy members with a science-based

plan to help them ethically and sustainably manage their lion population. This plan specifically advocates the use of hunting as a conservation management tool. It also demonstrates willingness by the conservancy to guide their lion management based on science and advice from professionals.

Savé Valley Conservancy Lion Hunting

Lions have been hunted in the Savé Valley Conservancy since 2002, although that was largely for removal of problem animals. Hunting began properly in 2005 with quotas increasing annually to a maximum of seven per year from 2009 onwards (Table 5), with the quota being raised to ten for 2016 based on trophy ages.

Despite offtakes of lions through sport-hunting, the lion population has continued to increase in the Conservancy. The revenue generated from hunting lions has enabled landowners to invest in proper land management, anti-poaching, water provision and fence maintenance, all of which benefit the lion population (especially as lions seem to be vulnerable to being caught in wire snares; Becker et al 2013; R. Groom, pers. obs.).

Table 5: *The Savé Valley Conservancy annual lion hunting quota and offtake from 2002 to 2015.*

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Approved quota	5	5	1	3	3	4	6	7	7	7	4	2	3	5
Quota taken	1	0	1	3	3	3	3	6	5	3	4	1	3	5
Percentage success	20	0	100	100	100	75	50	86	71	43	100	50	100	100

Sport-hunting of lions brings considerable revenue to the Conservancy, revenue that is vital for the continued functioning of the area for wildlife conservation. Without the costs of lions being offset by the income

from sport-hunting, landowners cannot reasonably be expected to tolerate such high lion densities, and their numbers would have to be reduced significantly.

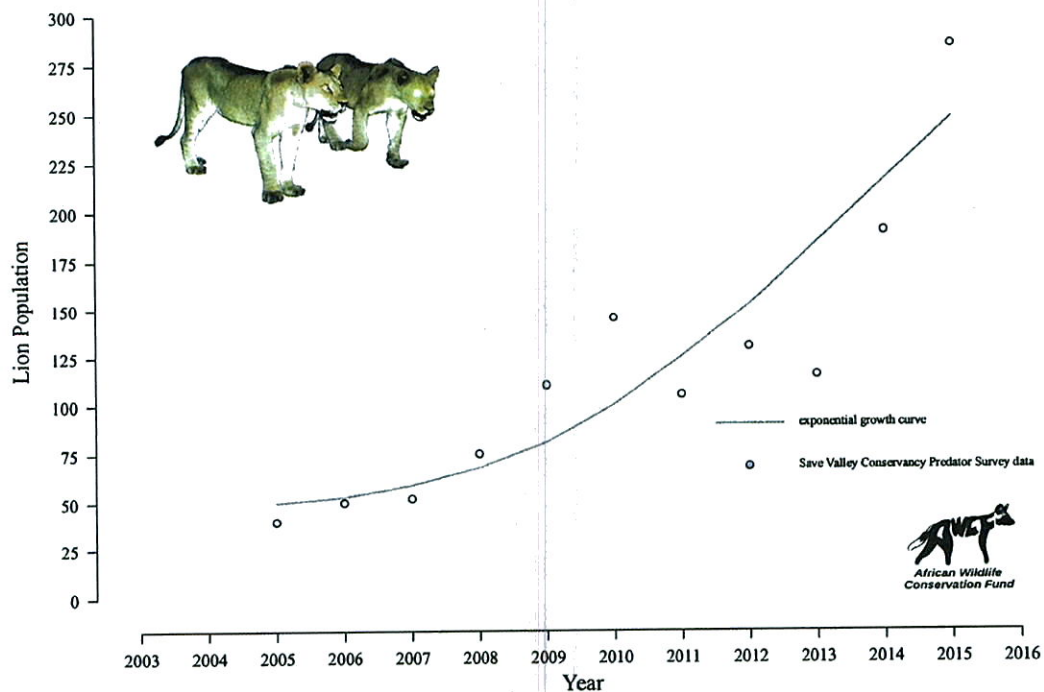


Figure 8: The Savé Valley Conservancy lion population, like that of the Buby Valley Conservancy, has grown exponentially. Points indicate estimated lion abundance calculated from field surveys; the line represents the exponential growth curve.

THE PROS AND CONS OF CONSERVING LIONS

The saturation of lions in wildlife areas on both state and private land is positive for their future conservation security; but it is also critical to that of incidentally conserved endangered species, such as both species of rhinoceros on private wildlife conservancies in Zimbabwe (Lindsey et al. 2009; Suzuki 2001), which benefit from the same resources and protection that are incentivised and provided by the revenue generated from sport-hunting. The Bulyebe Valley Conservancy now boasts the world's third largest black rhinoceros population (N. Anderson [Lowveld Rhino Trust], pers. comm.), which is classified as Key 1 by the African Rhino Specialist Group and means that this population is considered key to the overall survival of the species. The Save Valley Conservancy has the second largest black rhinoceros population in Zimbabwe after Bulyebe. These are not coincidences. These rhinoceros (and other endangered species, such as wild dog) strongholds are the result of the incidental conservation benefits derived entirely from sport-hunting activities - there are no photographic tourists visiting either the Bulyebe Valley or Save Valley Conservancies, and the rhinoceros are not hunted. Having rhinoceros on the land therefore generates no revenue - and in fact there is a significant cost associated with protecting these animals; US\$ 590,000 (not including incentive and reward bonuses donated for these purposes) was spent on anti-poaching by the Bulyebe Valley Conservancy during 2015 (K. Leathem, pers. comm.), and US\$ 546,000 is spent annually on anti-poaching by the Save Valley Conservancy (Lindsey et al. 2012). This expense is covered mainly

by the revenue generated by sport-hunting with additional donations from the clients; and most importantly, the habitat for the rhinoceros is preserved by maintaining the land as a conservation area, as opposed to converting it into agricultural or grazing land for example.

However, the high densities of lion populations achieved within commercial wildlife areas have the potential for intense intraguild persecution. Lions are aggressively competitive, and research on the relationship between lions and leopards has shown that high densities of lions can negatively affect leopard population density, demographic structure, cub survival, and spatial ecology down to even the step-wise decisions that leopards make regarding habitat use and behaviour based on both the actual and potential risk of encountering lions (du Preez 2014; du Preez 2015). Leopards are a generalist species that are able to cope with persecution by adapting their behaviour and ecological niche, and even they suffer under a burgeoning lion population; ecological specialists and endangered species, such as cheetah *Acinonyx jubatus* and wild dog, do not fare nearly as well under such intense competitive pressure. In fact, competition with lions has been directly linked to reductions in cheetah (e.g. Durant 1998, 2000; Laurenson 1995) and wild dog (e.g. Creel 2001; Creel and Creel 1996; Vucetich and Creel 1999) densities, both of which face local extinction where lion abundance, and the respective level of persecution, is high. Excessive lion densities may also result in population declines of ungulate prey (e.g. Wegge et al. 2009). It is vital to holistic conservation that wildlife managers can understand and deal with the level of impact that lions exert on other species; particularly those that

are elusive difficult to observe, and which face decline if not carefully monitored. To this end, a conservation research initiative in partnership with WildCRU was established on the Buby Valley Conservancy in 2009, and research conducted on the Savé Valley Conservancy since 2007.

Based on the number of kills made (du Preez et al. in prep.) and the current value of the meat (K. Leathem, pers. comm.),

the Buby Valley Conservancy lion population consumes hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of prey each year. These lions are mainly tolerated because of their ability to generate the revenue that helps to offset this expense - although it is estimated that economically it is still not worth keeping the lions whose cost outweighs their value (Funston et al. 2013).

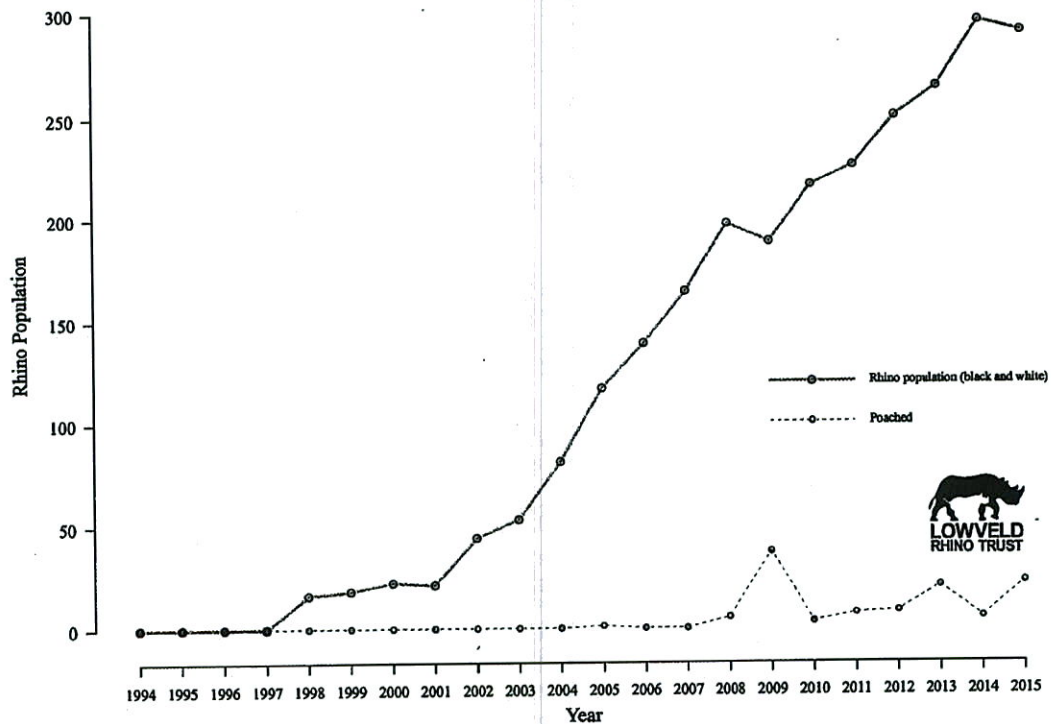


Figure 9: The Buby Valley Conservancy black rhino population is rated as Key 1 by the African Rhino Specialist Group which means that the population is considered key to the overall survival of the species.

