

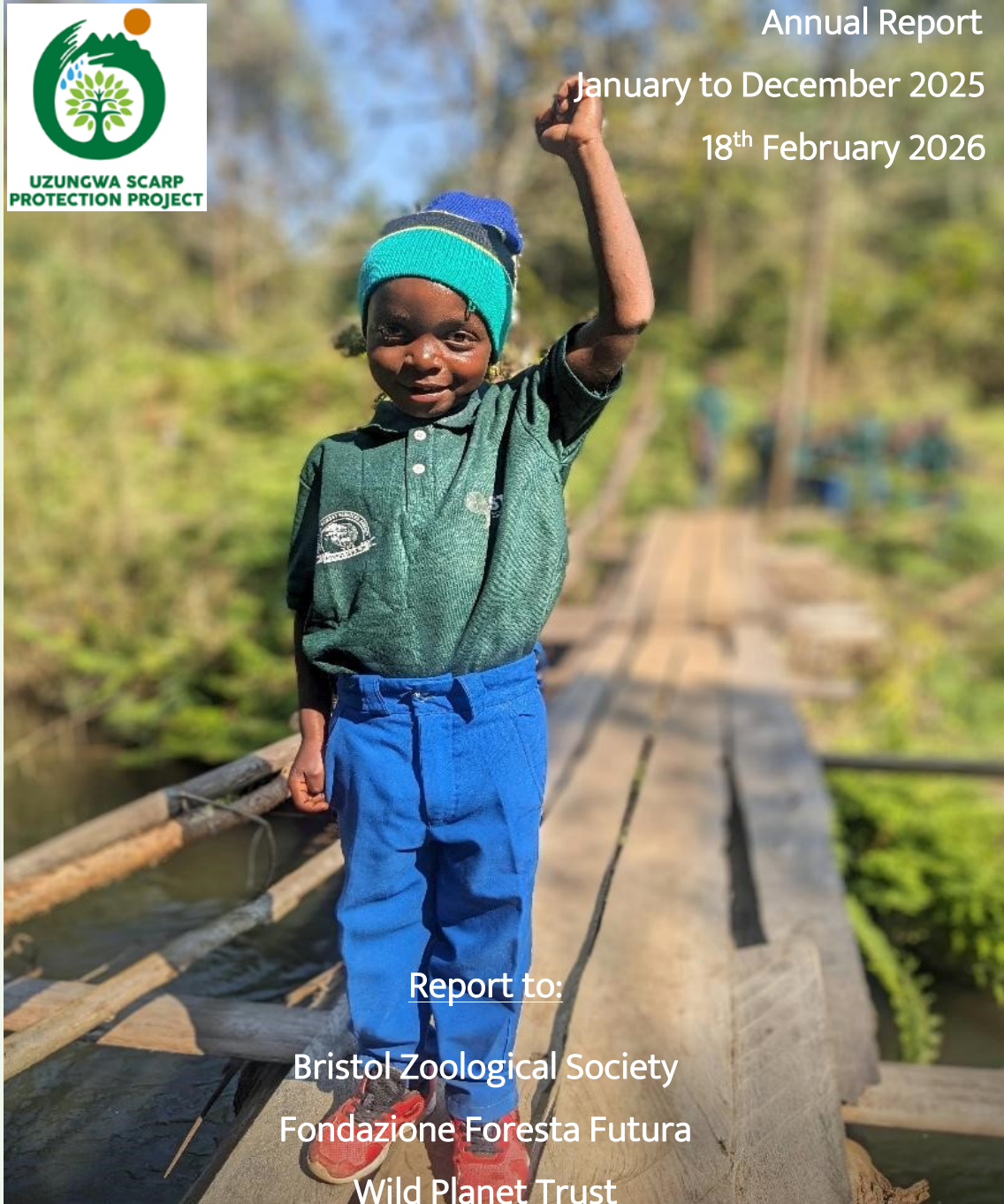


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Annual Report
January to December 2025
18th February 2026



Report to:

Bristol Zoological Society
Fondazione Foresta Futura
Wild Planet Trust



BRISTOL
ZOOLOGICAL
SOCIETY

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ACCRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AVJCF	Aage V. Jensen Charity Foundation (also AVJ Charity Foundation)
BZS	Bristol Zoological Society
CRS	Coordinate Reference System
FFF	Fondazione Foresta Futura
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPS	Global Positioning System
HWC	Human-Wildlife Conflict
KNFR	Kilombero Nature Forest Reserve
MACCO	Mazingira Alliance for Community and Conservation
MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning
PA	Protected Area(s)
PASCO	Pasiansi Security Company
STEP	Southern Tanzania Elephant Program
TANAPA	Tanzania National Parks
TFS	Tanzania Forest Services Agency
UEMC	Udzungwa Ecological Monitoring Centre
ULS	Udzungwa Landscape Strategy
UMNP	Udzungwa Mountains National Park
USNFR	Uzungwa Scarp Nature Forest Reserve
USPP	Uzungwa Scarp Protection Project
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator
VGS	Village Game Scout(s)
VNRC	Village Natural Resources Committee(s)
WPT	Wild Planet Trust

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Uzungwa Scarp Nature Forest Reserve (USNFR) is a biodiversity cornerstone in Tanzania's Eastern Arc Mountains. Covering 328 km² across a 300–2,068 m altitudinal gradient, it is the second largest block of interconnected tropical rainforest, linking ecologically to Udzungwa Mountains National Park. The reserve hosts 133 threatened species, 58 Tanzanian endemic plants, and 72 endemic vertebrates—five found nowhere else. Despite Nature Forest Reserve status since 2016, USNFR faces persistent illegal logging and bushmeat hunting, driving wildlife declines and habitat degradation.

Launched in 2017 by the Southern Tanzania Elephant Program (STEP) with Tanzania Forest Services Agency (TFS) and partners, the Uzungwa Scarp Protection Project (USPP) employs ranger-based law enforcement and adaptive management. Monthly joint patrol teams—TFS rangers, Village Game Scouts (VGS), and armed rangers from Tanzania National Parks (TANAPA) and Pasiansi Security Company (PASCO) in a 4:4:3 composition—detect and deter illegal activities while collecting geo-referenced data using Global Positioning System (GPS) devices, cameras, and standardized sheets. This data guides strategic resource allocation to vulnerable areas, integrating enforcement with community engagement.

