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**NATIONAL POLICIES FOR NATIONAL PARKS IN  
TANZANIA**

**PREPARED BY  
TANZANIA NATIONAL PARKS NATIONAL POLICY  
COMMITTEE  
MARCH 1994**



## **PREAMBLE**

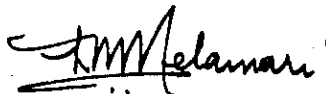
*Man and beast are interdependent on this finite planet of ours, along with the other elements - soil and plants, water and air - which comprise the earth's fragile outer crust we refer to as the biosphere.*

*Parks, with their wildlife, flora, and untrampled landscapes are the choice remaining pieces of the biosphere that mirror the quality of life on earth. The continued health, welfare, and survival of our parks and wildlife reflect the status of the human condition. The demands placed on our parks and wildlife by increasing population pressures and exploitation, threaten their very existence. Learning from the experiences of others, we must face the challenge of achieving a balance between preservation and use to ensure the long term survival of our parks and wildlife in a way that benefits both wildlife and people.*

*Tanzania's national parks are part of this challenge. These landscapes must remain unspoiled, as benchmarks to what once was and to serve as the last bastion of hope for the preservation of biodiversity. As this earth moves on its steady pilgrimage, national parks become increasingly important parts of a larger equation from which mankind stands to gain immeasurably.*

*National Park Policies are an absolute necessity, if the goals so eloquently stated in the ARUSHA MANIFESTO are to be achieved. We must face the challenge and be prepared to make difficult decisions. We assume this responsibility recognizing that we are the custodians of a national and world heritage which must be left unimpaired for future generations.*

*Arusha, March 1994*



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## **MANDATE**

### **NATIONAL PARKS IN TANZANIA**

**To Manage and Regulate  
the Use of Areas Designated as  
National Parks  
by Such Means and Measures  
to Preserve the Country's  
Heritage, Encompassing Natural  
and Cultural Resources,  
both Tangible and Intangible  
Resource Values, including the  
Fauna and Flora, Wildlife Habitat,  
Natural Processes, Wilderness  
Quality, and Scenery therein and  
to Provide for Human Benefit  
and Enjoyment of the same  
in Such Manner and by Such  
Means as Will Leave them  
Unimpaired for Future  
Generations.**

## **PURPOSE OF NATIONAL PARKS IN TANZANIA**

### **TO PRESERVE:**

- Areas possessing exceptional value or quality illustrating the natural or cultural resources of Tanzania's heritage
- Areas with outstanding examples of a particular type of resource
- Water and soil resources critical to maintain ecological integrity and which support the subsistence needs of people outside park boundaries
- Areas that offer superlative opportunities for public benefit, enjoyment, or scientific study

### **TO ENSURE:**

- National Parks retain a high degree of integrity as a true, accurate, and unspoiled example of a resource
- Management Plans for parks are developed by interdisciplinary teams comprised of appropriate professionals with the best available information to achieve a balance between preservation and use that does not adversely impact park resources and values
- A quality visitor experience, rather than emphasizing "mass-tourism" at the expense of park resources and values
- Optimum levels of revenue and benefits accrue to the national economy, the parks, and communities, without impairing park resources.

## **POLICY SUMMARY NATIONAL PARKS IN TANZANIA**

### **PARK PLANNING**

Park Planning will be permanently integrated into the management of national parks in Tanzania to ensure an appropriate balance between preservation and use. Planning activities will be conducted to evaluate possible additions to the National Parks System; to identify how park resources will be preserved and how parks will be used to provide for human benefit and enjoyment; to consider parks in a broader regional context; to facilitate coordination with other agencies and interests; and to involve the public in the decision making about park resources, activities, and facilities. National Parks planning will be accomplished through an interdisciplinary team composed of professional planners, managers and research specialists, using interactive workshop techniques and a standardized planning process and plan format to ensure the consistent preparation of comprehensive plans.

All national parks will have an approved GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN/ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (GMP/EIA). Planning for national parks will focus on the conditions desired ("limits of acceptable use") rather than on the amount of use the park can tolerate (carrying capacity).

### **NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT**

All natural resources of the National Park System will be managed to maintain, rehabilitate, and perpetuate natural processes. Management of natural systems will be based on a zoning scheme defined in the park's GMP/EIA. The primary objective of natural resources management will be the protection of natural resources and values for appropriate types of enjoyment while ensuring their availability to future generations. Natural resources will be managed with a concern for fundamental ecological processes as

well as for individual species and features. All agricultural activities and grazing activities by any type of domestic livestock will be prohibited within national parks. All other types of consumptive uses of park resources will be prohibited except where authorized by an approved GMP/EIA.

#### **CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT**

Tanzania National Parks (TANAPA) will preserve and foster appreciation of the cultural resources located within and near park boundaries through appropriate programs of research, treatment, protection, and interpretation. Each park will identify and evaluate all cultural resources as part of the park's information base. The resulting inventories will provide the substantive data for classifying resource significance, for general management planning and for specific cultural resource management proposals.

#### **WILDERNESS PRESERVATION AND MANAGEMENT**

TANAPA will, as part of every General Management Plan/Environmental Impact Assessment, evaluate the potential for "Wilderness" designation in all national parks. When designated and approved by the park's GMP/EIA, TANAPA will manage Wilderness zones for use and enjoyment in such a manner as will leave them unimpaired for future generations. All man-made developments, roads, motorized vehicles and equipment will be prohibited in wilderness zones.

#### **PUBLIC INFORMATION, INTERPRETATION AND EDUCATION**

TANAPA will conduct interpretive and educational programs to instill an understanding and appreciation of the value of parks and their resources; to develop local and regional public support programs for preserving park resources; to provide the information necessary to ensure the successful adaptation of visitors to park environments; and to encourage, and facilitate appropriate, safe, and minimum-impact use of park resources.

### **OUTREACH, EXTENSION, AND BENEFIT SHARING**

TANAPA will have a program of outreach (also known as "community conservation", "extension", and "ujirani mwema") into surrounding communities with a focus on local people and governments up to the district level. This outreach program will be accompanied by mechanisms to ensure that the benefits of conservation are shared with local communities in appropriate ways.

### **USE OF PARKS**

TANAPA will promote and regulate the use of parks, and will provide those services necessary to meet the basic needs of park visitors and to achieve each park's management objectives. Only those activities that contribute to understanding and appreciation of the park's resources will be allowed and only to the extent that both tangible (natural, cultural and scenic resources) and intangible resource values (wilderness character and visitor experience) are not impaired. Hunting will be prohibited in all national parks. Any recreation activity not listed as approved in this policy document will be evaluated on a park-by-park basis and allowed only if approved by the park's GMP/EIA. All human settlement (with the exception of essential TANAPA personnel, essential authorized researchers and advisors, and essential hotel or permanent tented camp employees) will be prohibited in all national parks. All authorized human settlement within a national park will be kept to a minimum and for essential personnel only. TANAPA will work with the Directorate of Civil Aviation and local authorities to provide air strips at appropriate locations outside of park boundaries. No sightseeing flights will be allowed over national parks. Off-road recreational driving for scenic/wildlife viewing and the construction of paved and tarred roads will be discouraged, but may be allowed in specific zone(s) of a park if approved by the park's GMP/EIA.

### **PARK FACILITIES**

No new major developments, major actions, major investments nor major rehabilitation will be undertaken in a national park without an approved GMP/EIA. National Parks will provide appropriate facilities necessary for resource protection and those



required for appropriate visitor enjoyment of the parks. All major new developments will be encouraged outside park boundaries. Major developments will be placed within park boundaries only if approved by the park's GMP/EIA and will be located only in areas approved by the GMP's management zoning scheme. All visitor and management facilities will be harmonious with park resources, compatible with natural processes, aesthetically pleasing, functional, as accessible as possible to all segments of the population, energy efficient, and cost-effective.