WHERE THE MONEY GOES: THE FINANCES OF LION SPORT-HUNTING AND REINVESTMENT IN THEIR CONSERVATION

Break-down of the finances involved in a typical lion hunt on the Buby Valley Conservancy:

Lion Trophy fee: US\$ 42,000

Lion Hunt Daily rate: US\$ 2,950 day⁻¹

(Minimum lion hunt duration: 18 days [*total daily rate of US\$ 53,100 lion hunt⁻¹*])

Additional costs include:

ZPWMA scout

Observers

Bait used

Other trophy species taken during the lion hunt, etc.

[*These additional costs average approximately US\$ 6,500 lion hunt⁻¹*]

BUBY VALLEY CONSERVANCY - LION SPORT-HUNTING REVENUE GENERATED (2015):

$$((18 \text{ days} \times 2,950 \text{ day}^{-1}) + 42,000 \text{ trophy fee} + 6,500 \text{ additional costs}) \times 12 \text{ lions} \\ = \text{US\$ } 1,219,200$$

Lion sport-hunting therefore represents approximately 33.9% of the Buby Valley Conservancy's total annual revenue generation (which includes post-hunt meat and hide sales).

All of the revenue generated from lion sport-hunting on the Buby Valley Conservancy has gone back into the running costs of the Conservancy, which is all part of conservation, and which includes: anti-poaching and fence monitoring and maintenance (approximately US\$ 506,000 year⁻¹), research (approximately US\$ 34,700 year⁻¹ not including client and sponsor donations), and community support assistance (approximately US\$ 210,000 year⁻¹).

[*No profit after costs has been declared, nor dividends taken by shareholders, since the Buby Valley Conservancy was formed in 1994. All revenue generated to date has been spent on running costs, improvements and restocking.*]

DISCUSSION

Here we have shown that since their reintroduction after historical eradication, both the Buby Valley and Savé Valley Conservancies' lion populations have increased exponentially - not despite sport-hunting, but because of sport-hunting and the incentive it provides for protection.

The success of the Buby Valley and Savé Valley Conservancies, in terms of both of their hunted lion and non-hunted rhinoceros populations, may also provide the motivation for other areas in the country to sustainably manage their wildlife resource. A case in point is the Nuanetsi Ranch, a wildlife area that is also a legacy of failed cattle ranching, located almost directly between the Buby Valley and Savé Valley Conservancies in Zimbabwe (Figure 3). At present there is a single lion on the Nuanetsi Ranch but management is not able to justify introducing more due to the current uncertainty over the future of lion hunting (B. Lees-May [Nuanetsi Ranch Conservator], pers. comm.). The Nuanetsi Ranch is a wildlife area of 1,489 km², and could conceivably sustainably hold between 201 and 278 lions (based on the most recently estimated lion densities of the Savé Valley [0.135 lions km⁻²; Groom and Watermeyer 2015]; and Buby Valley [0.187 lions km⁻²; du Preez et al. 2015] Conservancies respectively). However, the Nuanetsi Ranch has invested in building up an abundant wildlife population, which is sport-hunted, and the management will not risk losing a significant amount of valuable game, that could otherwise be sold as trophies or meat, to a species from which it can not recuperate lost revenue, and instead that requires further investment in control measures (B. Lees-May [Nuanetsi

Ranch Conservator], pers. comm.).

Between 2005 and 2015 the United States market has represented 70.4% of the total Zimbabwean lion sport-hunting industry (http://trade.cites.org/en/cites_trade/ [accessed 2015-01-19]), though in reality it constituted over 90% for both the Buby Valley and Savé Valley Conservancies. If this market was effectively lost due an inability of prospective clients to import their trophies, based on the economics involved it would become unviable to continue managing the Buby Valley Conservancy as a wildlife area in its current form, and lions would either have to be re-exterminated, or at least severely reduced via culling; or else what is the largest privately owned wildlife area in the world would be converted back into a cattle ranching area (K. Leatham, pers. comm.). This is the reality of any business, in that it needs to cover costs and pay staff and cannot run at a loss for luxury of conservation. Child (1993) states *"A refusal to treat wildlife in the same way as other resources and maintenance of centralised protectionist management prejudices its survival. Only by raising its commercial value will wildlife be able to compete for space on the scarce African landscape. Trade bans which detract from wildlife's commercial value prejudice its chances of survival in the long term"*.

Although the USFWS understandably categorises lion conservation by country for simplicity, rather than individual properties, the Buby Valley and Savé Valley Conservancies currently and deservedly hunt more than a third of the total Zimbabwean lion quota between them. Here we have shown that this sport-hunting does not negatively affect the lion population, which remains in positive growth despite off-take. In addition

to this, other areas, such as the Nuanetsi Ranch, could be incentivised to invest in lion conservation if the ability to sustainably utilise the lions as a resource was guaranteed.

The USFWS identified five primary factors that threaten lion survival in the wild, namely: habitat loss; loss of prey; retaliatory killing due to increased human-lion conflicts; inadequate regulatory mechanisms; and weak management of protected areas (<http://www.fws.gov/endangered/what-we-do/lion.html> [accessed 2015-01-19]). Each and every point on this list, which notably does not include sport-hunting, supports the fact that incentivising tolerance for lions through sustainable use would enhance the species' overall survival.

As responsible conservationists, we are not arguing against tight regulation of sport-hunting, especially with regard to sensitive species such as lions, and we support the need for transparency and accountability within the industry. However, this reform is a process being driven from within, as any indiscretion is an affront on all stakeholders. For example, long-term lion monitoring by WildCRU in Hwange National Park (HNP), Matabeleland North, Zimbabwe, documented a 'vacuum effect' and reduction in male lion density in the Park as a result of sport-hunting in the surrounding areas (Loveridge et al. 2007). A result of this research was the recommendation that ZPWMA implement a hunting moratorium in western Zimbabwe, which was accepted and enforced from 2005 to 2008 (Davidson 2009). Subsequent monitoring of the HNP lion population showed that the perturbation effects caused by sport-hunting were

reversed during the moratorium, and sport-hunting was reinstated at a reduced, more sustainable quota (Davidson 2009). This example demonstrates both the relationship between independent researchers and ZPWMA, and that the research assists ZPWMA in robust decision making. This study has also shown that the lion population was able to recover quickly, and that a blanket-ban would have been as unnecessary as it would have been detrimental to overall lion conservation in the country.

In addition to the self-imposed hunting moratorium in the Matabeleland North district, Zimbabwe has voluntarily stopped sport-hunting of any lioness. The fixed-quota concept, in which hunting quotas had to be paid for upfront before the hunting season even began, and which was resultantly attributed to poor quality trophies and young animals being hunted, has also been abandoned. The adaptive quota management system for lion hunting based on the ages of lions hunted has been accepted and embraced by all stakeholders. This adaptive quota management system has not only led to a reduced national lion hunting quota, but has also resulted in a significant increase in the age of harvested lions to a level that is considered to have minimal ecological impact, being old individuals that are no longer contributing to the gene pool nor protecting cubs.

The IUCN Red List lion conservation status has remained unchanged for 20 years even in the face of Africa's ever-changing landscape. Despite fears that lion abundance is decreasing overall, in southern Africa it is in fact increasing (Bauer et al. 2015b).

CONCLUSION

Given the evidence presented, the arguments against sport-hunting would appear to be based more in emotion than logic and reality (e.g. Lindsey et al. 2015). Conservation, however, is not about individuals within populations, but the overall populations themselves. Sustainable sport-hunting of lions is just that: *sustainable* - and ironically, without it, the lions themselves become unsustainable. Conservation objectives need to be balanced with both social and economic factors if they are to be achieved.

The USFWS states "Well-managed conservation programs use trophy hunting revenues to sustain lion conservation, research and anti-poaching activities" (<http://www.fws.gov/endangered/what-we-do/lion.html> [accessed 2015-01-19]). The Buby Valley and Savé Valley Conservan-

cies both fully meet each one of these conditions: clearly contributing to lion conservation in Zimbabwe; having long-term conservation research programs; and self-funded anti-poaching units.

The histories regarding the formation of both the Buby Valley and Savé Valley Conservancies were both presented in this report, despite being remarkably similar; the point being that lion conservation in both areas, and many others, has the same fate either way. The Buby Valley and Savé Valley Conservancies are both excellent examples of focussed and determined efforts to make wildlife based land use viable in an otherwise cattle dominated landscape. However, the fact remains that the cost of having lions, both ecologically and financially, is high. Simply increasing the abundance of one species at the expense of another cannot be considered a conservation success.