Building on its success and strengthened partnerships with TFS, TANAPA, and local communities, the USPP model was scaled in 2025 to Kilombero Nature Forest Reserve and Udzungwa Mountains National Park under the Udzungwa Landscape Strategy (ULS). The following key results were achieved at USNFR:

- 24 joint patrols covering 1,861 km—a 135% increase from 2024
- 926 illegal activities intercepted: including 830 snares removed, 21 poacher camps closed, 44 logging sites, 5 charcoal kilns, 4 illegal farms
- In terms of the proportionality of illegal activities, snaring remains the dominant threat, accounting for 94% of incidents in 2024 and 89.6% in 2025. Encouragingly, the encounter rate of snares per kilometer has dropped by 50.5%—from 0.91 in 2024 to 0.45 in 2025. A total of seven wildlife carcasses were recorded trapped with snares
- 15 suspects apprehended (fines: TZS 1,850,000/USD 735); 100% confirmed fair treatment via independent witness forms

Community and school engagement strengthened local conservation leadership:

- 95 Village Natural Resources Committee (VNRC) members and village leaders (36% women) trained; knowledge scores rose from 52% to 71%; firefighting equipment provided
- 363 students (56% female), 19 teachers reached across six schools
- Misitu Cup tournament engaged 11 villages (6,986 spectators); film screenings (1,302) and school visits (3,508)
- Prior environmental education increased recognition of protected area (PA) benefits (71% vs. 57%)

VGS capacity building: 30 VGS (30% women) from 15 villages completed advanced training; test scores improved from 47% to 81%; all received certificates and patrol gear. Essential equipment (uniforms, boots, GPS, tents, firefighting tools) was procured with match funding from Wild Planet Trust, Aage V. Jensen Charity Foundation (AVJ Charity Foundation), and Hempel Foundation.

Technical support to USNFR patrol leaders on database management, mapping, and reporting improved data quality. A major milestone was the handing over of three 4WD patrol vehicles (Hempel Foundation-funded) to USNFR, Kilombero Nature Forest Reserve, and Udzungwa Mountains National Park, enhancing mobility and rapid response.

Key lessons: Strong inter-institutional collaboration among TFS, TANAPA, village leaders, and communities ensured ranger availability and seamless patrols. However, despite this and additional ULS-recruited rangers, a staffing gap remains at USNFR; we have requested TFS Zonal and Headquarters to add at least four more rangers. Adequate resourcing of equipment and vehicle directly contributed to the 135% patrol coverage increase in 2025 relative to 2024.

In 2026, USPP will sustain coordination meetings, expand conservation education, invest in patrol and firefighting equipment, and deliver advanced VGS and VNRC training.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

STEP expresses its sincere appreciation to the TFS and TANAPA for their invaluable collaboration in implementing this project. We particularly acknowledge support from their headquarters, the Southern Highland Zone, and the USNFR. Special recognition is extended to the Conservation Commissioner, TFS Headquarter staff, the Assistant Conservation Commissioner of the Southern Highland Zone, the Acting Conservator of USNFR, the Conservation Commissioner of Udzungwa Mountains National Park, and the Department of Law Enforcement and Security at UMNP.

We also gratefully acknowledge the dedicated contributions of TFS staff from USNFR, UMNP Rangers, and the VGS, whose commitment on the frontlines makes this work possible. Our thanks extend to the Udzungwa Ecological Monitoring Centre (UEMC) for providing essential data that contributes to strategic planning and follow-up actions.

Furthermore, STEP expresses its gratitude to the USPP team—Prof. Francesco Rovero, Dr. Andrew Bowkett, and Oliver Beasley—for their close coordination and technical guidance throughout the project. We sincerely thank our funding and collaboration partners for their generous and continued support: Wild Planet Trust (WPT) – UK, Hempel Foundation - Denmark, AVJ Charity Foundation - Denmark, Fondazione Foresta Futura (FFF) – Italy, Bristol Zoological Society (BZS) – UK. Your collaboration and commitment remain vital to our shared mission of conservation and sustainability.

1. INTRODUCTION

The Uzungwa Scarp Nature Forest Reserve is a cornerstone of biodiversity in the Eastern Arc Mountains of Tanzania, one of the most biologically important and threatened ecosystems on the planet. It is the second largest block of interconnected tropical rainforest mountain after Kilombero Nature Forest Reserve (KNFR), forming a critical ecological link to the Udzungwa Mountains National Park. Figure 1 depicts the location of USNFR at the southern end of this mountain range (8°10'–8°37' S, 35°50'–36°05' E), the reserve spans a dramatic altitudinal gradient from 300 to over 2,068 m, covering 328 km² of continuous forest. This range supports a mosaic of habitat types—from lowland deciduous to evergreen montane forest—which in turn sustains an extraordinary level of endemism. USNFR is home to 133 threatened species, 58 Tanzanian endemic plant taxa, and 72 endemic vertebrate species, five of which are found nowhere else on Earth.

Despite its designation as a Forest Reserve in 1929 and its upgrade to a Nature Forest Reserve in 2016, USNFR has faced persistent pressure from illegal activities. Surrounding communities have historically relied on the forest for timber, non-timber products, and bushmeat. Without consistent law enforcement, this pressure led to dramatic declines in wildlife populations and widespread habitat degradation by the early 2000s. Recognizing this crisis, the Uzungwa Scarp Protection Project (USPP) was launched at the end of 2017 by the Southern Tanzania Elephant Program (STEP) in partnership with the Tanzania Forest Services Agency (TFS) and other stakeholders.

The USPP aims to strengthen the capacity of patrol teams, implement patrol-based monitoring, promote participatory law enforcement, and understand the factors driving illegal activities that threaten the USNFR and its wildlife. The USNFR is a key part of the Udzungwa Mountains, which belong to the Eastern Arc Mountains range. The reserve spans areas in the Iringa and Morogoro Regions of Tanzania. Building on the success of the USPP and its robust patrol model, the initiative was expanded in 2025 to include two additional contiguous protected areas (KNFR and UMNP) under the Udzungwa Landscape Strategy (ULS).