### **TOURISM AND CONCESSIONS**

Appropriate levels of high quality tourism will be provided through a strategy that maximizes revenues but does not emphasize "mass tourism" at the expense of park resources and values. Concession services will be provided and/or regulated by National Parks. Concession development will be limited to that necessary and appropriate to public use and enjoyment of the parks and will be consistent with protection and preservation of park resources.

### **ETHICS**

All TANAPA employees will follow a strict code of ethical behavior and not be involved in conflicts of interest.

### **LAW ENFORCEMENT**

All available authorities will be used to ensure that lands and resources within national park boundaries are protected. National Parks will employ, train, and equip law enforcement personnel to protect park resources.

### **HUMAN RESOURCES**

In fulfilling its mandate, TANAPA recognizes the need for dedicated and skilled personnel. Towards this end, TANAPA commits itself to the development of skills, attitudes and practices among its staff which acknowledge their roles as custodians of the nation's rich natural heritage.

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## 1. Introduction

Over 30 years ago the first President of Tanzania, Mwalimu Julius K. Nyerere, recognized the integral part wildlife plays in this country. In September 1961 at a symposium on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, he gave a speech that has become known as the Arusha Manifesto:

"The survival of our wildlife is a matter of grave concern to all of us in Africa. These wild creatures amid the wild places they inhabit are not only important as a source of wonder and inspiration but are an integral part of our natural resources and our future livelihood and well being.

In accepting the trusteeship of our wildlife we solemnly declare that we will do everything in our power to make sure that our children's grand-children will be able to enjoy this rich and precious inheritance.

The conservation of wildlife and wild places calls for specialist knowledge, trained manpower, and money, and we look to other nations to co-operate with us in this important task - the success or failure of which not only affects the continent of Africa but the rest of the world as well."

Conservation in Tanzania is governed by the Wildlife Conservation Act of 1974, which allows the Government to establish protected areas and outlines how these are to be organized and managed.

National parks represent the highest level of resource protection that can be provided. Detailed management organization for national parks is provided by the National Parks Ordinance No. 412. The National Park System in Tanzania consists of all areas proclaimed as national parks in accordance with this ordinance.

## NATIONAL POLICIES FOR NATIONAL PARKS IN TANZANIA

These National Policies set forth in the following sections provide direction on how to accomplish the *mandate* of national parks in Tanzania. To achieve the delicate balance between preservation and use will require integrated planning, management action, and continuous monitoring and evaluation. These National Policies recognize that all parks are complex mixtures of values and resources, each with its own unique qualities and purposes, requiring specific treatment in the development and implementation of management plan strategies and operational systems.

Individual parks contain various tangible natural and cultural features such as wildlife, plants, water, geologic features, historic and archaeological sites. They also have intangible qualities such as natural quiet, solitude, space, scenery, a sense of history, sounds of nature, and clear night skies that are recognized as important components of a national park. These National Policies use the terms "resources and values" to mean the full spectrum of tangible and intangible attributes for which national parks have been established.

The word "unimpaired" plays a critical role in the preservation of resources. Simply stated, "impaired" means to deteriorate, to damage, or to injure. Natural and physical resources such as wildlife and geologic features, as well as intangible values, such as wilderness character, scenic vistas, and solitude, may be impaired. It is the policy of TANAPA to treat potential impairments in the same manner as known impairments. If an action is thought to impair parks resources, all management decisions will reflect strategies that preserve the resource in an unimpaired condition. **Without the assurances that resources will not be impaired, actions will not be taken.**

To fulfil the *mandate*, it is not sufficient to consider strategies and actions solely within the boundaries of the parks. TANAPA supports the practice of compatible land use practices around parks. TANAPA will work co-operatively with surrounding communities, local and district governments, other agencies and departments of government, organizations, and individuals to help ensure that actions outside the parks do not impair park resources and values.

## **2. Park Systems Planning**

Tanzania National Parks (TANAPA) will conduct planning activities to evaluate possible additions to the national park system; to identify how park resources will be preserved and how parks will be used and developed to provide for human benefit and enjoyment; to facilitate co-ordination and shared benefits with local communities, other agencies and interests; and to involve the public in decision making about park resources, activities, and facilities. Park Planning will represent a commitment to the people of Tanzania and the world on how parks will be managed. A unit of park planning professionals will be responsible for all planning activities related to the National Park System. Guidelines for all parks planning are provided in TANAPA's *"Strategic Planning Process Manual and Planning Guidelines"* (hereafter referred to as the TANAPA Planning Manual).

### **2.1 Public Participation in Planning**

Throughout the planning process, opportunities will be provided for the public at the international, national, regional, and local level to voice concerns about planning and management of the parks. Those involved may include other national, district, and local governmental agencies, national and international conservation organizations, the tourist industry, other organizations and individuals. Opportunities for public participation may include public workshops and meetings, informal work sessions on particular issues, and public review and comment on draft documents.

### **2.2 National Park Systems Plan**

TANAPA will identify, study, and monitor areas to determine if they are nationally significant, and if so, whether they have potential for inclusion in the national park system. A Tanzania National Parks Systems Plan will be developed that provides:



## NATIONAL POLICIES FOR NATIONAL PARKS IN TANZANIA

1. a comprehensive national statement of the objectives, rationale, definitions, and future directions for the evolving network of national parks;
2. an assessment of the viability of the existing system and its completeness;
3. a systematic procedure that identifies additional areas most suitable for meeting national conservation objectives;
4. a clear statement of national priorities, and a plan of action for achieving the national conservation objectives.

This Systems Plan will be used to guide the Ministry, TANAPA, research personnel, conservation organizations and international institutions in coordinating efforts to fill the gaps in the national park system.

### **2.3 New Parks Planning**

Guided by the Systems Plan, TANAPA will identify, study, and monitor areas to determine if they are nationally significant, and if so, whether they have potential for inclusion in the national park system. The level of representation of ecosystems in the existing national park system will be one important criterion by which such decisions are made. New Area Plans will be developed by TANAPA to assist the Ministry in determining the degree and kind of actions that may be desirable for the management and protection of areas considered to have potential for addition to the National Park System.

New Area Plans will be used to guide the Ministry, TANAPA, research personnel, conservation organizations and international institutions in the development of alternative strategies and support activities needed to establish an area as a new park.

### **2.4 Criteria for National Significance**

To be eligible for favorable consideration as a unit of the national park system, an area must 1) possess nationally significant natural or

## PARK SYSTEM PLANNING

cultural resources, 2) be a suitable and feasible addition to the system, and 3) **require direct management as a national park instead of alternative protection by other land administering agencies or the private sector.** These criteria are designed to ensure that the national park system includes only outstanding examples of Tanzania's natural and cultural resources.

A natural or cultural resource will be considered nationally significant if it meets all of the following criteria:

1. It is an outstanding national or international example(s) of a particular type of resource.
2. It possesses exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the natural or cultural resources of Tanzania's heritage.
3. It protects water and soil resources critical to maintaining ecological integrity and to support the subsistence needs of local and regional communities.
4. It offers superlative opportunities for public benefit, enjoyment, or for scientific study.
5. It retains a high degree of integrity as a true, accurate, and relatively unspoiled example of a resource.

The regional distribution and utility function of a potential addition to the national park system will also be considered in the determination of national significance.

Examples of natural resources that may be nationally significant are found in the TANAPA Planning Manual.

### **2.5 Suitability and Feasibility**

An area will be considered suitable for addition to the national park system if it represents a natural resource type that is not adequately represented in the national park system. Adequacy of representation

## NATIONAL POLICIES FOR NATIONAL PARKS IN TANZANIA

will be determined through a systematic process and on a case-by-case basis by comparing the proposed addition to other units in the national park system, considering differences or similarities in the character, quality, quantity, or combination of resources and opportunities for human benefit and enjoyment.