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Harcum, Heather <heather_harcum@fws.gov>

[EXTERNAL] STEHLY,P CRAIG - APPL IMPORT SPORT HUNTED LIONESS ZIMB1 message

Emma C. Sampson <permits@conservationforce.org>

Tue, Dec 17, 2019 at 2:36 PM

To: heather_harcum@fws.gov, "jjjipad@conservationforce.org jjjipad@conservationforce.org"
<jjjipad@conservationforce.org> (b) (6)

Dear Ms. Harcum:

Please take note that Applicant harvested a Lioness and not a Lion as mistakenly written on application.

APPLICANT NAME: PAUL CRAIG STEHLY
PRT NO.: 63191D
SPECIE: Panthera Leo [AFRICAN LIONESS]
DATE HARVESTED: August 15, 2019
CONSERVANCY: Buby Valley Conservancy
COUNTRY: Zimbabwe

Kind regards,

Emma C. Sampson

Conservation Permitting Division

CONSERVATION FORCE

P.O. Box 278

Metairie, LA 70004-02781

p. 504-837-1233

e. permits@conservationforce.orgwww.conservationforce.org



RCVD DEC 26 2019

LB

Department of Interior
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Federal Fish and Wildlife Permit Application Form

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Division of Management Authority
Branch of Permits, MS: IA
5275 Leesburg Pike
Falls Church, VA 22041-3803
1-800-358-2104 or 703-358-2104

Type of Activity

**IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES under Appendix I of
the Convention on International Trade in Endangered
Species (CITES) and/or U.S. Endangered Species Act (ESA)**

Complete Sections A or B, and C, D, and E of this application. U.S. address may be required in Section C, see instructions for details.
Instructions on how to make your application complete and help avoid unnecessary delays are attached.

Section A: Complete if applying as an individual

1.a. Last Name FRYER	1.b. First Name Kenneth	1.c. Middle Name/Initial B.	1.d. Suffix M.D.
2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy) (b) (6)	3. Telephone Number	3.a. Alternate Telephone Number	4. E-mail address

Section B:

1.a. Name of business, agency, Tribe, or institution		1.b. Doing business as (DBA)	
2. Tax identification no.		3. Description of business, agency, Tribe, or institution	
4.a. Principal officer Last name	4.b. Principal officer First Name	4.c. Principal officer Middle name/initial	4.d. Suffix
5. Principal officer title		6. Primary contact name	
7.a. Business telephone number	7.b. Alternate telephone number	7.c. Business fax number	7.d. Business e-mail address

Section C: All applicants complete address information

1.a. Physical address (b) (6)					
1.b. City SAN Luis Obispo	1.c. State California	1.d. Zip code/Postal code 93405	1.e. County/Province SAN Luis Obispo	1.f. Country U.S.A	
2.a. Mailing address (include if different than physical address; include name of contact person if applicable)					
2.b. City	2.c. State	2.d. Zip code/Postal code	2.e. County/Province	2.f. Country	

Section D: All applicants MUST complete

1. Attach the nonrefundable application processing fee in the form of a check or money order payable to the U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE in the amount of \$100. Federal, Tribal, State, and local government agencies, and those acting on behalf of such agencies, are exempt from the processing fee--attach documentation of fee exempt status as outlined in instructions [50 CFR 13.11(d)].
2. Certification: I hereby certify that I have read and am familiar with the regulations contained in <i>Title 50 Part 13 of the Code of Federal Regulations</i> and the other applicable parts in subchapter B of Chapter I of Title 50, and I certify that the information submitted in this application for a permit is complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge and belief. I understand that any false statement herein may subject me to the criminal penalties of 18 U.S.C. 1001.
Signature of applicant/Principal Officer for permit (No photocopied or stamped signatures) Date of signature (mm/dd/yyyy) (b) (6)

Please continue to next page

E. IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES (*Appendix I of CITES and/or ESA*)

Note 1: This form should be used to request authorization to import trophies of species listed on Appendix I of CITES and/or as threatened or endangered under the ESA (examples include elephants, lions, cheetahs, wood bison, and markhor).

PLEASE USE FORM 3-200-19 FOR SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD TROPHIES AND SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS TROPHIES TAKEN IN NAMIBIA.

Note 2: If you hold an import permit for a trophy that you did not use, please **return the unused original permit**. If you are requesting reissuance of a permit because you have taken a trophy, but were unable to import it prior to the expiration of the permit, please use the renewal form ([3-200-52](#)) and return your original permit with that form.

Note 3: Applications for species listed as endangered under the U.S. Endangered Species Act are published in the Federal Register for a 30-day public comment period. Please allow at least **90 days** for the application to be processed.

Note 4: *Sport-hunted trophy* is defined at [50 CFR 23.74](#) as follows: *Sport-hunted trophy* means a whole dead animal or a readily recognizable part or derivative of an animal specifically identified on the accompanying CITES document that meets the following criteria:

- Is raw, processed, or manufactured;
- Was legally obtained by the hunter through hunting for his or her personal use;
- Is being imported, exported, or re-exported by or on behalf of the hunter as part of the transfer from its country of origin ultimately to the hunter's country of usual residence; and
- Includes worked, manufactured, or handicraft items made from the sport-hunted animal only when:
 - i. Such items are contained in the same shipment as raw or tanned parts of the sport-hunted animal and are for the personal use of the hunter;
 - ii. The quantity of such items is no more than could reasonably be expected given the number of animals taken by the hunter as shown on the license or other documentation of the authorized hunt accompanying the shipment; and
 - iii. The accompanying CITES documents (export document and, if appropriate, import permit) contain a complete itemization and description of all items included in the shipment.

Note 5: Certain hunting trophies, including elephants, are subject to restrictions on their use after import into the United States. Please see 50 CFR 23.55 for more information or contact the Division of Management Authority.

Please provide the following information. Complete all questions on the application. Mark questions that are not applicable with "N/A". If needed, use a separate sheet of paper. On all attachments or separate sheets you are submitting; please indicate the application question number you are addressing. If applying for more than one trophy, be sure to answer questions 4-6 for each trophy addressed in this application. If importing trophies from more than one country, you must submit a separate application for each shipment in order to obtain separate import permits.

1. Name and address where you wish the permit to be mailed, if different from page 1. If you would like expedited shipping, please enclose a self-addressed, pre-paid, computer-generated, courier service airway bill. If unspecified, all documents will be mailed via the U.S. Postal Service.

2. Who should we contact if we have questions about the application (name, phone number, and e-mail)?

Self.

3. Disqualification factor. A conviction, or entry of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, for a felony violation of the Lacey Act, the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, or the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act disqualifies any such person from receiving or exercising the privileges of a permit, unless such disqualification has been expressly waived by the Service Director in response to a written petition. (50 CFR 13.21(c)) Have you or any of the owners of the business, if applying as a business, been convicted, or entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, forfeited collateral, or are currently under charges for any violations of the laws mentioned above?

☒ No ☐ Yes

If you answered "Yes" to Question 3, provide: a) the individual's name; b) date of charge; c) charge(s); d) location of incident; e) court; and f) action taken for each violation. Please be aware that a "Yes" response does not automatically disqualify you from getting a permit.

4. For each trophy to be imported, provide:

a. Scientific name (genus, species, and, if applicable, subspecies) and common name.

PANTERA LEO

b. Sex (if known).

Male

5. IF ANIMAL IS CURRENTLY LIVING IN THE WILD, please enter the following information:

a. Country and place (area, region, GIS coordinates, ranch, conservancy, management area, or hunting block, AND nearest city) where wildlife is to be taken from the wild:

SAVE Conservancy, ZIMBABWE, AFRICA

b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:

(RETURNED 10/18/19 TO 10/28/19)
July 15 2020 TO August 5, 2020

c. Name of hunting outfitter, safari company, or professional hunter you will be hunting with:

PRO SAFARIS - AFRICA.

LOUIS MULLER

INFO@PRO-SAF.COM

6. IF THE TROPHY HAS ALREADY BEEN TAKEN, please enter the following information:

a. Country and place (area, region, GIS coordinates, ranch, conservancy, management area, or hunting block, AND nearest city) where wildlife was removed from the wild:

~~ATA~~ See Attached

b. Date wildlife was hunted:

~~ATA~~ 10/18/19 TO 10/28/19

- c. Name of hunting outfitter, safari company, or professional hunter you hunted with:

N/A

See above

PRO SAFARIS AFRICA
Louis Muller OWNER
PROFESSIONAL HUNTER ADAM
GOOSEN

- d. The current location of the trophy (address and country) [the U.S. import permit will identify this country as the country of export/re-export and must match with the foreign export/re-export document]:

ADD: Killed ~~11/17~~ 10/22/19

ZIMBABWE (~~NOT YET HUNTED~~)
CHITSAKWE, SAVE CONSERVATION

7. Please provide a copy of any applicable foreign government permits or licenses that were required to remove this animal from the wild (if you have not hunted yet and do not currently hold any such permits or licenses, please indicate so).

NOT YET HUNTED: Hunted 10/22/19

8. Complete name and address of overseas person or business shipping the trophy to you. If you are applying to import a trophy directly from Namibia, you must provide the name and address of the professional hunter listed on your Namibian hunting permit [this name will appear on the face of the export permit].