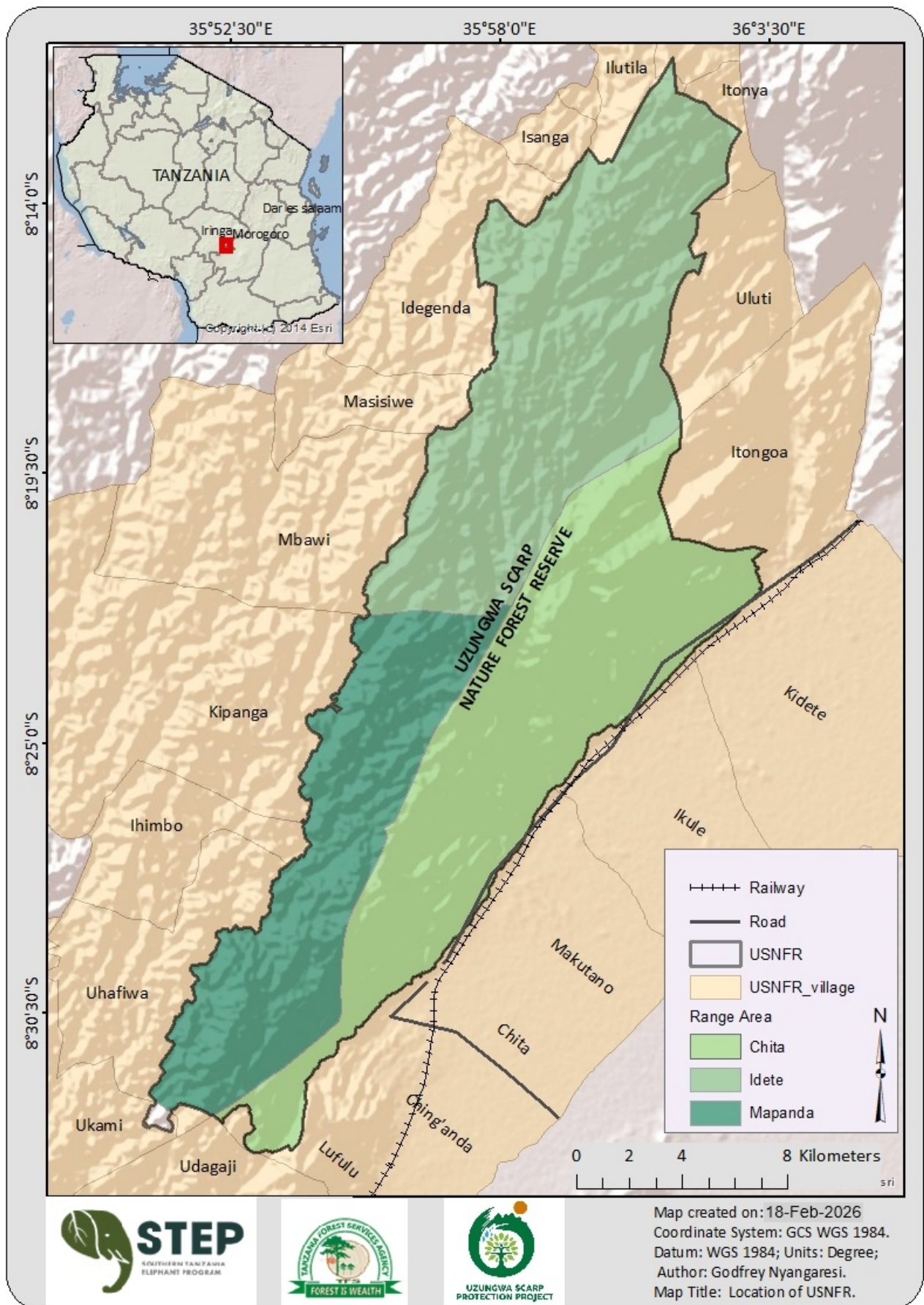


Figure 1: Project location

2. JOINT PATROL OPERATIONS

2.1 Patrol Team Composition

The village game scouts were integrated with TFS's existing staff and armed rangers from TANAPA into 4:4:3 joint standardized patrol teams (Photo 1). Patrol operations were supported through coordinated logistics, including monthly fuel allocations of 1200 litres and provision of patrol rations. A total of 24 joint patrols were supported.



Photo 1: *USNFR patrol team*

2.2 Project Methods and Outcomes

2.2.1 Methodology

The project's methodology is built on the foundation of ranger-based law enforcement and strategic adaptive management. Armed rangers from TANAPA or PPWTI/PASCO, and VGS are integrated with existing TFS rangers into joint standardized patrol teams, following a 4:4:3 composition. Each month, three patrol operations are supported, each lasting 10 to 14 days. Logistical support includes strategic planning using Geographic Information System (GIS) softwares, a monthly fuel allocation of 250 litres, and the provision of patrol rations. These patrols serve a dual purpose: they detect and deter illegal activities while systematically collecting geo-referenced data. Using GPS devices, cameras, and standardized patrol data sheets, teams record the time, type, quantity, and location of encountered threats—such as snares, logging sites, and poachers' camps—along with the actions taken. This data is then processed and analysed to inform subsequent patrol planning, enabling the adaptive allocation of resources to the most vulnerable areas. By combining robust law enforcement with community engagement and capacity-building, USPP aims to create a sustainable model for protecting one of Tanzania's most irreplaceable forests.

2.2.2 Summary of patrol results

A total of 24 joint patrols in 2025 resulted in substantial gains in coverage and enforcement, achieving a 135% increase in patrol coverage compared with 2024 and intercepting 926 illegal activities, as summarised below in Figure 2.

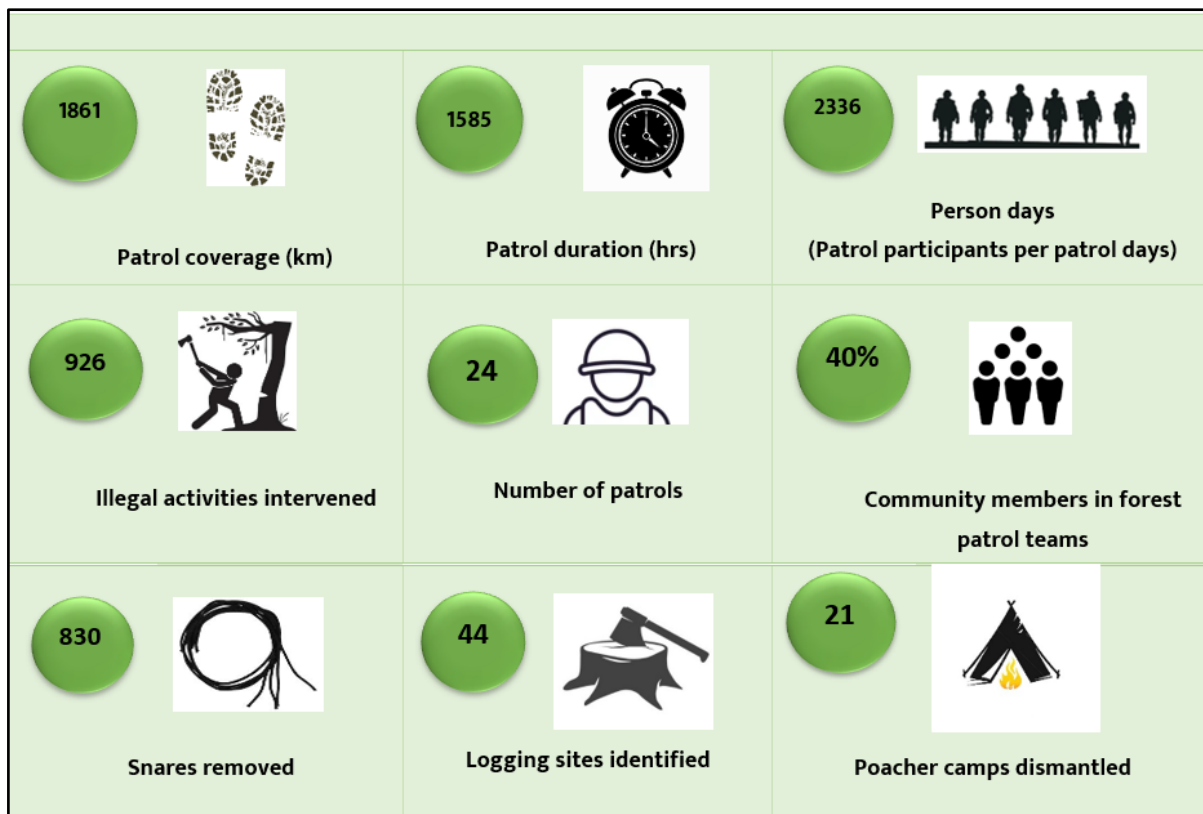


Figure 2: USNFR patrol infographic report, January to December 2025 (This Fig. is confidential)