To be feasible as a new unit of the national park system an area must be of sufficient size and appropriate configuration, considering natural systems to ensure long-term protection of resources and to accommodate human benefit and enjoyment, and it must have potential for efficient administration at a reasonable cost. Important feasibility factors include landownership, acquisition costs, threats to the resource, and staff or development requirements.

### **2.6 Approval Process and Gazetting Proclamations**

All New Area Plans for new national parks will be reviewed by TANAPA before being submitted to the TANAPA Board of Trustees (hereafter referred to as the Board of Trustees) for final approval. Once approved by the Board of Trustees, the New Area Plans will be submitted to the Minister of Tourism, Natural Resources and Environment (hereafter referred to as the Minister) for signature before being printed and distributed to other appropriate national government authorities and the public.

All future Gazetting Proclamations for new national parks will have a purpose and significance statement (why this particular area or unit deserves to be included within the national park system). The Gazetting Proclamations will at a minimum contain the following:

1. an official name designation;
2. a short concise narrative that describes the area's national significance, identifying those tangible and intangible resources and values that qualify this area for inclusion into the national park system;
3. a precise legal survey description of the park boundary.

## **2.7 General Management Plan/Environmental Impact Assessment**

A General Management Plan/Environment Impact Assessment (GMP/EIA) will be prepared, implemented, and periodically revised or updated for every park in the National Park System. The GMP/EIA sets forth the basic management philosophy for a park and provides the strategies for solving problems and achieving identified management objectives over a 10 year period. Two types of strategies are presented in a GMP: those required to properly preserve and manage the park's resources, and those required to provide for appropriate human benefit and enjoyment. Based on these strategies, programs, actions, and support facilities necessary for efficient park operation and enjoyment are identified. Throughout the planning effort, the park is considered in a regional context that influences and is influenced by it.

TANAPA will implement the approved GMP/EIA that lays out a management concept for the park; establishes a role for the park within the context of regional trends and plans for conservation, transportation, economic development, and other regional issues; and identifies actions to resolve problems and achieve management objectives. All other plans and actions will be consistent with the direction established in the GMP/EIA.

**2.7.1 Resource Information Base.** Resource information for formulating proposals, evaluating potential environmental impacts, and making informed decisions will (when feasible) be available prior to initiating a GMP. Each park will develop, gather, store, analyze, and update information about park resources, regional demographic and socio-economic trends. TANAPA will maintain a central data storage facility pertaining to all parks, proposed and existing.

A Resource Information Base will be programmed for completion by TANAPA two years prior to the start of a GMP effort; however, it may be necessary to prepare a GMP based on limited available information and then identify data gaps and information priorities in the plan.

## NATIONAL POLICIES FOR NATIONAL PARKS IN TANZANIA

- 2.7.2 Planning Team.** General management planning will be conducted by an interdisciplinary team of planning professionals, park managers and staff and research specialists. Chief Park Wardens will have the major responsibility of actively participating in all aspects of the plan's preparation. The TANAPA Planning Unit will be responsible for facilitating the planning process and for writing the draft document, overseeing its review, and finalizing the GMP/EIA.
- 2.7.3 Scope of the GMP/EIA.** The preparation of all GMP/EIAs will be guided by the TANAPA Planning Manual.
- 2.7.4 Management Zoning.** The GMP/EIA will prescribe a system of management zoning for park lands and waters to designate where various strategies for management and use will best fulfil management objectives and achieve the purposes of the park. The delineation of management zones will be based on an evaluation of the park's purpose and significance, its exceptional resource values, appropriate park uses, and park management objectives. This prescriptive zoning will consider the capability of lands to support appropriate uses and will be used as a framework for specific planning and management decisions on use and development of the park. Each zone description must contain specific details of what "can" and "cannot" occur in each zone.
- 2.7.5 Limits of Acceptable Use and Development.** A GMP/EIA will not attempt to determine "carrying capacity", at least not in the traditional sense of how much use and development an area can tolerate. Rather, it will propose that a "limits of acceptable use and development" be determined with the *primary emphasis on the conditions desired in the area rather than on the amount of use the area can tolerate.*
- A process for determining limits of acceptable use and development for each GMP/EIA will be guided by the TANAPA Planning Manual.

## PARK SYSTEM PLANNING

### **2.7.6 Boundary Revisions.** GMP/EIA boundary revisions may be incorporated:

1. to include significant resources related to the park's purpose;
2. to address operational and management problems;
3. to protect park resources critical to fulfilling the park's purpose.

Recommendation to expand park boundaries will be preceded by determinations that:

1. The added lands will be feasible to administer considering size, configuration, ownership, costs, and other factors.
2. Other alternatives for management and resource protection are not adequate.

### **2.7.7 Assessment of Environmental Impacts.** Each GMP will include an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) which will be an assessment of the potential environmental impacts (both positive and adverse) of all plan actions. The EIA will also include an assessment of existing and already approved facilities and recommend actions to improve or mitigate existing adverse environmental impacts. These considerations will be contained in the EIA so that decision-makers, local and regional communities and all other interested parties can clearly understand the issues and the rationale for all plan actions. Specific guidance for analyzing environmental impacts is found in the TANAPA Planning Manual.

### **2.7.8 Approval, Amendment and Revoking of General Management Plans.** All GMP/EIAs will be reviewed by TANAPA before being submitted to the Board of Trustees for final approval. Once approved by the Board of Trustees, all GMP/EIAs will be sent to the Minister for signature before being printed and distributed to other appropriate government agencies and the public.

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**2.7.9 Technical Detail Plans.** The GMP/EIA is a comprehensive plan that will vary in detail with the size and complexity of a given park. In most instances, more detailed plans will be prepared for subjects that are only generally addressed in the GMP/EIA. Each Technical Detail Plan will include an EIA with a greater level of specificity of analysis commensurate with the more detailed actions. All Technical Detail Plans will be consistent with the GMP/EIA.

**2.7.10 Park Planning Process and Products.** Planning will be conducted as a dynamic, continuous process for making choices about how to accomplish the national parks *mandate* of balancing preservation and human benefit/enjoyment goals. All major park actions and developments will require planning which will be accomplished using an interdisciplinary team and an interactive workshop process to ensure the best possible results. Each national park will have a GMP/EIA. Each of these plans will include at a minimum the following: the identification of a parkwide "management zoning scheme"; the determination of "limits of acceptable use" for the park and each of its zones; the development of specific actions for each park zone; and an environmental impact assessment evaluation of all plan actions. Detailed guidelines for the preparation of GMPs are found in the TANAPA Planning Manual.

## **2.8 Annual Operations Plan**

Each park will prepare an Annual Operations Plan (AOP).

The AOP will provide specific action recommendations that will ensure the effective day-to-day operations of the park. In the absence of an approved GMP/EIA, these short range actions will guide park management. **No new major developments, major actions, major investments or major rehabilitation will be undertaken without an**

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approved GMP/EIA. Where a park has an approved GMP, the AOP will also serve as budget submission outlining the activities that will be accomplished that year to implement the GMP's recommendations.

### **2.9 Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)**

To avoid adverse effects on the environment and to insure that environmental quality is maintained, restored, and enhanced, **Environmental Impact Assessments will be required on all major actions, developments, and activities within and adjacent to national park boundaries**, including but not limited to major actions proposed by TANAPA, other agencies, organizations, and private entities. Through the environmental impact assessment process, decision-makers will be provided with sufficient information to make an informed decision with a full understanding of the potential impacts, both positive and negative. To enable full consideration of environmental factors, the assessment of potential impacts will be done as early as possible and prior to making any decision that will affect the environment.

**An Environmental Impact Assessment will be prepared for all parkwide General Management Plans as well as for any major action, project and/or development being proposed for specific locations in the parks.**

Where a project or development has been proposed by private enterprise or any non-TANAPA entity (either within or adjacent to a national park), funding for the preparation of the EIA will be provided to TANAPA by the individual, company or organization making the request. TANAPA will then contract with a reputable EIA specialist(s) to prepare an EIA on the project. The EIA analysis will be conducted by an interdisciplinary team of experts appropriate to the scope and issues that will be evaluated.