Name:

Business Name:

Address:

City:

State/Province:

Country, Postal Code:

PRO SAFARIS AFRICA.
Louis Muller (P.H. ADAM GOOSEN)
20 HADDON AVE.
KHUMALO, BULAWAYO, ZIMBABWE
See ATTACHED

9. For species listed under the U.S. Endangered Species Act, please be aware that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) must make a finding that your activities will enhance or benefit wild populations of the species involved. While we will communicate with the range country for the species you will hunt or hunted when making the required findings, if you have any information that could support this finding, it would be helpful for our review if you could provide it. Please submit such information on a separate page with your application.

- a. Do you have any information regarding the population status or trend data on the species hunted?

Attempting to get PRINTED INFO. at this time. you may already have info. from 2017 2018

- b. In order to hunt, you likely paid for licenses or trophy fees. What were those fees and do you have any information on how those funds were used by either the landowner, local community, or government?

NOT YET PAID.

10/28/19 \$450.00/DAY
\$35,000 trophy fee

See above

- c. Do you have information on other funding activities that are being carried out, or were carried out, by the safari outfitter, professional hunter, concession holder, or landowner that provide a conservation benefit to the species being hunted/species hunted?

see above

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT (original signature must be provided for either 10 or 11 below)

10. If you are a broker or taxidermist applying on behalf of a U.S. hunter or foreign national, provide documentation to show you have a Power of Attorney to act on your client's behalf and sign the following statement:

I acknowledge that the sport-hunted trophy/trophies to be imported has been/will be personally hunted by my client and is being imported only for my client's personal use (i.e., not for sale, transfer, donation, or exchange that is reasonably likely to result in economic use, gain, or benefit). If applying for the import of an elephant trophy, I understand that my client may import no more than two elephant trophies in one calendar year.

Taxidermist/Broker's signature: _____ Date: _____

11. If you are the hunter applying to import your own trophy, please read and sign the following statement:

I acknowledge that the sport-hunted trophy/trophies to be imported has been/will be personally hunted by me and is being imported only for my personal use (i.e., not for sale, transfer, donation, or exchange that is reasonably likely to result in economic use, gain, or benefit). If applying to import an elephant trophy, I understand that I may import no more than two elephant trophies in one calendar year.

Applicant's signature: (b) (6) Date: 3/18/19

Be aware that there may be additional permitting or approval requirements by your local or state governments, as well as required by other Federal agencies or foreign governments to conduct your propose activity. While the Service will attempt to assist where possible, it is your responsibility to obtain such approval.

12. All international shipments must be through a designated port. A list of designated ports (where an inspector is posted) is available from [the list of designated ports](#). If you wish to use a port not listed, please contact the Office of Law Enforcement for a Designated Port Exemption Permit (form 3-200-2).

San Francisco, California

CopperSmith Broker

HUNTING RETURN FORM - TRAS2
APPLICATION FOR HUNTING NP/CITES

Issued in terms of Exchange Control Act (Chapter 22:05),
The Parks and Wild Life Act (Chapter 20:14) and the Tourism Act (Chapter 14:20)

0000082437
COMPLETED

1. DETAILS OF THE SAFARI OPERATOR

<p>Name of Operator PASSING CLOUD SAFARIS T/A PRO SAFARIS AFRICA</p> <p>ZTA (HOP) No. HOP0012</p> <p>Address 20 HADDON AVENUE KHUMALO BULAWAYO</p> <p>Name of Professional Hunter ADAM GOOSEN</p> <p>Telephone</p> <p>Number of Accompanying Guests 0</p> <p>Are the trophies being exported after tanning and mounting? <i>No</i></p> <p>Are the trophies being exported after primary treatment? <i>yes</i></p> <p>Name of Processing Agent or Taxidermist TROPHY CONSULTANTS INTERNATIONAL</p> <p>Name of Shipping Agent</p> <p>Name of Foreign Agent</p>	<p>Client's Full Name Kenneth Barger Fryer</p> <p>Passport Number (b) (6)</p> <p>Country of Issue UNITED STATES</p> <p>Address (b) (6) San Luis Obispo California USA 93405</p> <p>Licence No. 552</p> <p>Fax 09236894</p> <p>Address 4 JOSIAH CHINAMANO RD BELMONT BULAWAYO</p> <p>Address</p> <p>Address</p>
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2. HUNTING AREAS

	Hunting Area Name	Province	Signature of Land Authority
1	Chishakwe	Masvingo	
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			

Date of Safari From	18-10-2019
Date of Safari To	28-10-2019
Daily Rate Charged For Big Game USD	150.00
Daily Rate Charged For Plains Game USD	150.00
Daily Rate Charged for Non hunting guests USD	.00
Number of Accompanying Guests	0

ZPVMA
Date Stamp

3. DETAILS OF DEPOSITS

(All inclusive of Daily Rate, Trophy Fees, Processing, Handling charges and any other incidentals)

(i) Safari Operator

	Value Date	ECA Number	ECA Date	Currency	Invoice Amount	Amount Paid
1						
2						
3						
4						

(ii) Taxidermist

	Value Date	ECA Number	ECA Date	Currency	Invoice Amount	Amount Paid
1						
2						
3						
4						

4. FINANCIAL DATA

Total Daily rate	1,500.00	Total Guests rate	.00
Less Commission	.00	Total Trophy fees	9,500.00
Other fees (Incidentals)	8,120.00	Grand Total USD	19,120.00
Percentage Commission Charged	.00	Total Processing Fees	

5. DETAILS OF SPECIES HUNTED

	SPECIES	SEX	W/K	CONCESSION/FARM	GRID REF	DATE SHOT	SCI TROPHY SIZE	TROPHY FEES
1	BUFFALO	M	Killed	Chishakwe	36K014743	24-OCT-2019	80	3,000
2	ELAND	M	Killed	Chishakwe	36K019715	27-OCT-2019	77 "	1,000
3	LION	M	Killed	Chishakwe	36K083760	22-OCT-2019	25	5,500
4								
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Ken Fryer

SECTION A: LEOPARD HUNT RETURN FORM

1. TR2 SERIAL NUMBER

2. HUNTING OUTFITTER

3. PROFESSIONAL HUNTER

4. PROPERTY/CONCESSION/CAMPFIRE AREA NAME

5. MINIMUM NUMBER OF DAYS BOOKED FOR LEOPARD HUNT

6. i) BAIT & BLIND ☐ ii) ON FOOT ☐ iii) HOUNDS ☐

7. i) RIFLE ☐ ii) SHOTGUN ☐ iii) HANDGUN ☐ iv) BOW ☐

8. i) SUCCESSFUL HUNT ☐ ii) FAILED HUNT ☐

Only complete questions 9-10 if a hunt was unsuccessful

9. WAS A LEOPARD WOUNDED DURING A FAILED HUNT ☐

10. IF HUNT FAILED, WHAT WAS THE REASON?
Complete 11-14 for both successful and unsuccessful hunts

11. TOTAL NUMBER OF BAIT NIGHTS

12. NUMBER OF LEOPARDS RECORDED ON BAITS

Sex/Age	Number	Evidence (sighting, tracks, trail camera)
Adult male		
Adult female		
Subadult male		
Subadult female		
Unknown		

13. DATE OF HUNT START

14. HOW MANY DAYS INTO HUNT WAS LEOPARD SHOT

15. GPS POSITION

16. SKULL LENGTH (inches)

17. SKULL BREADTH (inches)

18. ESTIMATED AGE OF LEOPARD TAKEN

19. NUMBER OF DIFFERENT LEOPARD CHASED

20. ESTIMATED LENGTH OF ALL CHASES COMBINED (km)

COMMENTS

Q20. The total estimated distance (in kilometers) that hounds chased leopard during the

SECTION B: LION HUNT RETURN FORM

1. TR2 SERIAL NUMBER

2. HUNTING OUTFITTER

3. PROFESSIONAL HUNTER

4. PROPERTY/CONCESSION/CAMPFIRE AREA NAME

5. MINIMUM NUMBER OF DAYS BOOKED FOR LION HUNT

6. i) BAIT & BLIND ☒ ii) ON FOOT ☐ iii) HOUNDS ☐

7. i) RIFLE ☒ ii) SHOTGUN ☐ iii) HANDGUN ☐ iv) BOW ☐

8. i) SUCCESSFUL HUNT ☒ ii) FAILED HUNT ☐

Complete question 9 if a hunt was unsuccessful

9. WAS A LION WOUNDED DURING A FAILED HUNT ☐

10. IF HUNT FAILED, WHAT WAS THE REASON?
Y ☐ N ☒

11. TOTAL NUMBER OF BAIT NIGHTS

12. NUMBER OF LIONS RECORDED ON BAITS

Sex/Age	Number	Evidence (sighting, tracks, trail camera)
Adult male	6	
Adult female	7	TRACKS/SIGHTINGS
Subadult male	3	
Subadult female	4	AND STEALTH CAM PICS
Unknown		

13. DATE OF HUNT START

14. NUMBER OF DAYS INTO HUNT LION SHOT

15. GPS POSITION

16. SKULL LENGTH (inches)

17. SKULL BREADTH (inches)

18. ESTIMATED AGE OF LION TAKEN

19. SEX OF LION HUNTED ☐ M ☐ F

20. ESTIMATED LENGTH OF ALL CHASES COMBINED (km)

COMMENTS

21. ESTIMATED LENGTH OF ALL CHASES COMBINED (km)

22. COMMENTS



Department of Interior
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Federal Fish and Wildlife Permit Application Form

Type of Activity

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Division of Management Authority
Branch of Permits, MS: IA
5275 Leesburg Pike
Falls Church, VA 22041-3803
1-800-358-2104 or 703-358-2104

IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES under Appendix I of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) and/or U.S. Endangered Species Act (ESA)

Complete Sections A or B, and C, D, and E of this application. U.S. address may be required in Section C, see instructions for details.
Instructions on how to make your application complete and help avoid unnecessary delays are attached.