2.2.3 Patrol coverage

Twenty-four patrols were conducted, and mobile camping, intelligence gathering, ambush tactics, and camera trapping strategies were employed. These patrols generated 2336 person days and covered 1,860.7 km, representing a 135% increase in patrol coverage compared to 791.9 km in 2024 (Appendix 1). This improvement was likely due to enhanced collaboration with TANAPA, match funds, and strengthened joint efforts of TFS and adjacent communities.

2.2.4 Illegal activities intervened (This section is confidential)

Patrols resulted in the intervention of 926 illegal activities, including the removal of 830 snares (Appendix 3) and the closure of 21 poaching camps (Photo 2). Teams also detected and shut down 44 illegal logging sites, 5 charcoal kilns, and 4 illegal farms (Photo 3). A total of 15 suspects were apprehended (Photo 4): nine for illegal firewood collection and six for unauthorized forest entry and possession of local weapons. Those in the latter category were fined a total of TZS 1,850,000 (approx. USD 735). Notably, 100% of arrestees confirmed they were treated fairly, verified through post-arrest evaluation forms signed in the presence of village leaders acting as independent witnesses. Confiscated items included three machetes, one knife, three axes, two sickles, one hand-cross-cutting saw, and cooking pots (Appendix 2 and 3). In addition, the team recorded seven wildlife carcasses (including two red duikers, a blue duiker, a bushy-tailed mongoose, and a tree hyrax), all deaths caused by snares, with a blue duiker succumbing after being rescued from a trap (Photo 5).



Photo 2: Removed snares (left) and destroyed poacher camp (right)



Photo 3: Destroyed sawing site (left) and destroyed charcoal kiln (right)



Photo 4: Arrestees



Photo 5: Wildlife carcasses, tree hyrax (left) and Harvey's red duiker (right)

Patrol data from 2023 to 2025 confirm that snaring remains the most prevalent illegal activity in USNFR. In 2025, snares had an encounter rate of 0.45 per kilometer patrolled, accounting for the majority of all recorded incidents, followed by logging (0.02) and poacher camps (0.01) (Figure 3 and Appendices 4 and 5). While snaring continues to dominate the threat nature reserve’s recorded illegal activities, comprising 94% of incidents in 2024 and 89.6% in 2025—the snare encounter rate has shown a marked decline. It dropped from 0.91 per kilometer in 2024 to 0.45 per kilometer in 2025, representing a 50.5% reduction. A total of seven wildlife carcasses were recorded trapped in snares during the year. In response, the project will continue adaptive strategic patrols to intervene in illegal activities and stress on snare detection and removal, alongside reinforced community conservation awareness initiatives. These include training for Village Natural Resource Committees (VNRCs) and Village Game Scouts (VGS), school environmental education programs, and the Mimitu Cup tournament

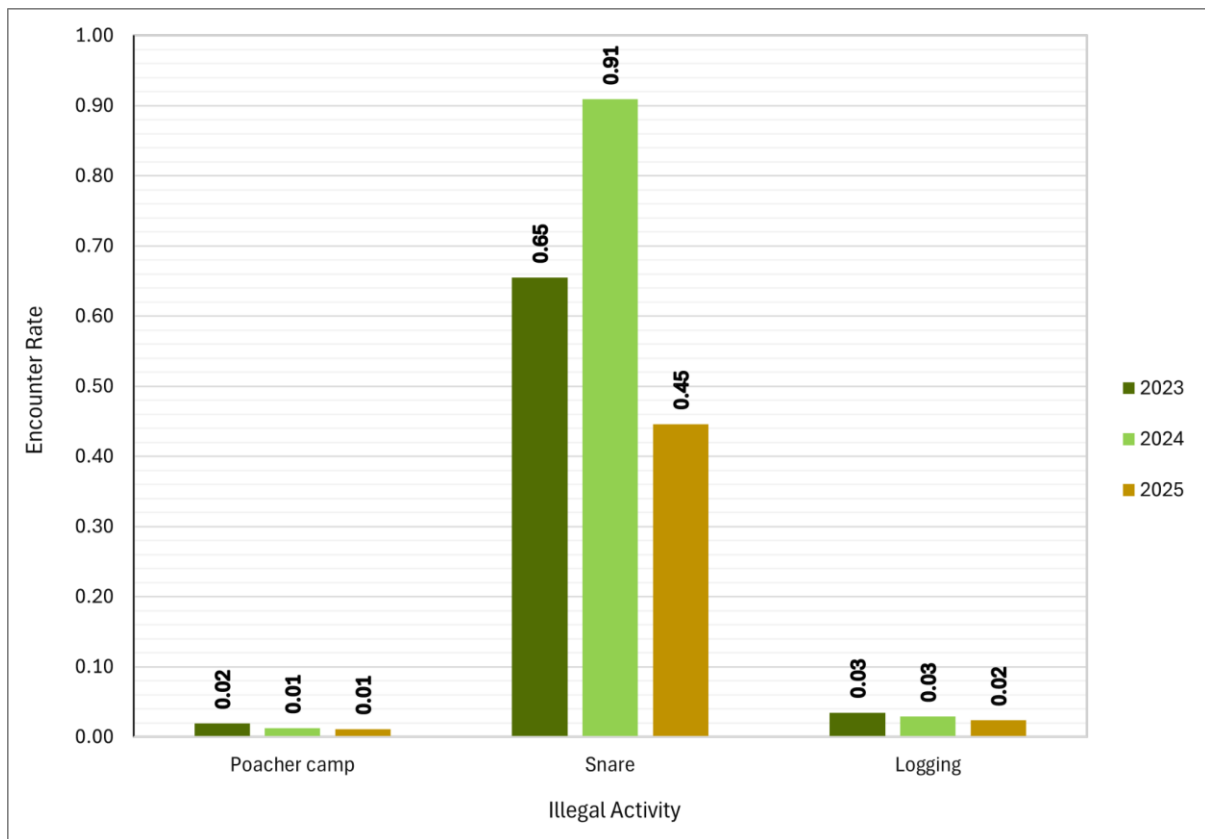


Figure 3: Annual encounter rate of illegal activities of 2023-2025

3. LOCAL COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND CAPACITY BUILDING

3.1 Involvement of Village Game Scouts in Joint Patrols

Integrating VGS into joint patrol operations has strengthened governance and enhanced community participation, as detailed in 1.1. This involvement contributes to promoting local ownership, improving forest protection, and building trust among stakeholders.