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Potential environmental impacts on both tangible and intangible resources and values will be evaluated. Specific guidelines for analyzing environmental impact will be issued by TANAPA to all parks and developers.

### **2.10 Park Planning in a Regional Context**

Many park management and resource protection issues are not confined to park boundaries. Since park boundaries may not incorporate all the natural, ecological, and scenic resources that relate to a park's purpose and significance, the activities on adjacent lands may significantly affect the success of park programs. Furthermore, the activities of the national parks may have effects outside the boundaries of the park. Recognizing that parks are integral parts of larger regional environments, TANAPA will work cooperatively with others to anticipate, avoid, and resolve potential conflicts, to protect park resources, and to address mutual interests in the quality of life for local and regional communities. **However, lands within the boundary of any national park will not be subject to human settlement (with the exception of essential personnel authorized by TANAPA).**

Through planning, parks will be considered within the broader context of the surrounding region. Cooperative regional planning will be undertaken to integrate parks into their regional environments and to address adjacent land uses that influence park resources. This will occur on an ongoing basis as well as during the development of GMP/EIA and other plans. Joint agency planning is especially important when a park is adjoined by lands administered by other governmental agencies. Where appropriate, formal agreements will be pursued with local governments, landowners and other land managing agencies, both governmental and private. Early coordination on specific proposals and projects will occur to ensure that various points of view are considered and that potential conflicts are identified and avoided or resolved if possible.

### **3. Natural Resources Management**

Management of natural systems will be based on a park's management zones as established in an approved GMP/EIA.

#### **3.1 Wilderness and Natural Preservation Emphasis**

The primary objective in zones with a wilderness or natural preservation emphasis will be the protection of natural resources and values for appropriate enjoyment while ensuring their availability to future generations. Natural resources will be managed with a concern for fundamental ecological processes as well as for individual species and features. TANAPA will not attempt solely to preserve individual species (except threatened or endangered species) or individual natural processes; rather, TANAPA will try to maintain all components and processes of naturally evolving park ecosystems, including the natural abundance, diversity, and ecological integrity of plants and animals.

Just as all components of a natural ecosystem will be recognized as important, so will change be recognized as an integral part of the functioning of natural systems. **TANAPA will not seek to preserve natural systems in natural zones as though frozen at a given point in time.**

Although a non-intervention policy will be pursued in general, interference with natural processes may occur to maintain wildlife and plant species diversity and to preserve sensitive species. Interference with natural processes in zones with a natural preservation emphasis will also be allowed 1) in some emergencies when human life is at stake or 2) to restore native ecosystem functioning that has been disrupted by past or ongoing human activities.

In all zones, there may be situations in which an area may be closed to use to protect the resources.

### **3.2 Cultural Preservation Emphasis**

The primary objective in zones with a cultural preservation emphasis will be to preserve and foster appreciation for the cultural resources. The management of natural resources will mirror the wilderness and natural preservation emphasis above.

### **3.3 Development Emphasis**

Zones with a development emphasis will be managed for varying degrees of intensive use, therefore the natural aspect of the land in these areas may be altered. Nonetheless, management will aim at maintaining as natural an environment as possible, given the use of the zone. Such management may involve the manipulation of natural resources, but any manipulation will be the minimum necessary to achieve the planned use.

### **3.4 Planning for Natural Resources Management**

Each park will prepare and periodically update a Resources Management Plan (a Technical Detail Plan, separate from, but consistent with the GMP/EMP). The plan will identify, define, and program the monitoring, inventory, research, mitigation, and enforcement activities required to perpetuate park natural resources and natural processes, achieve the park's purpose and objectives, and regulate the use of the park.

**3.4.1 Science and Research.** A program of natural and social science research will be conducted to support national parks staff in carrying out the *mandate* of the national park system by providing an accurate scientific basis for planning, development, and management decisions. The science program will be *focused on applied research* necessary to direct management actions in pursuit of park objectives as stated in the gazetting proclamation and planning documents. This research may involve the pursuit of new facts and principles when problems arise for which no current solutions exist or when the collection of baseline inventory data must

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precede the identification of appropriate planning and management actions. *Basic research will be secondary to applied*, but may also be necessary to correctly interpret resources within the context of a broader pursuit of knowledge.

TANAPA will assemble baseline inventory data describing the natural resources under its stewardship and will monitor those resources at regular intervals to detect or predict changes. The resulting information will be analyzed to detect changes that may require intervention and to provide reference points for comparison with other, more altered environments.

TANAPA will work closely with the regional and national veterinary authorities to examine the role of disease in the interaction of local people and their livestock with wildlife species and to work towards reducing conflicts between wildlife and domestic stock.

**3.4.2 Relationship to Planning and Management.** Park research needs will be discussed generally in the park's GMP/EIA and specifically documented in each park's Resource Management Plan (Technical Detail Plan). Research will be conducted to further park objectives as found in the gazetting proclamation and planning documents. Research activities will include but not necessarily limited to the following:

1. provide a sound basis for policy, guidelines, and plans;
2. develop effective strategies to avoid or minimize adverse impacts on resources and visitors;
3. determine causes of resources management problems;
4. predict impacts of related activities on park resources;
5. develop methods to restore damaged resources;

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6. further understand ecosystems and document their components, conditions, and significance.

**3.4.3 Research Conduct.** TANAPA will cooperate with research institutions and NGO's to utilize special expertise which can be of significant assistance to the national parks.

Research activities that might disturb resources or users, that require the waiver of any regulation or policy, or that involve the collection of specimens may be allowed only pursuant to the terms and conditions of a special permit issued by TANAPA. Manipulative or destructive research activities generally will not be permitted within parks. Exceptions may be granted if the impacts will be short-lived, the park is the only area where such research can be conducted, the value of the research is greater than the resource impacts, or the research is essential to provide information for resource management.

**Free entry into national parks will be granted for bona fide researchers/advisors and their immediate family only.**

**3.4.4 Publication of Research Data.** The products, results, and conclusions of all scientific activities (data and media, including films, photographs, and electronically stored data) conducted in the parks will be made available in multiple copies (not less than 10 copies) to TANAPA. These products will be both centralized and distributed to the appropriate national parks. Where appropriate TANAPA will include appropriate findings in park interpretive/visitor use programs. Information on the locations of threatened and endangered or extremely fragile natural resources or those subject to vandalism will not be included in draft or final studies and reports for public distribution. All sensitive information will be kept in locked files by TANAPA.

### **3.5 Special Designations**

**3.5.1 Biosphere Reserves.** Individual park ecosystems or park lands that are components of regional ecosystems believed to be internationally significant examples of one of the world's natural regions may be nominated for designation as biosphere reserves. General guidance for the international biosphere reserve program is provided by the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) through its Man and the Biosphere (MAB) program.

**3.5.2 World Heritage Sites.** Natural areas believed to possess outstanding universal value as part of the world's natural heritage will be nominated to the World Heritage List. Once an area is designated as a world heritage site, TANAPA will recognize the designation in public information and interpretative programs.

**3.5.3 RAMSAR Sites.** Natural wetlands believed to possess outstanding universal values will be nominated to the RAMSAR Wetland Convention.

### **3.6 Co-operation with Others**

TANAPA will pursue opportunities to improve resource management by co-operating with other governmental agencies, local, district, and regional communities, organizations, institutions, and private individuals.

### **3.7 Biological Resources**

**3.7.1 Protection of Native Wildlife.** TANAPA will seek to perpetuate native wildlife (mammals, birds, reptiles, fish, insects, worms, crustaceans, etc) as part of the natural ecosystems of the park. Management emphasis will be on minimizing human impacts on natural wildlife population dynamics. The native wildlife is defined as all animal species

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that as a result of natural processes occur or occurred on lands now designated as a park. Any species that have moved onto park lands directly or indirectly as the result of human activities are not considered native.