Section A: Complete if applying as an individual

1.a. Last Name Asal	1.b. First Name David	1.c. Middle Name/Initial Mark	1.d. Suffix
2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy) (b) (6)	3. Telephone Number	3.a. Alternate Telephone Number	4. E-mail address

Section B: Complete if applying on behalf of a business, corporation, public agency, Tribe, or institution

1.a. Name of business, agency, Tribe, or institution		1.b. Doing business as (DBA)	
2. Tax identification no.		3. Description of business, agency, Tribe, or institution	
4.a. Principal officer Last name	4.b. Principal officer First Name	4.c. Principal officer Middle name/initial	4.d. Suffix
5. Principal officer title		6. Primary contact name	
7.a. Business telephone number	7.b. Alternate telephone number	7.c. Business fax number	7.d. Business e-mail address

Section C: All applicants complete address information

1.a. Physical address (Street address; Apartment #, Suite #, or Room #; no P.O. Boxes) (b) (6)				
1.b. City Farmville	1.c. State Virginia	1.d. Zip code/Postal code 23901	1.e. County/Province Cumberland	1.f. Country USA
2.a. Mailing address (include if different than physical address; include name of contact person if applicable)				
2.b. City	2.c. State	2.d. Zip code/Postal code	2.e. County/Province	2.f. Country

Section D: All applicants MUST complete

1. Attach the nonrefundable application processing fee in the form of a check or money order payable to the U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE in the amount of \$100 . Federal, Tribal, State, and local government agencies, and those acting on behalf of such agencies, are exempt from the processing fee—attach documentation of fee exempt status as outlined in instructions [50 CFR 13.11(d)].	
2. Certification: I hereby certify that I have read and am familiar with the regulations contained in Title 50 Part 13 of the Code of Federal Regulations and the other applicable parts in subchapter B of Chapter I of Title 50, and I certify that the information submitted in this application for a permit is complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge and belief. I understand that any false statement herein may subject me to the criminal penalties of 18 U.S.C. 1001. (b) (6)	
Signature of applicant/Principal Officer for permit (No photocopied or stamped signatures)	Date of signature (mm/dd/yyyy) 1/15/2020

Please continue to next page

E. IMPORT OF SPORT-HUNTED TROPHIES (*Appendix I of CITES and/or ESA*)

Note 1: This form should be used to request authorization to import trophies of species listed on Appendix I of CITES and/or as threatened or endangered under the ESA (examples include elephants, lions, cheetahs, wood bison, and markhor).

PLEASE USE FORM 3-200-19 FOR SOUTHERN AFRICAN LEOPARD TROPHIES AND SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS TROPHIES TAKEN IN NAMIBIA.

Note 2: If you hold an import permit for a trophy that you did not use, please **return the unused original permit**. If you are requesting reissuance of a permit because you have taken a trophy, but were unable to import it prior to the expiration of the permit, please use the renewal form ([3-200-52](#)) and return your original permit with that form.

Note 3: Applications for species listed as endangered under the U.S. Endangered Species Act are published in the Federal Register for a 30-day public comment period. Please allow at least **90 days** for the application to be processed.

Note 4: *Sport-hunted trophy* is defined at [50 CFR 23.74](#) as follows: *Sport-hunted trophy* means a whole dead animal or a readily recognizable part or derivative of an animal specifically identified on the accompanying CITES document that meets the following criteria:

- Is raw, processed, or manufactured;
- Was legally obtained by the hunter through hunting for his or her personal use;
- Is being imported, exported, or re-exported by or on behalf of the hunter as part of the transfer from its country of origin ultimately to the hunter's country of usual residence; and
- Includes worked, manufactured, or handicraft items made from the sport-hunted animal only when:
 - i. Such items are contained in the same shipment as raw or tanned parts of the sport-hunted animal and are for the personal use of the hunter;
 - ii. The quantity of such items is no more than could reasonably be expected given the number of animals taken by the hunter as shown on the license or other documentation of the authorized hunt accompanying the shipment; and
 - iii. The accompanying CITES documents (export document and, if appropriate, import permit) contain a complete itemization and description of all items included in the shipment.

Note 5: Certain hunting trophies, including elephants, are subject to restrictions on their use after import into the United States. Please see 50 CFR 23.55 for more information or contact the Division of Management Authority.

Please provide the following information. Complete all questions on the application. Mark questions that are not applicable with "N/A". If needed, use a separate sheet of paper. On all attachments or separate sheets you are submitting; please indicate the application question number you are addressing. If applying for more than one trophy, be sure to answer questions 4-6 for each trophy addressed in this application. If importing trophies from more than one country, you must submit a separate application for each shipment in order to obtain separate import permits.

1. Name and address where you wish the permit to be mailed, if different from page 1. If you would like expedited shipping, please enclose a self-addressed, pre-paid, computer-generated, courier service airway bill. If unspecified, all documents will be mailed via the U.S. Postal Service.

2. Who should we contact if we have questions about the application (name, phone number, and e-mail)?

David Asal, (b) (6)

3. Disqualification factor. A conviction, or entry of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, for a felony violation of the Lacey Act, the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, or the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act disqualifies any such person from receiving or exercising the privileges of a permit, unless such disqualification has been expressly waived by the Service Director in response to a written petition. (50 CFR 13.21(c)) Have you or any of the owners of the business, if applying as a business, been convicted, or entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, forfeited collateral, or are currently under charges for any violations of the laws mentioned above?

☒ No ☐ Yes

If you answered "Yes" to Question 3, provide: a) the individual's name; b) date of charge; c) charge(s); d) location of incident; e) court; and f) action taken for each violation. Please be aware that a "Yes" response does not automatically disqualify you from getting a permit.

4. For each trophy to be imported, provide:

a. Scientific name (genus, species, and, if applicable, subspecies) and common name.

Panthera leo Melanochaita African Lion

b. Sex (if known). Male

5. **IF ANIMAL IS CURRENTLY LIVING IN THE WILD**, please enter the following information:

a. Country and place (area, region, GIS coordinates, ranch, conservancy, management area, or hunting block, AND nearest city) where wildlife is to be taken from the wild:

Zambia, Mwanya GMA, Eastern Province, S120'35.758 E032'06.072, Mfuwe

b. Date wildlife is to be hunted:

07/23/2020 - 08/12/2020

c. Name of hunting outfitter, safari company, or professional hunter you will be hunting with:

MVU Safaris Zambia - Peter Chipman (Professional Hunter)

6. **IF THE TROPHY HAS ALREADY BEEN TAKEN**, please enter the following information:

a. Country and place (area, region, GIS coordinates, ranch, conservancy, management area, or hunting block, AND nearest city) where wildlife was removed from the wild:

b. Date wildlife was hunted:

c. Name of hunting outfitter, safari company, or professional hunter you hunted with:

d. The current location of the trophy (address and country) [the U.S. import permit will identify this country as the country of export/re-export and must match with the foreign export/re-export document]:

7. Please provide a copy of any applicable foreign government permits or licenses that were required to remove this animal from the wild (if you have not hunted yet and do not currently hold any such permits or licenses, please indicate so). Have not hunted yet and do not have license yet

8. Complete name and address of overseas person or business shipping the trophy to you. If you are applying to import a trophy directly from **Namibia**, you must provide the name and address of the professional hunter listed on your Namibian hunting permit [this name will appear on the face of the export permit].

Name:

Business Name: MVU Safaris

Address: Plot# 6980 Katanga Road Lusaka P.O.Box 35225 Lusaka

City: Lusaka

State/Province: Zambia

Country, Postal Code: Zambia, 1010

9. For species listed under the U.S. Endangered Species Act, please be aware that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) must make a finding that your activities will enhance or benefit wild populations of the species involved. While we will communicate with the range country for the species you will hunt or hunted when making the required findings, if you have any information that could support this finding, it would be helpful for our review if you could provide it. Please submit such information on a separate page with your application.

a. Do you have any information regarding the population status or trend data on the species hunted?

Yes, see report

b. In order to hunt, you likely paid for licenses or trophy fees. What were those fees and do you have any information on how those funds were used by either the landowner, local community, or government?

Yes, see report

c. Do you have information on other funding activities that are being carried out, or were carried out, by the safari outfitter, professional hunter, concession holder, or landowner that provide a conservation benefit to the species being hunted/species hunted?

Yes, see report

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT (original signature must be provided for either 10 or 11 below)

10. If you are a broker or taxidermist applying on behalf of a U.S. hunter or foreign national, provide documentation to show you have a Power of Attorney to act on your client's behalf and sign the following statement:

I acknowledge that the sport-hunted trophy/trophies to be imported has been/will be personally hunted by my client and is being imported only for my client's personal use (i.e., not for sale, transfer, donation, or exchange that is reasonably likely to result in economic use, gain, or benefit). If applying for the import of an elephant trophy, I understand that my client may import no more than two elephant trophies in one calendar year.