3.2 Forest Conservation Awareness

3.2.1 VNRC training

From 8 to 16 May 2025, STEP facilitated training for 80 VNRC members (35% women) and 15 village leaders (33% women) from six Mlimba villages on human rights, participatory forest management, fire management, and planning and reporting (Photo 6). The sessions strengthened understanding of human rights protection during arrests, enhanced forest conservation knowledge and community ownership, improved stakeholder collaboration, and built reporting skills.



Photo 6: *Members of VNRC and village leaders training in Mlimba District*

Fire management training increased capacity to respond to forest fires and raised awareness of fire risks; participants were subsequently equipped with firefighting tools (Photo 11). Pre- and post-training assessment scores improved from 52% to 71%. This match-funded activity, supported by Wild Planet Trust, AVJ Charity Foundation, and Hempel Foundation, equipped communities with skills for sustainable natural resource management, and VNRC engagement in patrol operations remains vital to project success.

3.2.2 School forest conservation awareness program

From 27 August to 5 September 2025, STEP facilitated an awareness program in three primary and three secondary schools adjacent to USNFR: Lufulu Primary and Ching'anda Secondary in Mlimba, Uhafiwa Primary and Ilogombe Secondary in Mufindi, and Masisiwe Primary and Secondary in Kilolo District. The program aimed to raise awareness of forest conservation and environmental management among students and community members living near the reserve. Topics covered included forest and natural resource conservation and solid waste management, delivered through engaging talks by facilitators; lively discussions; quiz sessions; fine arts; tree planting; short forest

walks (Photo 8); and distribution of printed awareness materials, including 80 calendars, 200 exercise book covers, and 120 T-shirts. The initiative reached 363 students (56% female), alongside 19 teachers, 13 VNRC members, and 10 village leaders, equipping participants with essential knowledge and reinforcing the importance of sustained conservation education in schools.



Photo 7: Students during the Forest Conservation Awareness program

3.2.3 Misitu Cup forest conservation awareness program

Furthermore, in July 2025, STEP and Mazingira Alliance for Community and Conservation (MACCO) facilitated the inaugural forest-themed sporting tournament, the Misitu Cup, to raise awareness and foster community collaboration. The football tournament featured teams from 11 villages, with 6,986 people attending the matches. In addition, night film screenings were attended by 1,302 people, and school visits reached 3,508 students. Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) data collected during the tournament indicated that individuals who had previously received environmental education were more likely to strongly agree that they benefit from the Udzungwa's protected areas (71%) compared to those who had not (57%). This activity was entirely supported by AVJ Charity Foundation and Hempel Foundation.



Photo 8: Misitu Cup tournament

3.2.4 VGS training

Partnering with Tanzania National Parks under ULS, a three-week advanced VGS training was delivered to 30 VGS (30% women) from 15 villages surrounding the Udzungwa Mountains, including Chita, Ikule, Ilutila, Itonya, Kisegese, Lulindi, Mang'ula B, Msufini, Mbawi, Mchombe, Mngeta, Nkusi, Sole, Udekwa, and Ipalamwa- at Kidatu in Udzungwa Mountains National Park from 30 September to 17 October 2025. Participants learned about patrol techniques, participatory forest management, human-wildlife conflict (HWC) management, first aid, mental health, and leadership. Practical sessions covered mobile camping joint patrols, uses of HWC Tool Kit (comprising non-lethal methods including horn, torch, chilly cracker, and roman candle), saving life during emergencies, offering emotional support, and how patrol leaders lead patrols.

Post-training test scores improved significantly from 47% to 81%, and all participants received certificates and patrol gear such as uniforms, boots, raincoats, whistles, and water backpacks. They are now actively applying these skills in joint patrols with TFS, TANAPA, and PASCO rangers across the Udzungwa Mountains. The training was a match-funded activity by Wild Planet Trust and AVJ Charity Foundation.



Photo 9: *VGS training at Kidatu Ranger Post*

3.3 Provision of Patrol Gear and Data Collection Equipment

To strengthen the resource protection capacity of the USNFR, the USPP equipped trained VGS and existing TFS rangers with essential patrol gear, based on key needs identified during consultations with leaders of VGS and patrol teams. Equipment included 30 uniforms, 30 boots, 30 pairs of rain boots, 30 raincoats, 30 whistles, and 30 water bottles for VGS. Six Garmin GPS units, 34 pairs of rechargeable batteries, 16 camping tents, and 39 tarpaulins for joint patrol teams. The gear enhanced VGS and ranger safety, preparedness, and PA patrol effectiveness. The training was a match-funded activity by Wild Planet Trust, AVJ Charity Foundation, and Hempel Foundation.



Photo 10: Handing over patrol gear to VGS (left) and leaders of patrol teams (right)

3.4 Provision of Fire Fighting Equipment

STEP provided firefighting equipment to trained VNRC members from six villages in Mlimba District surrounding the ULS core Protected Areas (50% adjacent to USNFR). The supplied equipment included 50 fire beaters, 50 reflectors, 50 industrial hard hats, six First Aid kits, and ten rakes. This support will strengthen the team’s capacity to respond promptly to forest fire incidents while ensuring their safety during operations. The activity was 100% funded by AVJ Charity Foundation.



Photo 11: Handing over firefighting equipment

4. TECHNICAL SUPPORT TO USNFR

4.1 Patrol Techniques and Data Management

STEP continued providing technical support to strengthen partners’ patrol effectiveness, including patrolling and data-collection techniques, as well as database maintenance. In August 2025, STEP trained two USNFR patrol leaders on database management, reporting, mapping, and photography. Feedback from the trainees highlighted that these programs are essential for building capacity and confidence in patrol desk work, planning, mapping, and reporting and underscores the need for ongoing training to enhance the patrol team’s effectiveness both in the field and in data management. Key outcomes included improved data collection and management, enhanced reporting, and proper maintenance of patrol equipment—all critical to operational success.



Photo 12: USNFR Patrol leaders training

4.2 Procurement and Handover of Patrol Vehicles

STEP has successfully addressed a key resource gap-identified by our protected area partners-by completing the procurement and handover of three beige, single-cab 1HZ 2025 model vehicles (4.2-litre diesel, manual, 4WD), each equipped with a winch, bull bar, cab carrier, and rear metal fittings. Refresher training was conducted for drivers from USNFR, Kilombero Nature Forest Reserve, and Udzungwa Mountains National Park to ensure safe operation. The vehicles, now handed over to the three core ULS protected areas, significantly improve access to remote areas for patrols, monitoring, and rapid response, while also enhancing collaboration with conservation partners and neighbouring communities. This activity was entirely funded by the Hempel Foundation.