Native wildlife populations will be protected against harvest, destruction, harassment, or harm through human use. Feeding and taming of wild animals will be prohibited.

**Systematic and/or routine culling of animals will be prohibited. Culling of animals for commercial purposes will be prohibited.**

**3.7.2 Management of Migratory Wildlife.** Many species of vertebrates and invertebrates regularly travel from one location to another at yearly or other intervals. Such species have at least two significant habitat areas, and those that spend time en route may have three or more. Where those species occur in a park, park habitats may provide only one of the major habitat needs, and the survival of the species in the park is also dependent on the existence and quality of habitats outside the park. Parks having migratory species will ensure the preservation of their populations and their habitats inside the park and will cooperate wherever possible with others to ensure the preservation of their populations and habitats outside the park.

**3.7.3 Landscape and Plants.** TANAPA will seek to perpetuate native plant life as part of natural ecosystems. Landscapes and plants may be manipulated only when necessary to achieve approved management objectives as defined in an approved GMP/EIA. These objectives may vary according to management zones as established by the GMP/EIA.

Plantings in all zones will consist of species that are native to the park. **Use of exotic plants will be prohibited within national parks.** In any zone, landscapes and plants may be manipulated to maintain habitat for threatened or endangered species, but only native plants may be used if additional

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plantings are done, and manipulation of existing plants will be carried out in a manner designed to restore or enhance the functioning of the plant and animal community of which the endangered species is a natural part. **Irrigation and fertilizer application for landscape purposes will be prohibited in all national parks.**

#### **3.7.4 Genetic Resources.** TANAPA will strive to protect the full range of genetic types native to plant and animal populations in the parks by perpetuating natural evolutionary processes and minimizing human interference with evolving genetic diversity.

The introduction of native plants and animals will be accompanied using organisms taken from populations as closely related genetically and ecologically as possible to the park populations, preferably from similar habitats in adjacent areas, except where the management goal is to increase the variability of the park gene pool to mitigate past, human-induced loss of genetic variability. Transplants for purposes of restoring genetic variability through gene flow between native breeding populations will be preceded by research on the genetic compatibility of the populations.

The need to maintain appropriate levels of genetic diversity will guide decisions on what actions to take to manage isolated populations of species or to enhance populations of rare, threatened or endangered species. All resource management actions involving planting or relocating species, subspecies, or varieties will be guided by knowledge of local adaptations, ranges, and habitat requirements and detailed knowledge of site ecological histories.

When individual plants or animals must be removed or eliminated for any reason, TANAPA will consider the need to maintain appropriate levels of genetic diversity in the residual park populations.



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**3.7.5 Restoration of Native Plants and Wildlife.** TANAPA will strive to restore native species to parks whenever all the following criteria are met:

1. Adequate habitat to support the species either exists or can reasonably be restored in the park and if necessary on adjacent lands and waters, and once a natural population level is achieved, it can be self-supporting.
2. The species does not, based on an effective management plan, pose a serious threat to the safety of park visitors, park resources, or persons outside the park boundary.
3. The subspecies used in restoration most nearly approximates the extirpated subspecies or race.
4. The species disappeared, or was substantially diminished, as a direct or indirect result of human-induced change to the species population or the ecosystem.

**3.7.6 Threatened or Endangered Species.** Consistent with IUCN (The World Conservation Union) Red List of Threatened Species and CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora) List, TANAPA will identify, promote the conservation of, and take immediate actions to intervene for the protection of all threatened or endangered species. **As necessary, TANAPA will control visitor access to and use of critical habitats, and may close such areas to entry for other than official purposes.** Active management programs will be conducted as necessary to perpetuate the natural distribution and abundance of threatened or endangered species and the ecosystems on which they depend.

Plants and animals considered to be rare or unique to a park will be identified, and their distribution within the park will be mapped.

All specific management actions for protection and perpetuation of special status species will be determined through the park's Resources Management Plan.

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**3.7.7 Exotic Plants and Wildlife.** Exotic species are those that occur in a given place as a result of direct or indirect, deliberate or accidental actions by humans. **Introduction of new exotic species will be prohibited.** Management of populations of exotic plant and wildlife species already present in a park, up to and including eradication, will be undertaken wherever such species threaten park resources or public health and when control is prudent and feasible.

High priority will be given to the management of exotic species that have substantial impact on park resources and that can reasonably be expected to be successfully controlled; lower priority will be given to exotic species that have almost no impact on the park resources or that cannot be successfully controlled.

## **3.8 Fire Management**

**3.8.1 Park Fire Management.** Fire is a powerful phenomenon with the potential to drastically alter the vegetative cover of any park. Fire may contribute to or hinder the achievement of park objectives. Park fire management programs will be designated around resource management objectives and the various management zones of the park. Fire-related management objectives will be clearly stated in a Fire Management Plan (Technical Detail Plan), that will be prepared for each park with vegetation capable of burning.

All fires in parks will be classified as prescribed fires or wildfires. Prescribed fires include fires deliberately ignited by managers (prescribed burns) or fires of natural origin permitted to burn under prescribed conditions (prescribed natural fires) to achieve predetermined resource management objectives. All fires that do not meet the criteria for prescribed fires are wildfires and will be suppressed when feasible.

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Each park will monitor fires with sufficient instrumentation and documentation to 1) record the significant fire behavior and decisions, 2) determine whether specified objectives were met, and 3) assess all fire effects.

**3.8.2 Wildfire Prevention and Suppression.** Active fire-prevention will be conducted in fire-prone parks. TANAPA will work with adjacent landowners to prevent human-caused wildfires and their potential adverse impacts on human life, facilities, or park cultural or natural resources.

**3.8.3 Prescribed Fire.** Prescribed natural fires contribute to the management of zones with a natural preservation emphasis, while prescribed burns may contribute to the resource objectives of any park. All prescribed fires are carried out under written and approved prescriptions. If unnatural fuel loads exist it may be necessary to use conservative prescriptions initially to avoid excessive impacts. In some cases prescribed burns with conservative prescriptions may be needed to restore an area to a natural range condition.

## **3.9 Water Resources**

**3.9.1 Water Quantity and Quality.** TANAPA will seek to perpetuate surface and ground waters as integral components of park aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems. Park water, either surface water or groundwater, will be withdrawn for consumptive use (for tourism and park administrative purposes only) only if absolutely necessary, and then only when approved by the park's GMP/EIA. The consumptive use of water will not be allowed to significantly alter natural processes and ecosystems.

**3.9.2 Floodplains and Wetlands.** The occupancy and modification of floodplains and wetlands will be avoided wherever possible. Where no practicable alternatives exist, mitigating measures will be implemented to minimize potential harm to

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life, property, and the natural values of floodplains and wetlands.

Each park will:

1. inventory wetlands and those floodplains subject to or potentially subject to public use or development;
2. identify high-hazard flood areas and take actions to limit risks to people and property;
3. inventory existing structures, facilities, and programs that involve the use of floodplains and wetlands and prepare plans for protection or restoration of affected floodplains and wetlands.

**3.9.3 Water Rights.** Water for the preservation, management, development, and use of the national park system will be obtained and used in accordance with the legal authority and with due consideration for the needs of other water users.

## **3.10 Air Resources**

**3.10.1 Air Quality.** TANAPA will seek to perpetuate the best possible air quality in parks because of its critical importance to human health, enjoyment, scenic vistas, and the preservation of natural systems. Vegetation, visibility, water quality, wildlife, and most elements of park environment are sensitive to air pollution and are referred to as "air quality related values". TANAPA will assume an aggressive role in promoting and pursuing measures to safeguard these values from the adverse impacts of air pollution. In cases of doubt as to the impacts of existing or potential air pollution on park resources, TANAPA will err on the side of protecting air quality and related values for future generations.