Taxidermist/Broker's signature: _____ Date: _____

11. If you are the hunter applying to import your own trophy, please read and sign the following statement:

I acknowledge that the sport-hunted trophy/trophies to be imported has been/will be personally hunted by me and is being imported only for my personal use (i.e., not for sale, transfer, donation, or exchange that is reasonably likely to result in economic use, gain, or benefit). If applying to import an elephant trophy, I understand that I may import no more than two elephant trophies in one calendar year.

Applicant's signature: (b) (6) _____ Date: 1/15/2020

Be aware that there may be additional permitting or approval requirements by your local or state governments, as well as required by other Federal agencies or foreign governments to conduct your propose activity. While the Service will attempt to assist where possible, it is your responsibility to obtain such approval.

12. All international shipments must be through a designated port. A list of designated ports (where an inspector is posted) is available from [the list of designated ports](#). If you wish to use a port not listed, please contact the Office of Law Enforcement for a Designated Port Exemption Permit (form 3-200-2).

MVU SAFARIS, LTD.

Address, 6980 KATANGA ROAD LUSAKA

Operator email: m1saeed@hotmail.com

I. DESCRIPTION OF COMPANY AND CONCESSION

Mvu Safaris, Ltd. has been operating in Mwanya Concession since April 2015. The concession provides habitat for a range of species including Lion, Leopard, Buffalo, Elephant, Hippo, Crocodile, Cookson Wildebeest and Plains Game. The concession is in Eastern Province of Zambia and shares boundaries with three national parks on the west side, northern side and southern side. The area is classified as prime hunting area. Mvu Safaris has entered into a seven year lease agreement with the wildlife authority and communities and is renewable subject to conducting successful conservation records of the Ecological system.

Our company is a Limited Company whose Directors are Mr. Mohammed Saeed Essa and Mr. Gulam Adam Patel. The Company has been operating in this country for 6 years although this concession was acquired in April 2015. In view of this Mvu Safaris maintains two Hunting Concessions which is Mufunta and Mwanya. Mvu Safaris has one resident Professional Hunter who also provides the duties of a Camp Manager. Other employees include four game trackers, twelve anti-poaching scouts, and eight camp staff (cooks, cleaning, miscellaneous). There are about Twenty two Families that are direct beneficiaries from Mvu Safaris employees. These beneficiaries come from the local community.

The Resident Professional Hunter comes from the nearest town called Chipata. We can approximate that more than 200 people benefit from our operations because most of these employees have more than one wife and have a number of dependents who depend on them for survival. We very much appreciate the donations that are made by some clients from the United States of America as these go a long way in improving the quality of life in these rural communities of Zambia. In most circumstances these communities do not have an economic activity which can assist them raise money for school fees and medication. The only activities which they engage themselves in is farming which is done at subsistence level to only provide for their families. This therefore follows that Safari Hunting provides some economic benefit to these communities as it enable the employees to raise some money to send their children to school, buy school necessities and meet some basic healthcare requirements.

Safari hunting therefore helps not only meet some financial needs of these communities but also prevents them from Illegal Hunting Activities which have adverse effects on the population of the animals. It therefore follows that most of the revenue for Safari Hunting is derived from hunting of Lion and Leopard. With this in mind Mvu Safaris, the Community and the Wildlife Authorities have an enormous task to prevent the Cats from going into extinction by providing a more robust anti –poaching system to prevent the extinction of cats in these concessions.

II. ANTI-POACHING COMPONENT

Mvu Safaris maintains six groups of anti-poaching teams. Each team consists of three men per team and is equipped with a 4x4 Land cruiser, uniforms and boots, tents, rations, and a satellite phone. The patrols are done in conjunction with the Wildlife Scouts. We supply rations at least twice per month to both the government game scouts and our village scouts to ensure they are sufficiently equipped for the patrols.

In 2018, Mvu Safaris spent almost **\$40,410** in Mwanya on anti-poaching patrols, equipment, and assistance to the Wildlife Authority and community scouts, including by providing 2400 liters of diesel for patrol vehicles. We recorded 212 patrol days and well above 1400 patrol hours. We also made over \$10,000 in payments of rewards to leads helping in the abduction of poachers. A breakdown of spending on anti-poaching is below.

Item	Spend (USD)	Notes
Scout salaries	10,200	Directly paid and some subsidies to WA
Scout equipment	5000	Clothing, vehicles, phones, tents, etc.
Diesel / petrol	7010	For scouts and WA
Rations for WA and community scouts	8,200	
Rewards	10,000	For information and arrests
TOTAL	\$40,410	

The concession agreement has a clause which requires Mvu Safaris to submit Annual reports on the Anti-Poaching Activities and patrols done in each particular year to the Wildlife Authorities. This report will be taken into account in 2021 whether to renew the concession or not.

III. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

A. Community Assistance Component

We make contributions to the community Resource Boards of about \$30900 annually as per agreement which was entered in 2015 by Mvu Safaris, the Community and the Wildlife Authorities.

In addition to these direct contributions, we pledge to distribute at least 50% of game meat harvested to the villages. In 2015 the value was \$34000.

B. Conflict Control

We usually have reports of problem Animals mainly Elephants destroying crops for villagers. We expect to set aside about 10000 dollars for compensation purposes when we have such occurrences. In 2015 we paid \$1000 in compensation to maize fields that were damaged by Elephants to grain fields for Villagers.

IV. HABITAT PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION DEVELOPMENT

We have developed the water infrastructure for the exclusive use of wildlife in our concession. The infrastructure developed so far is natural pans which costs approximately \$500 to maintain in 2015 and 2016 respectively. The increased water supply increases the carrying capacity of the concession and the lion's prey base due to more game residing in the concession by finding water resource.

The concession is along the Luangwa River with its smaller streams flowing through the concession creating more water availability for animals. As a result we have a lot of Game in our concession which attracts Lion and Leopard.

V. OTHER INFORMATION

A. Prey Base

Mvu Safaris in Mwanya is still monitoring the population growth of the Lion and Leopard which will result from efforts done so far such as anti-poaching efforts, water provision, and fire management. Mvu Safaris will further engage the wildlife Authorities in monitoring the resources on the ground by positioning cameras in strategic areas so as to monitor the Activities of the Lion and Leopard. Even though our area is rated as a prime area we will work extra hard to grow the population of the Species by at least 15% per year. This will be done by introducing a deliberate approach where only old animals will be harvested for trophies and work on very careful allocated quota utilization per year in the block.

We will also engage the wildlife authorities to regulate resident Hunting by proposing that animals hunted for food purposes should be female so as to balance the Eco system. We further wish to propose that resident hunting should be closely monitored and supervised because we have had reports in the past where resident hunters would not conduct proper ethical hunting methods in the hunting concession where they get allocated hunting rights per year for their own personal hunting opportunities as residents of Zambia and we wish to bring this anomaly to an end.

B. Lion Population Tracking

Lion is not easy to track and as such we are still developing tools which we will use to study the population of Lion in our area better. As at now we use Lion tracks and foot prints. Sightings by individuals and the cameras which we used this year to monitor the size and age for the Lion that we harvested in 2016.

C. Elephant Hunting

Mvu Safaris does not only limit its Sustainable-Hunting based approach to cats only. We are aware that Elephant is also a high Value Hunting Safari. Recognising this fact we at Mvu Safaris have a policy which is in line with the wildlife Authorities of not taking Elephant whose tusks is weighing below 15kilograms.

D. Lion Aging Approach

Like other Safari Companies we have been following an age-based policy for African Lion trophies since 2015, after adopting a mutual aging agreement with our wildlife Authorities, and to be conservative in estimating age.

A number of potential Lion Trophy were not hunted this year because of hour selectiveness.

Our approach as a company from 2015 until 2021 when our concession will be due for renewal is to hunt lion which has reached an advanced and mature age only of minimum 5 years and above.

E. U.S. Hunters

Our Largest clientele is from the United States of America. We are happy to report that we have had very good relations with most of these clients who are willing to get out of their way and spend extra in terms of donations to communities and towards Anti-poaching programs. Their approach to Safari Hunting has been that of maintaining high ethics of sustainability so as to improve the numbers of species in these concessions.

CONCLUSION

Mvu Safaris regulated, sustainable-use based hunting program enhances the survival of the Lion/Leopard. Our program helps to preserve and improve available Lion/Leopard habitat. Our anti-poaching program serves to protect and grow the cats prey base and reduces incidental off take by meat poachers. And our community participation and assistance program demonstrates the potential value of wildlife (especially Lion) to local communities. Mvu Safaris does not limit is Sustainable use based hunting approach to Cats only but includes other species which are of high value including the African Elephant. Mvu Safaris has anti-poaching awareness campaign programs also which are done through funding sporting activities. This has helped improve the awareness on poaching in the community and how poaching robs them of the much needed finances generated from these natural resources. We can confirm that the communities in our concession are fully aware of the benefits that Safari Hunting comes along with and the dangers that are posed to this resource if poaching is left to escalate at higher levels. The community is now more than willing to bring to our attention any suspicious activities by some members of the communities.