Photo 13: Vehicles handover to TFS

5. LESSONS LEARNED

- Timely communication, regular coordination meetings, and consistent reporting are crucial for effective planning, informed decision-making, and enhanced patrol performance.
- Strong collaboration among institutions, including TFS, TANAPA, protected areas, village leaders, and local communities, is essential to ensure ranger availability and successful patrol operations. While this collaboration and additional ULS-recruited rangers have helped, a staffing gap remains at USNFR. We have requested TFS Zonal and Headquarters to consider adding at least four more rangers to the USNFR.

- Active involvement of VGS and adjacent communities significantly improves forest conservation outcomes and reduces illegal activities.
- The use of diverse and well-planned patrolling techniques, supported by adequate patrol and firefighting equipment, has proven effective in addressing threats and strengthening patrol and fire response capacity.
- Community and school awareness initiatives further reinforce conservation efforts.

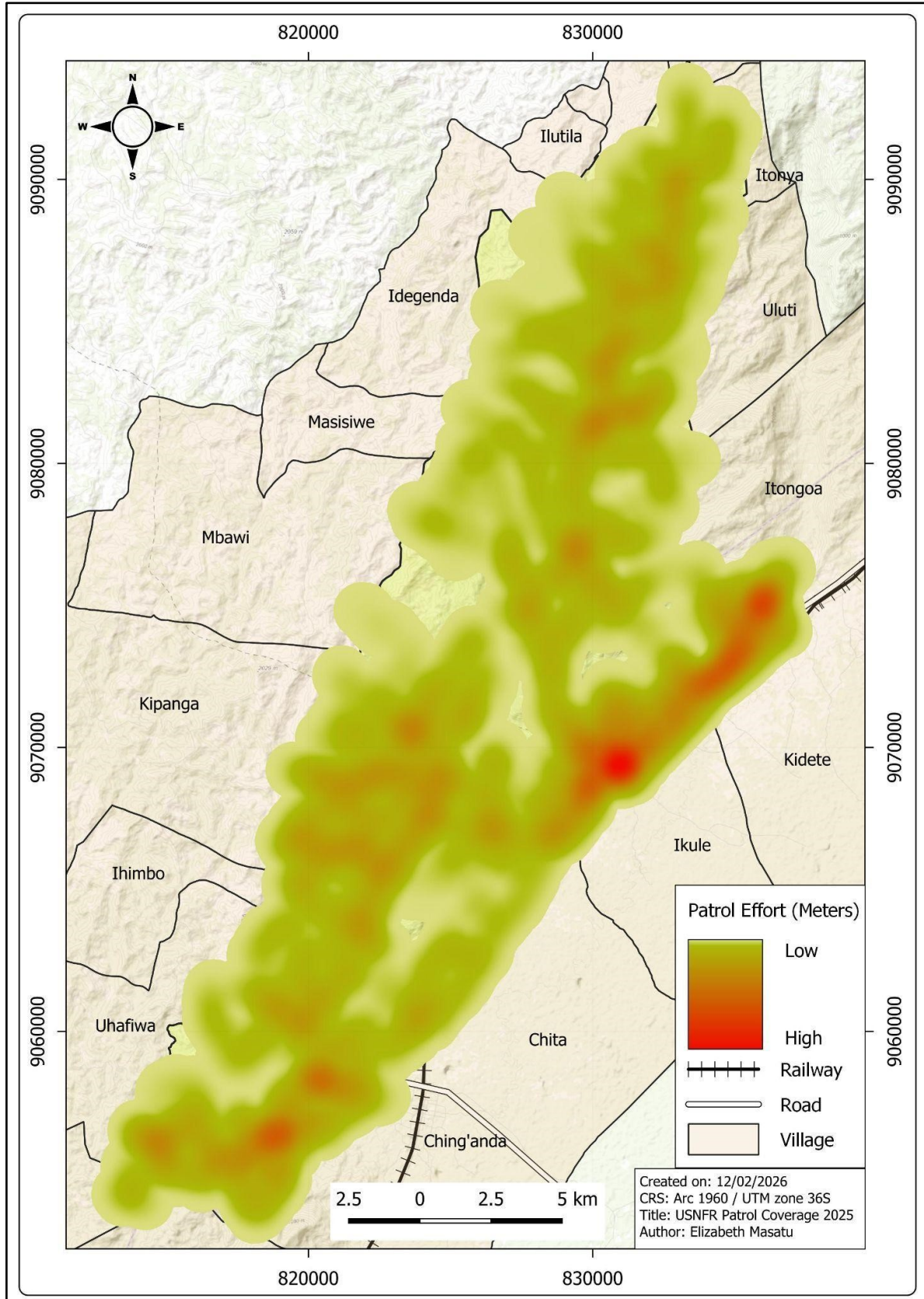
6. WAY FORWARD

- Going forward, STEP and TFS will continue to strengthen collaboration with TANAPA, protected area authorities, village leaders, and local communities. They will further engage and empower VGS through targeted training, technical support, and capacity-building workshops.
- Ongoing investment in patrol and firefighting equipment will remain a priority to enhance operational effectiveness.
- Conservation awareness activities in communities and schools, including social media engagement and events such as the Misitu Cup, will be expanded to foster long-term community support for forest conservation and sustainable resource management.

APPENDICES (This section is confidential)