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- 3.10.2 Visual Quality.** TANAPA will seek to maintain the natural quality of scenic resources and vistas in the parks. Actions will be taken to eliminate or mitigate the effects of any development or activity within park boundaries that intrudes on visitors' views of the park's scenic resources. TANAPA will actively work with local governments, private parties and other interests to minimize the adverse visual impacts of human activity outside park boundaries.
- 3.10.3 Noise.** TANAPA will strive to preserve the natural quiet and the natural sounds associated with the physical and biological resources of the parks (for example, the sounds of the wind in the trees or of waves on a shore, the sounds of the African dawn and sunset). Activities causing excessive or unnecessary unnatural sounds in and adjacent to parks, including low-elevation aircraft of all types will be monitored, and action taken to prevent or minimize unnatural sounds that adversely affect park resources or enjoyment. **The operation of motorized equipment, or sound devices that create unreasonable audio disturbances will be prohibited. The operation of generators of any type will be kept to a minimum in all camping areas or campsites.** The cost of all necessary mitigating measures to keep generator noise to a minimum will be the responsibility of the owner/operator.
- 3.10.4 Artificial Light.** Any type of development or action within a national park that will allow an excessive amount of intrusion of artificial light into the night scene will be prohibited. TANAPA will cooperate with park neighbors and local community governments to seek to minimize the intrusion of artificial light into the night scene in parks with natural dark, recognizing the part that darkness and the night sky play in overall enjoyment of the park. All outdoor illumination will be minimized (no flood lights).
- 3.10.5 Weather and Climate.** Parks containing zones with a natural preservation emphasis will gather and maintain baseline climatological data for perpetual reference.

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### **3.11 Paleontologic Resources**

Paleontologic resources, including both organic and mineralized remains in body or trace form, will be protected, preserved, and managed for public enjoyment, and scientific research in accordance with park management objectives and approved Resource Management Plans (Technical Detail Plan).

### **3.12 Geological Resources**

Park geological features will be protected. Fragile geological features will be monitored to determine if measures are needed to prevent or stop human-caused damage.

**3.12.1 Soil Resource Management.** TANAPA will actively seek to understand and preserve the soil resources of parks and to prevent, to the extent possible, the unnatural erosion, physical removal, or contamination of the soil, or its contamination of other resources. Resource managers will create, where appropriate, detailed soil maps, define the distribution of soil series, determine their physical and chemical characteristics, and provide interpretations needed to promote soil conservation and to guide resource management and development decision. Management actions will be taken to mitigate adverse or potentially irreversible impacts on soils caused by heavy use around major park attractions and facilities.

**3.12.2 Geologic Features.** Special geological features will be managed to perpetuate their atmosphere, geologic, biologic, ecologic, and cultural resources. Natural drainage patterns, air flows, and plant and animal communities will be protected in their natural state. **Camping will be prohibited in all caves within the park boundary.** Natural processes will be allowed to resume where caves have already been impacted by human use.

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**3.12.3 Shoreline Management.** In zones with a natural preservation emphasis, natural shoreline processes (erosion, deposition, dune formation, inlet formation, and shoreline migration) will be allowed to continue without abatement. New developments will not be placed in areas subject to flood or wave erosion or active shoreline processes unless all the following criteria apply:

1. They are essential to meet the park's purposes.
2. No practicable alternative location exists.
3. The development will be reasonably assured of surviving during its planned life span without the need for shoreline control measures.

**3.13 Marine Resources**

Nationally significant marine resources will be protected, preserved, and managed under National Park status. TANAPA will evaluate marine resources to determine what resources are eligible for inclusion in the National Park System and prepare New Park Area Feasibility Plans for marine areas determined to be of national significance. Marine areas that require active resource management and restoration to restore integrity and eliminate the effects of human disturbance will also be considered for inclusion in the National Park System.

#### 4. Cultural Resources Management

TANAPA will preserve and foster appreciation of the cultural resources in its parks through appropriate programs, research, treatment, protection, and interpretation. With assistance from the Community Conservation Service and the Antiquities Division, the cultural resources of each park will be identified, and their significance classified as part of the park's information base. The survey of resources will include sites within park boundaries and those nearby the parks. This information will then be used in general management planning to formulate proposals for development, interpretation and maintenance of such sites. Continued ritual use of contemporary cultural sites will be allowed within the context of overall resource protection. Information regarding the location, nature, and cultural context of archeological, historic, and ethnographic resources will be confidential to protect from theft or vandalism.



## **5. Wilderness Preservation and Management**

TANAPA will, as part of every GMP/EIA, evaluate the potential for wilderness designation in all national parks. TANAPA will manage areas within national parks zoned as Wilderness for use and enjoyment in such a manner as will leave them unimpaired for future generations.

### **5.1 Wilderness Definition**

Wilderness is an area:

1. where the earth and its community of life are untrampled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain;
2. of undeveloped land retaining its natural character without permanent improvements or human habitation;
3. which generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable;
4. in which the highest purpose is to be protected and managed so as to preserve its natural condition;
5. which has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a remote and unconfined type of enjoyment;
6. which is of sufficient size to make practicable its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition;
7. which may also contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value.

## **5.2 Wilderness Management**

**5.2.1 Management Techniques.** Motorized equipment or any type of mechanized transport is prohibited in areas designated or zoned as wilderness with the exception of emergency situations involving human health or safety. In protecting wilderness character and resources, TANAPA will adhere closely to the "minimum tool" concept. Park wardens will select the minimum tool or administrative practice necessary to successfully and safely accomplish an objective with the least adverse impact on wilderness character and resources. All decisions pertaining to administrative practices and use of equipment in wilderness will be based on this concept. Potential disruption of wilderness character and resources and applicable safety concerns will be considered before, and given significantly more weight than economic efficiency.

**5.2.2 Facilities.** Structures, facilities, and roads will not be built or retained in a wilderness area. Temporary vehicular access may be permitted only to meet the minimum requirements of emergency life threatening situations. Where abandoned roads have been included within wilderness, they will be used as trails or restored to natural conditions. Unpaved trails and foot bridges may be constructed when necessary for resource protection or visitor safety. No permanent heliports, helipads, or airstrips will be allowed in wilderness. Natural open areas may be used for small aircraft landings in the event of emergency life threatening situations. Minor site modification determined to be essential for safety reasons during individual emergency situations may be authorized, but the site will be restored to natural conditions after the emergency has ended. The construction or reconstruction of shelters for public use will not be allowed in wilderness since wilderness users will be self-supporting in terms of shelter. Although the development of facilities to serve users will be avoided, campsites (tent camping only) may be designated when it is essential for resource protection or enhancement of opportunities for solitude.

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**5.2.3 Signs.** Signs detract from the wilderness character of an area and make the imprint of man and management noticeable. Only signs necessary to protect wilderness resources or for public safety will be allowed. Where signs are used, they should be used sparingly, be compatible with their surroundings and be the minimum size possible.

**5.2.4 Research.** A research project may be conducted in wilderness if it meets all the following criteria:

1. The research is rated as a high priority by TANAPA.
2. There is no alternative to conducting the research in a wilderness area.
3. The project will not adversely affect physical or biological resources, ecosystem processes, or aesthetic values over an area or duration greater than necessary to meet research objectives.
4. The project will not interfere with wilderness users, scenic, or conservation purposes of the wilderness over a broad area or long duration.
5. Researchers will comply with the "minimum tool" concept and will not be allowed to use motorized equipment or vehicles of any kind in a wilderness area.

**5.2.5 Fire Management.** Each park will be required to prepare a Fire Management Plan (Technical Detail Plan) to identify the natural and historic roles of fire in the wilderness and will provide a prescription for response, if any, to natural and human-caused fires. Actions taken to suppress wildfires will use the minimum tool concept and will be conducted in such a way as to protect natural and cultural features and to minimize the lasting impacts of the suppression actions and the fires themselves.