Signed: ____MUHAMMAD SAEED ESSA____

Operator Name: _____MUHAMMAD SAEED ESSA_____

Title: _____DIRECTOR_____

**Conservation Force
Operator Enhancement Questionnaire**

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1. Name of area operator: **LUMIMBA MWANYA-MVU SAFARIS**
 - a. Years in business: **EIGHT YEARS YEARS**
 - b. Name of company conducting hunt: **MVU SAFARIS**
2. Name of concession: **LUMIMBA MWANYA GMA** Size in km²: **1603 KM2**
 - a. Land tenure: ☐ Government lease ☒ Community ☐ Private ranch ☐ Private conservancy
 - b. Length of concession agreement: **SEVEN YEARS** Can it be renewed? ☒ Yes ☐ No
 - c. Are there any special obligations under the concession agreement such as annual reporting, poaching control, community investment, community employment, etc.? If so, please explain:
YES WE ARE SUPPOSED TO PROVIDE A REPORT ON THE PLEDGES WE HAVE DONE TO THE COMMUNITY AND FUNDS THAT HAVE BEEN SPENT ON LAW ENFORCEMENT TO CURB POACHING IN THE AREA. THIS REPORT IS TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT AT THE TIME OF RENEWING THE CONCESSION IF WE WERE CONSISTENT DURING THE SEVEN YEARS TENURE
 - d. Please provide the concession location and nearest city. Please attach a map or maps with the boundaries marked and showing the nearest city: **NEAREST TOWN IS MFUWE**
 - e. If the concession borders a national park, please provide the park name: **SOUTH LUANGWA NATIONAL PARK**
 - f. Description of general and distinctive habitat features and any water features: **HABITAT INCLUDES SAVANNA GRASSLANDS, MOPANE WOODLANDS AND LAGOONS THE LUANGWA RIVER FLOWS THROUGH THE GMA**
3. Are there any communities living in the concession? ☒ Yes ☐ No
 - a. If so, estimated number of people or villages in the concession? **ABOUT 400 PEOPLE ONLY IN ONE VILLAGE IN THE GMA**
4. Are there communities bordering this concession? ☒ Yes ☐ No
 - a. If so, estimated number of people or villages around the concession? **THE POPULATION IS SPARSE AROUND THE GMA**

5. Relevant game populations in the concession:¹

¹ The new FWS import permit application form asks the applicant: "9. a. Do you have any information regarding the population status or trend on the species hunted?"

**Conservation Force
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Species name	Relative Abundance (dense/avg./sparse)	Est. population	3-Year trend (up/ down/ stable)	How monitored?
Elephant	ABUNDANT	600 AND ABOVE	UPWARD	PATROL DATA AND OBSERVATIONS
Lion	FREQUENT		UPWARD	-TRAIL CAMERAS -OBSERVATIONS- -PATROL DATA
Leopard	FREQUENT		UPWARD	-TRAIL CAMERAS -OBSERVATIONS- -PATROL DATA
Prey species	ABUNDANT PREY BASE	ABUNDANT	UPWARD	-TRAIL CAMERAS -OBSERVATIONS- -PATROL DATA

6. Total employment number: **20 PERMANENT EMPLOYEES AND 50 CASUALS BEGINNING OF THE SEASON FOR CAMP BUILDING AND OPENING UP THE ROADS**

a. Please identify the number and type of all employees:

Type	Total number of this type	Number of this type who are local/from nearby communities
Professional Hunters	FOUR	NONE
Trackers	FOUR	FOUR
Anti-poaching scouts/rangers	EIGHTEEN	EIGHTEEN
Other anti-poaching	THREE	THREE
Cooks/housekeepers	TEN	TEN
Community coordinators	ONE	ONE
Managers	ONE	NONE
Biologists	NONE	NONE
Others: SKINNERS	THREE	THREE

7. Number of staff employed in the off-season: **FIVE (5)**

**Conservation Force
Operator Enhancement Questionnaire**

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- a. Please identify the number and type of staff that are engaged when the season is not open:

Type	Total number of this type	Number of locals/from nearby communities	When employed?
Anti-poaching staff	18	18	THROUGH OUT THE YEAR
Managers	1		
Maintenance	2		
Road opening/construction	30	20	BEGINNING OF THE SEASON
Community relations personnel	2	2	
Others: _____	NONE		

8. Anti-poaching efforts:²

- a. Number of anti-poaching staff: **TWELVE**
- b. Are anti-poaching patrols conducted during the hunting season, off-season, or both? **BOTH**
- c. Months during which anti-poaching patrols are conducted: **THROUGH OUT THE YEAR**
- d. Number of anti-poaching patrols per month: **WE DO THREE PATROLS**
- e. Description of anti-poaching equipment, vehicles, etc.: **TWO 4X4 LANDCRUISERS, SATELLITE PHONES AND FIREARMS**
- f. Who is responsible for organizing and coordinating anti-poaching from prevention through successful prosecution? **WE DO TOGETHER WITH DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL PARKS**
- g. Do you offer rewards to poaching informants leading to arrest? ☒ Yes ☐ No
- h. Do you offer rewards to poaching informants upon conviction? ☒ Yes ☐ No
- i. Please describe the company's anti-poaching expenditures below. What currency are the expenditures given in? **ZAMBIAN KWACHA**

Type of expense	Spending 2017	Spending 2018	Spending 2019	Remarks
Salaries for anti-poaching scouts	157,500	157,500	161,000	AMOUNT FOR 12 SCOUTS PER ANNUM
Equipment	50,000	43,000	50,000	UNIFORMS,BOOTS,TORCHES,RAINCOATS ETC
Vehicles				

² The new FWS import permit application asks for activities that provide a "conservation benefit" to the species. The FWS considers anti-poaching a "conservation benefit."

**Conservation Force
Operator Enhancement Questionnaire**

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Fuel	63,000	61,080	59,030	200 LITRES IS USED EVERY MONTH.THE CHANGE IN AMOUNTS IS DUE TO PRICE FLACTUATIONS
Rewards paid	38,500	130,000	43,000	In 2018 mvu safaris recorded a lot of poaching activities and rewarded informers for the same.
Other:				
Other:				
TOTALS	309,000	391,580		

9. Anti-poaching results:

Category	2017	2018	2019	Remarks
Poaching incidents discovered	103	414	88	THIS INCLUDED STATISTICS FROM DNPW AND GUN SHOTS HEARD
Ivory poachers arrested	3	5		THESE WERE TAKEN TO THE CHIEF
Meat poachers arrested	62	103	20	THESE WANTED MEAT FOR FOOD
Other poachers arrested	2	210	7	THESE POACHERS HAD NO SPECIFIC REASON FOR POACHING MAYBE FOR FUN
Poachers convicted	1	4		THESE GUYS THEIR CASES WERE TRIED AND DISPOSED OFF IN COURT
Snares/gin traps collected	289	517	108	THESE WERE FOUND DURING PATROLS ALL YEAR ROUND
Firearms confiscated	7	9		FIREARMS WERE GIVEN TO DNPWS
Vehicles confiscated	0	0		NO VEHICLES WERE CONFISTICATED
Bicycles confiscated	3	30		A NUMBER OF THEM USE THESE AS MODE OF TRANSPORT
Boats/nets confiscated				
Tusks recovered				ITS HARD TO RECOVER TUSKS BECAUSE THEY CUT THEM INTO SMALLER PIECES IMMEDIATELY THEY ARE REMOVED FROM THE ELEPHANT

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Carcasses observed	9			THESE WERE DROPPED ON THE WAY AFTER THE POACHERS WERE PERSUED
Other: _____				

10. Community investment:³

- a. Does the company contribute money or goods/services to local communities? ☒ Yes ☐ No
- b. If so, what percentage or amount is shared, how often, and why (e.g., required by law, required by contract, voluntary contribution)? **WE PAY 170,000 KWACHA AS COMMUNITY OBLIGATION AND 90,000 KWACHA FOR INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT. THIS IS CONTAINED IN THE CONTRACT. BESIDES THE COMPANY MAKES ITS OWN VOLUNTARY DONATIONS LIKE DONATING HAMMERMILLS, CLOTHES AND OFFERING HELP TO THE COMMUNITY WHEN NEED ARISES**
- c. Does the company provide game meat to nearby communities? ☒ Yes ☐ No
- d. If so, please estimate the amount and/or value of meat contributed in prior year and describe **The meat contribution program: 50% OF EADIBLE MEAT IS CONTRIBUTED TO THE COMMUNITY DURING THE HUNTING SEASON**
- e. If the company performs problem animal activities for surrounding communities (e.g., patrolling fields during the harvest, chasing away problem animals, conducting PAC hunts or PAC killings), please describe. **OUR MANAGER GOES AROUND THE VILLAGES TO ASK IF THE WILD ANIMALS HAVE CAUSED ANY DAMAGE TO THE CROPS**
- f. Please describe any consolation payments made to local residents damaged by game species. What currency are the expenditures reported in? **ZAMBIAN KWACHA**

Species	Damage caused	Consolation paid 2017	Consolation paid 2018	Consolation paid 2019
Elephant	VEGETABLE FIELDS WERE EATEN	41,000	100,000	83,000
Lion	NIL			
Leopard	NIL			
Other	NIL			

- g. Please describe any community projects paid for by the company. What currency are the expenditures reported in? ZAMBIAN KWACHA

Type of project	Spending 2017	Spending 2018	Spending 2019	Remarks
Education (e.g., classrooms, offices)	135,000			Most of the schools in this Area are in a deplorable state. MVU safaris has embarked on a program

³ The new FWS import permit application asks for activities that provide a "conservation benefit" to the species. The FWS considers community investment a "conservation benefit."