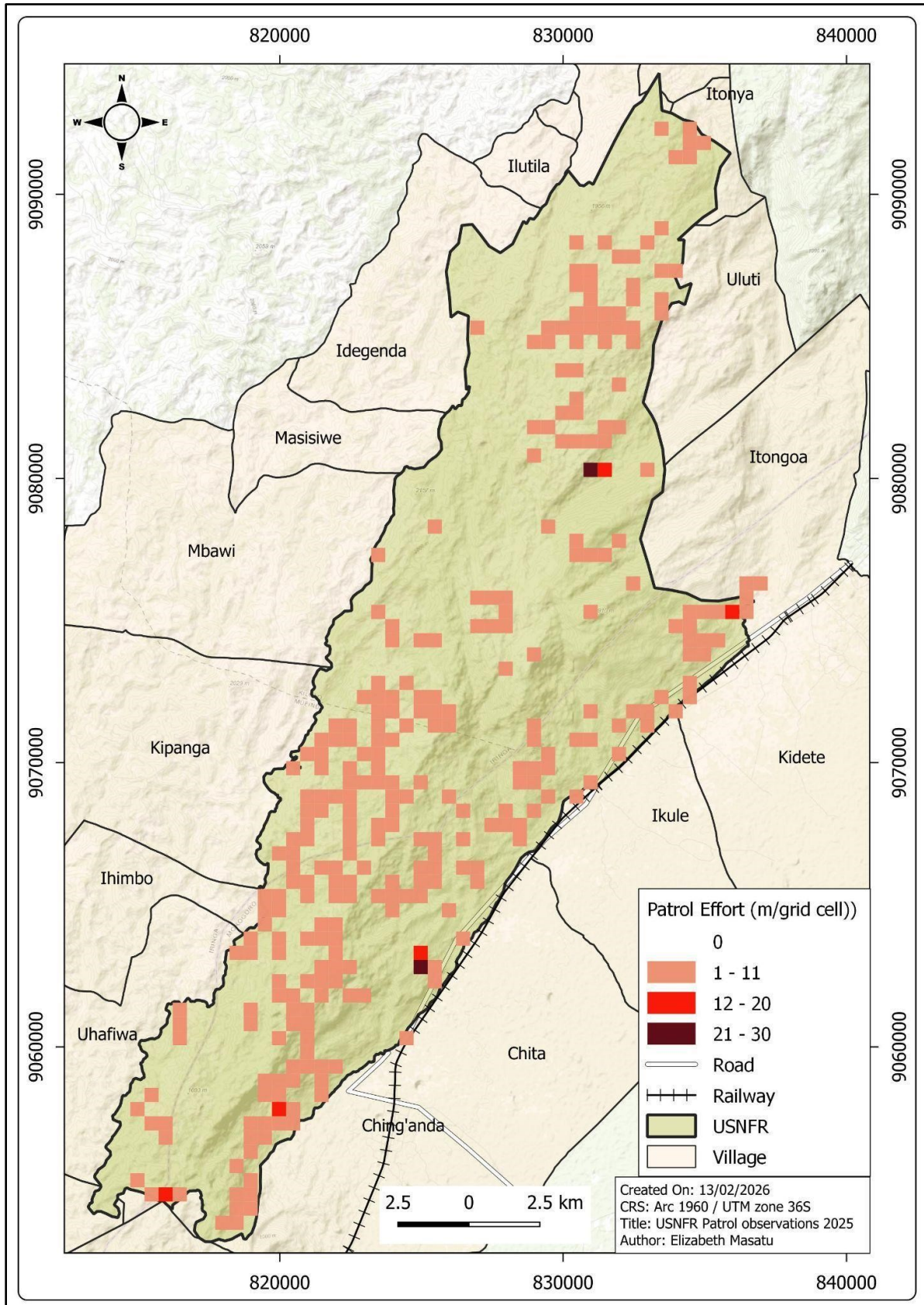
Appendix 1: 2025 Patrol Coverage

The following map shows the spatial distribution of patrol effort across USNFR in 2025, with colour gradation indicating relative coverage intensity.



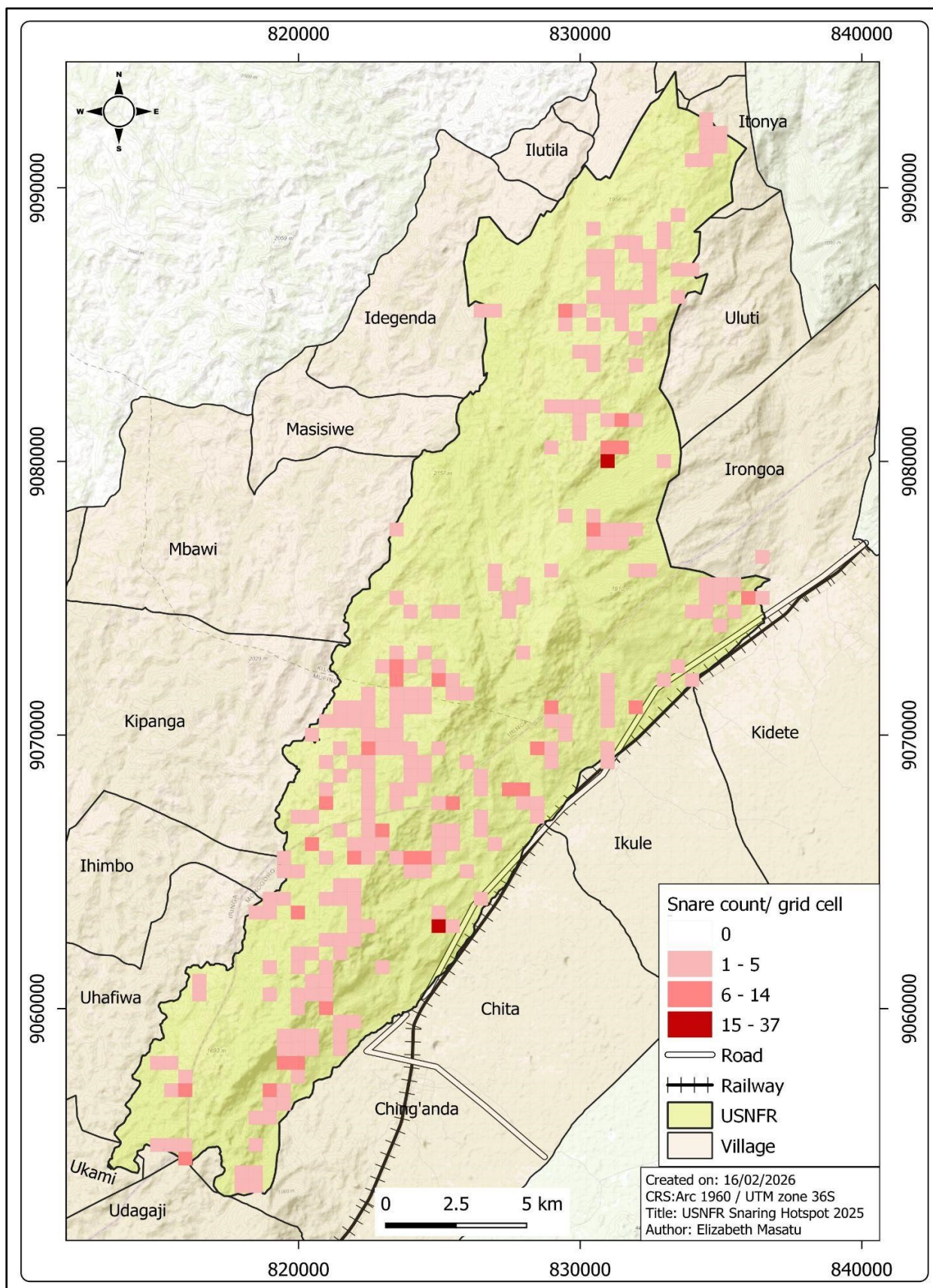
Appendix 2: Hotspot of the Illegal Activities Encountered in 2025

The following map presents the distribution of illegal activity signs recorded in 2025, overlaid with patrol effort intensity per grid cell (0.5km by 0.5km).