**5.2.6 Wilderness Use.** TANAPA will encourage and facilitate only those uses of wilderness that do not degrade wilderness resources or character. High profile recreational activities will

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be prohibited. Wilderness management actions will be directed toward providing opportunities for remote and unconfined types of hiking. Visitors will be required to comply with the concept of no-trace or minimum-impact wilderness use. Park visitors must accept wilderness largely on its own terms, without modern facilities provided for their comfort or convenience. Users must also accept certain risks, including possible dangers arising from wildlife, weather conditions, physical features, and other natural phenomena, that are inherent in the various elements and conditions that comprise a wilderness experience. TANAPA will provide users with information concerning the possible risks, recommended precautions, minimum-impact use ethics and applicable regulations. Wilderness users will be required to carry out all refuse.

- 5.2.7 **Tour Operators.** Wilderness oriented tour operation services that contribute to achieving public enjoyment of wilderness values and/or that provide opportunities for remote hiking experiences may be authorized to use wilderness areas if they meet the provisions in this National Policy document, comply with the zoning actions and limits of acceptable use stipulations detailed in the park's GMP/EIA and comply with all TANAPA regulations and permit system.
- 5.2.8 **Special Events.** TANAPA will not sponsor or issue permits for special events to be conducted in wilderness if those events might be inconsistent with wilderness resources and character.
- 5.2.9 **Rights-of-Way.** TANAPA will not issue any new rights-of-way or widen or extend any existing rights-of-way in wilderness. Existing rights-of-way that have been included in wilderness will be phased out where practicable.
- 5.2.10 **Public Education.** TANAPA will develop and maintain an effective public program designed to promote and perpetuate public awareness of and appreciation for wilderness character, resources, and ethics without stimulating an unacceptable demand for use.

## **6. Public Information, Interpretation, and Education**

TANAPA will have a program to provide materials, services, and facilities to meet the information and education needs of recognized target groups. Target groups may include National Parks staff, educational groups, national park visitors, researchers, concessionaires and their employees, tourist companies, drivers, selected groups from local communities and other parties identified by TANAPA.

All national parks will have a Public Information (PI) component. Human and other resources will be deployed at the park level on a need/urgency basis as identified and analyzed in the park's GMP.

### **6.1 Principles Guiding Public Information:**

1. Information provided to target groups will be timely, relevant, accurate, and consistent to assist each group in playing its rightful role in the protection of the park's resources.
2. Interpretation provided to park visitors will seek to enhance the visitors' understanding and appreciation of the park's exceptional resources while providing clear guidelines on proper use and behavior in relation to those resources.
3. Information and Education needs will be met without discrimination and adapted to the needs, conditions and concerns of each target group.
4. PI activities to provide education and information to groups from local communities from outside of the park will be closely linked with the objectives and activities of the TANAPA Community Conservation Service.

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5. The PI activities, programs, and facilities in each park, and the resources allocated to such activities, will directly reflect the management objectives of the park as stated in the GMP.

### **6.2 Objectives of Public Information**

The major objectives of the PI Department will be to:

1. provide all park users with easy access to the information they need, to have a safe and enjoyable park experience;
2. enhance the understanding and appreciation of visitors of the resources and values of a specific park as well as of its regional context and the National Park System as a whole;
3. protect both the safety of visitors enjoying the parks as well as protecting park resources themselves from overuse, unintentional damage, vandalism and theft;
4. educate interested users and educational groups about the park, its exceptional resources and its role in the national conservation strategy;
5. stimulate public awareness of, interest in, and support for the importance of national parks and of conservation issues in general.

### **6.3 Components of Public Information**

- 6.3.1 Mass Media.** TANAPA will make use of the mass media to promote the message of conservation and national parks at a national level. Mass media messages will convey to all Tanzanians an image of the natural heritage as preserved in the national parks, and the role of national parks in the sustainable development of the nation. TANAPA also will be

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responsible for representing National Parks in the mass media and responding to articles, letters, programs, etc. that directly impact issues related to and perceptions of national parks.

- 6.3.2 Tour Operators and Concessionaires.** TANAPA will maintain contact between licensed tour operators, concessionaires and the national parks. Park regulations, bookings for park facilities and up-to-date information on park conditions will be available to tour operators through this office.
- 6.3.3 National Parks Publications.** TANAPA will oversee the preparation of all National Park publications and guidebooks that are prepared for the general public or for a specific segment of the population.
- 6.3.4 Visitors Data Base.** Each park will develop and maintain an accurate record and profile of all visitors.
- 6.3.5 Promotion of National Parks.** TANAPA will actively promote its parks, programs, and policies to the public. Where prescribed by a park GMP, information will be provided to the private sector to encourage responsible tourism in park zones where the "limits of acceptable use" have not been achieved.

## **7. Outreach, Extension and Benefit Sharing**

TANAPA will have a program of outreach (also known as "community conservation", "extension", and "ujirani mwema") into surrounding communities with a focus on local people and governments up to the district level. This outreach program will be accompanied by mechanisms to ensure that the benefits of conservation are shared with local communities in appropriate ways.

All national parks will have a Community Conservation Service (CCS) component. Human and other resources will be deployed at the park level based on need/urgency as identified and analyzed in the park's GMP.

### **7.1 Principles Guiding National Park Outreach**

1. Local communities will be approached as equal partners with TANAPA in the process of solving problems of mutual concern.
2. TANAPA will seek ways to share the benefits of conservation with local communities in ways that are sustainable and promote sound development.
3. While compromise and flexibility will be encouraged to meet people and park needs, the integrity of the park will be maintained.
4. Neighborly relations, dialogue, and partnership will be sought with all local communities without regard to prejudice or pre-conceptions based on past conflicts.
5. The CCS will play an important role in the development of the GMP/EIA in each park, ensuring that input from local and regional communities is included in the decision-making process.



6. The CCS in each park will pursue the objectives stated in the approved GMP/EIA.

## **7.2 Objectives of Community Conservation**

The major objectives of the Community Conservation Service are to:

1. improve relations between individual parks and local communities;
2. ensure that the interests of TANAPA with regard to natural resource conservation and community welfare are represented at all levels;
3. facilitate the planned sharing of benefits to CCS target communities;
4. assist communities to gain access to information, resources, and services that promote sustainable development.

## **7.3 Components of Community Conservation**

**7.3.1 Guidelines for Benefit Sharing.** The CCS will provide guidelines that, when approved by the Board of Trustees, will assist Chief Park Wardens in contributing to the well-being of local communities according to the ability of National Parks. This sharing of benefits may include sharing of infrastructure and services, cash or in-kind contributions to local projects, and assistance in setting up sustainable income generating enterprises based on non-park natural resources.

**7.3.2 Contiguous Areas.** The CCS will operate with special concern for areas contiguous to the park including buffer zones, corridor areas, dispersal and calving areas, and other types of protected areas. The CCS will work with National Park's ecologists, local people and governments to encourage specific local land use practices that will ensure the survival

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of the national park and promote a sustainable improvement in the livelihoods of local people.

##### **7.3.3 Relations with Government and Non-Government Bodies.**

The CCS will work to establish relations between government agencies, NGO's, projects, private enterprises, and other bodies whose activities are likely to impact the well-being of national parks. The degree and methodology for cooperation, collaboration, and communication between parks and such bodies will be determined by the CCS so as to maximize the benefits to national parks.

##### **7.3.4 Community Conservation Education.** In order to meet the objectives stated in the section above, The CCS will engage in limited formal education activities. These activities may include arranging for visits to national parks by local community groups, providing training to communities on project management and accounting, and visits to communities by the National Parks film van. In arranging for these activities, the CCS will work closely with the Public Information, Interpretation, and Education unit.

## **8. Use of Parks**

To the extent possible, TANAPA will encourage people to visit the parks, and to pursue inspirational, educational, and appropriate recreational activities related to the resources found in these special environments, as the most desirable means of fulfilling its mandate "to provide for public enjoyment" of areas it manages. Visitors will be given appropriate information to encourage safe and lawful use of the parks and to minimize any resulting adverse impacts on park resources.