**Conservation Force
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				to renovate these schools so that children have better learning environment.
Education (e.g., school fees, supplies)				
Health (e.g., clinics, offices)				
Health (e.g., medical salaries, equipment)				
Community scout salaries				
Other community anti-poaching				
Local government activities			200,000	Providede relief food to villagers due to the drought for the 2018 /2019 rainy season
Water infrastructure improvements				
Sports teams funded				
Construction materials donated		210,000		Constructed a bridge which was washed away by heavy rains in April 2018
Other: _____				
Other: _____				
TOTALS				

11. How many U.S. clients did the company have in the past three years, and what percentage of the company's clients were from the U.S.?

	2017 (number and percentage of U.S. clients)	2018 (number and percentage of U.S. clients)	2019 (number and percentage of U.S. clients)
U.S. clients (total)	10(62%)	16 (58%)	23(70%)
-- hunting lion	2	2	2
-- hunting elephant	2	0	2
-- hunting leopard	3	2	3

12. Dollar amount and percentage of the company's revenue from U.S. clients: **50%**

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13. Other information: Please provide a narrative of other enhancement information about the company, such as any special hunting policies (e.g., aging, size, resting areas), concession

-WE ONLY SHOOT LIONS OF 5 YEARS AND OVER

-WE ONLY SHOOT ELEPHANT OF 15 KGS WEIGHT OF IVORY AND OVER

-WE KEEP PATROL DATA FORMS AND MONITOR GAME POPULATIONS EVERY 2YEARS

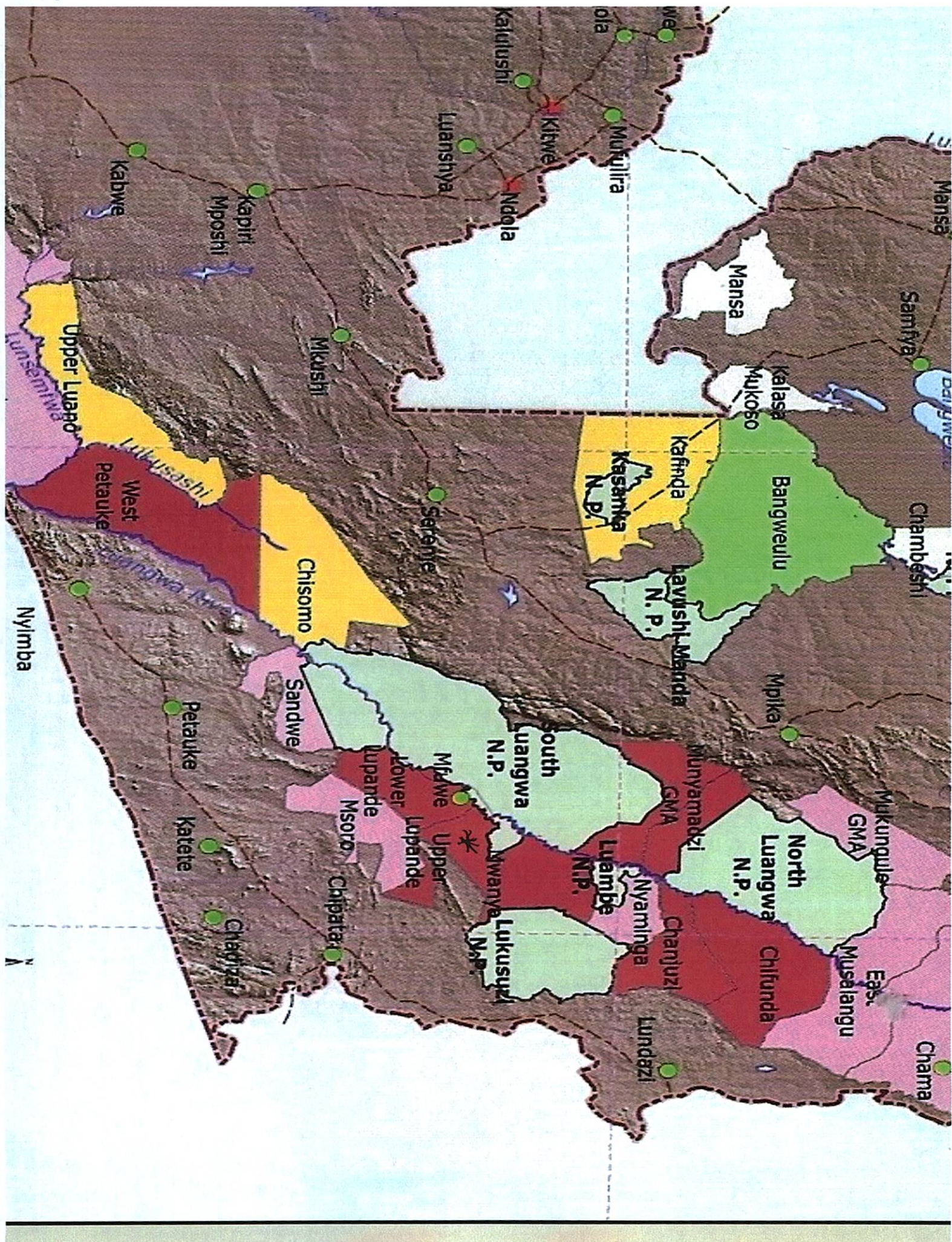
Improvements (e.g., digging and maintaining boreholes, restocking), management activities, research, etc.

14. I declare that the foregoing is true and correct.

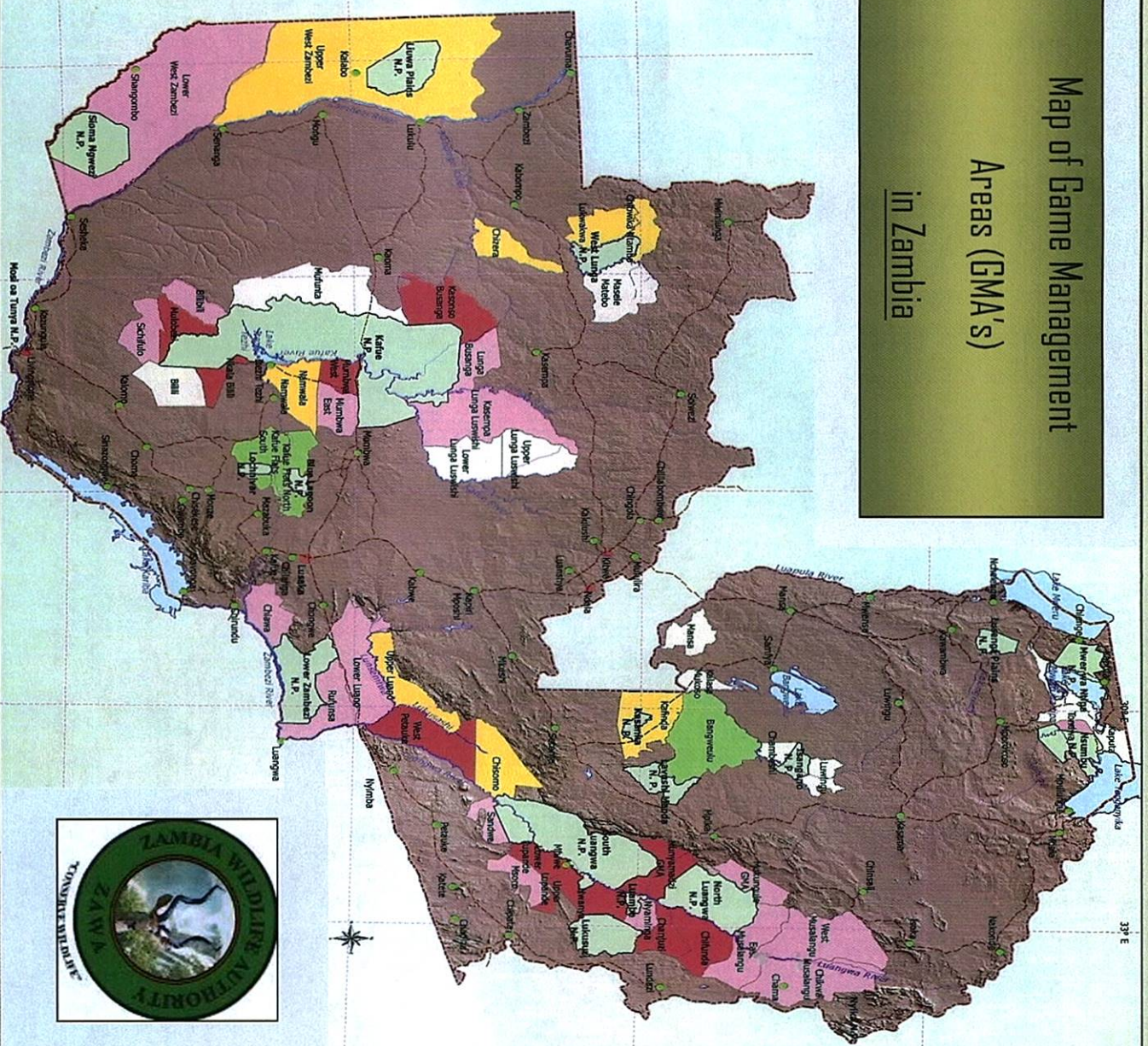
Signature: *Muhammad Saeed Essa*

Name: MUHAMMAD SAEED ESSA

Title: DIRECTOR



Map of Game Management Areas (GMA's) in Zambia



phazambia.com



Professional Hunters
Association of

Zambia



Hunt Zambia

Now!

Sportsmanship « Conservation « Cooperation
Collaboration « Promotion of the welfare of
members « Regulation