Appendix 3: USNFR Snaring Hotspot 2025

The following map shows the spatial distribution of snaring intensity across USNFR in 2025, with grid cells (0.5km by 0.5km) coloured by snare count to identify priority hotspots for targeted patrol deployment.



Appendix 4: Patrol Results from 2024 to 2025

Appendix 4 depicts patrol data for 2024–2025 on monthly trends in coverage, patrol days, and illegal activity interventions across USNFR

Year	Month	Patrolled area	Range	#Patrol	#Patrol days	Total participants	#VGS in patrol	Person days	Coverage (km)	Poachers' camp	Snare	Poacher	Carcass	Tree cut	Sawing site	New charcoal kiln	New farm	Total
2024	Jan	Masisiwe and Chita	Idete and Chita	2	6	14	13	168	69.5	1	28	0	0	0	0	0	2	31
	Feb	Uhafiwa and Idegenda	Mapanda and Idete	2	6	14	13	168	72.4	0	25	2	0	0	0	1	0	28
	Mar	Ikule and Kipanga	Mapanda and Idete	2	6	14	13	168	68.6	0	42	1	0	0	0	0	0	43
	April	Itonya and Uluti	Idete	1	6	6	5	36	30.2	0	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	42
	May	Ikule and Mbawi	Chita and Idete	2	6	14	13	168	70.6	2	69	0	2	0	0	0	0	73
	June	Chang'anda and Ihimbo	Chita and Mapanda	1	6	6	5	36	32.2	1	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	36
	Jul	Chita, Kidete, Idegenda, Masisiwe, and Uluti	Idete and Chita	2	6	14	13	168	79.08	1	41	0	1	9	4	1	0	57
	Aug	Idegenda and Ihimbo	Mapanda and Idete	2	6	12	10	144	84.7	1	303	0	0	1	0	0	0	305
	Sep	Mbawi and Chita	Idete and Chita	2	6	13	10	156	76.2	3	41	0	0	0	5	0	0	49
	Oct	Uhafiwa and Idegenda	Mapanda and Idete	2	6	12	10	144	77.27	1	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	51
	Nov	Kidete and Uhafiwa	Chita and Mapanda	2	6	16	16	192	58.39	0	9	0	0	0	3	0	0	12
	Dec	Chita and Ilutilla	Chita and Idete	2	6	16	16	192	72.84	0	35	0	3	0	1	0	0	39
		Total Q1 to Q4- 2024		22	72	151	137	1740	791.91	10	720	3	6	10	13	2	2	766
2025	Jan	Ikule	Chita	2	20	16	8	160	116.9	1	39	9	0	2	4	1	0	56
	Feb	Ihimbo, Kipanga and Chita	Mapanda and Chita	3	26	24	12	208	173.8	0	73	2	0	0	1	0	1	77
	March	Idegenda, Ikule, Mbawi, Kipanga and Chita	Idete and Chita	2	28	16	8	224	212.9	2	139	0	1	0	0	0	0	142
	April	Kipanga and Chita	Mapanda and Chita	1	14	8	4	112	86.3	2	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	50
	May	Ikule, Chita, Itongoa, Makutano, Ilutilla, and Uluti	Chita and Idete	1	14	8	4	112	103.1	0	27	2	0	1	12	0	3	45
	June	Masisiwe, Mbawi, Kidete and Ikule	Idete and Chita	3	38	24	12	304	226.1	7	71	2	0	1	3	3	0	87
	July	Idegenda, Uhafiwa, and Chita,	Idete, Mapanda and Chita	2	24	16	8	192	112.6	5	56	0	0	1	0	0	0	62
	Aug	Ikule, Makutano, Chita, Kipanga and Ihimbo	Chita and Mapanda	2	24	16	8	192	159.1	1	124	0	1	0	3	0	0	129
	Sep	Idegenda, Uhafiwa, Chita, and Ikule	Idete, Mapanda and Chita	2	28	16	8	224	177.8	1	79	0	3	1	5	0	0	89
	Oct	Kipanga, Kidete and Ikule	Mapanda and Chita	2	24	16	8	192	161.4	1	33	0	2	1	0	1	0	38
	Nov	Ihimbo and Chita	Mapanda and Chita	2	24	16	8	192	134.9	1	53	0	0	0	1	0	0	55
	Dec	Ilutilla, Chita and Ikule	Chita and Idete	2	28	16	8	224	195.8	0	88	0	0	4	4	0	0	96
		Total Q1 -Q4- 2025		24	292	192	96	2336	1860.7	21	830	15	7	11	33	5	4	926

Appendix 5: Encounter Rates of Illegal Activities

The table below presents quarterly encounter rates of illegal activities in 2025, disaggregated by threat type and patrol range, highlighting the persistent prevalence of snaring across USNFR.

Year	Month	Coverage (km)	Illegal activity	Range area			Total	Encounter rate		
				Mapanda	Idete	Chita				
2025	Jan - Mar	503.6	Hunting	Snaring	59	107	85	251	0.50	
				Poachers' camp	0	2	1	3	0.01	
				Poacher	0	0	11	11	0.02	
				Carcass	0	1	0	1	0.00	
			Habitat destruction	Sawing site	0	0	5	5	0.01	
				New tree cut	0	0	2	2	0.00	
				Charcoal kiln	0	0	1	1	0.00	
				New farm	0	0	1	1	0.00	
	Total Q1			All	59	110	106	275	0.55	
	April - June	415.5	Hunting	Snares	33	53	60	146	0.35	
				Poacher camps	2	7	0	9	0.02	
				Arrest	0	2	2	4	0.01	
			Habitat destruction	Tree cut	0	1	1	2	0.00	
				Sawing site	0	0	15	15	0.04	
				Charcoal kiln	0	0	3	3	0.01	
				Farm	0	1	2	3	0.01	
			Total Q2			All	35	64	83	182
	July-September	449.5	Hunting	Snares	107	83	69	259	0.58	
				Poacher camps	1	6	0	7	0.02	
				Carcass	0	3	1	4	0.01	
			Habitat destruction	New tree cut	0	1	0	1	0.00	
				Old tree cut	0	0	1	1	0.00	
				New sawing site	0	0	6	6	0.01	
				Old sawing site	0	0	2	2	0.00	
			Total Q3			All	108	93	79	280
	October-December	492	Hunting	Snares	82	32	60	174	0.35	
				Poacher camps	2	0	0	2	0.00	
				Carcass	2	0	0	2	0.00	
Habitat destruction			New tree cut	1	1	3	5	0.01		
			New sawing site	0	0	5	5	0.01		
			Charcoal kiln	0	0	1	1	0.00		
Total Q4			All	87	33	69	189	0.38		
Total Q1-Q4				All	289	300	337	926	1.99	

END

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