The types and levels of appropriate recreational use will be determined through these national policies and the management zoning scheme in each park's GMP/EIA. TANAPA will manage visitor use and whenever necessary regulate the amount, type, time and place of all visitor activities.

### **8.1 Recreational Activities**

TANAPA will allow only those recreational activities that: are consistent with the purposes and significance of the park; promote visitor enjoyment of park resources through a direct association or relation to the resources; are consistent with the protection of the resources; are compatible with other visitor uses.

**Tourist hunting will be prohibited in all national parks.**

Any recreation activity not listed as approved in this policy document will be evaluated on a park-by-park basis as part of General Management Plan/Environmental Impact Assessment process by an interdisciplinary team. A recreation activity will be excluded from national parks if it meets one or more of the following criteria:

1. is considered inconsistent with the mandate, mission, and philosophy of the National Park System;

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2. is a high profile form of recreation that tends to focus visitor and user attention on the event rather than imparting a deeper appreciation and understanding of the resources and significance of the park;
3. does not have a direct association or relation to park resources;
4. is suspected to have unacceptable impacts on park resources or natural processes;
5. has unacceptable impacts on visitor use due to interference or conflict with other visitor use activities;
6. has unacceptable levels of danger to the welfare or safety of the public, including participants;
7. places an unacceptable level of burden on park management to administer and manage.

Local communities will be encouraged, through the Community Conservation Service to consider support of appropriate recreational activities outside park boundaries.

### **8.2 Accessibility for Disabled Persons**

Every reasonable effort will be made to make facilities and services of national parks accessible to and usable by all people, including those who are disabled.

### **8.3 Visitor Safety and Protection**

The saving of human life will take precedence over all other management actions. TANAPA and all tour operators and hotels operating within national parks will provide a safe and healthful environment for visitors and employees. Nevertheless, park visitors assume a certain degree of risk and responsibility for their own safety

#### USE OF PARKS

when visiting areas that are managed and maintained as natural environments.

#### **8.4 Search & Rescue & Emergency Medical Services**

TANAPA will make reasonable efforts to provide for the protection and safety of park visitors. The Parks will make every effort to coordinate rescue and evacuation emergencies with tour operators and qualified search-and-rescue organizations or agencies. TANAPA will make reasonable efforts to provide appropriate emergency medical services for persons sick or injured.

#### **8.5 Fees and Reservations**

TANAPA will have a fair and organized system of taking reservations and collecting fees. The park GMP/EIA will determine the specific type of reservation system and fee collection system needed.

#### **8.6 Aircraft Use**

Noise resulting from overflights and aircraft landings has the potential to adversely affect park resources and values (both tangible and intangible) such as sensitive wildlife species, and the natural quiet of park settings and to interfere with the enjoyment of visitors.

All aircraft (with the exception of TANAPA administrative aircraft and those with special research permits from TANAPA) will be required to fly at or above the 1500 feet level (Directorate of Civil Aviation Regulations) when over national parks. TANAPA will work with DCA and local authorities to provide airstrips at appropriate locations outside of park boundaries. **No sightseeing aircraft flights will be allowed over national parks.**

Administrative aircraft landings may occur in parks only on lands or water surfaces designated as landing sites pursuant to TANAPA approval and as per existing DCA and TANAPA regulations. Administrative aircraft hangers, airstrips, and landing sites may be designated within park boundaries (with the exception of park lands zoned as Wilderness), if approved by the park's GMP/EIA and only

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if their use will result in no significant adverse impacts on park resources, values, public safety, or visitor enjoyment.

### **8.7 Off-Road Driving**

Off-Road recreational driving for scenic/wildlife viewing will be discouraged, but may be allowed in specific zone(s) of a park if approved by the park's GMP/EIA. Off-Road driving will be prohibited at any point in time, if it is determined that it is causing excessive damage to the landscape, wildlife, or other natural or cultural resources.

### **8.8 Special Park Uses**

A special park use is defined as any activity that is proposed for, or exists within, a park that requires TANAPA review prior to being submitted to the Board of Trustees for final approval. Preparation of an Environmental Impact Assessment by the party requesting the special use will be required before the permit will be approved. **TANAPA will approve the terms of reference for the EIA.** A special park use may be permitted only if it does not cause any derogation of the values and purposes for which the park was established. Initial or renewal requests to conduct an activity will be denied if the EIA determines that the activity:

1. will conflict with law or park policy;
2. will be in derogation of the values and purposes for which the park was established;
3. will be inconsistent with the park's gazetting proclamation.
4. is not in compliance with the management zoning scheme and the stated management objectives in the park's General Management Plan/EIA.
5. conflicts with visitor use or enjoyment;

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6. has a reasonable potential to cause illness, personal injury, or property damage;
7. will unduly interfere or create an undue burden on normal park operations, resource protection, or visitor use.

**TANAPA will terminate any current special use activity subsequent to a finding that any of the above conditions exist.**

Appropriate fees for special park uses will be established and collected by TANAPA and reimbursement will be sought from special use permittees for costs incurred in administering the permit and monitoring the activities authorized.

**8.8.1 Special Events.** Special events, such as sporting events, pageants, public spectator attractions, entertainment ceremonies, and large encampments will be allowed in parks only if it is determined that the event is not in conflict with the park's approved GMP/EIA. All special event requests will be reviewed by TANAPA prior to being sent to the Board of Trustees for final approval. These events are subject to the same environmental impact assessment process and criteria listed in Section 8.8, provided that there is meaningful association between the park and the event, and that the event contributes to visitor understanding of the significance of the park.

TANAPA will not permit the staging of special events that are conducted primarily for the material or financial benefit of participants, that involve commercialization, advertising, or publicity by participants, or for which a separate public admission is to be charged, unless the event is directly related to the purposes for which the park was established.

**8.8.2 Commercial Motion Picture and Still Photography.** The making of commercial motion pictures, television productions, or still photographs involving the use of casts, setting, or crews will be allowed in parks only if it is

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determined that this activity is not in conflict with the park's approved GMP/EIA and the activity meets the criteria in Section 8.8. These special permit requests will be reviewed by TANAPA before being submitted to the Board of Trustees for final approval. Appropriate performance bond and liability insurance requirements will be imposed by TANAPA prior to permit approval. Professional photography of all types will be subject to user fees established by TANAPA.

**Manipulation of park wildlife and resources for film or photographic purposes will be prohibited.**

### **8.9 Other Park Uses**

- 8.9.1 Rights-of-Way.** No new rights-of-way will be issued within national park boundaries. Existing rights-of-way will be maintained and managed in accordance with the national policies, the park's GMP/EIA and regulations for national parks.
- 8.9.2 Practice Military Operations.** Practice military operations will be prohibited in all national parks.
- 8.9.3 Research and Collection Activities.** Collecting activities that involve the removal of plants, animals, minerals, or archaeological, historical, or paleontological objects will be allowed only if they are 1) proposed in conjunction with authorized research activities and 2) authorized and conducted in accordance with all applicable National Park policies, regulations, and guidelines.
- 8.9.4 Burials.** Burials, reinterments, and the scattering of human ashes from cremation will be prohibited within all national parks.



## **8.10 Consumptive Uses**

- 8.10.1 Hunting.** Subsistence hunting will be prohibited in all national parks.
- 8.10.2 Agriculture.** Agricultural activities will be prohibited in all national parks.
- 8.10.3 Grazing.** Grazing activities by any type of domestic livestock will be prohibited in all national parks.
- 8.10.4 Human settlement.** All human settlement (with the exception of essential TANAPA employees, essential authorized researchers and advisors, and essential hotel or permanent tent camp employees) will be prohibited in all national parks. All authorized human settlement within a national park boundary will be kept to a minimum and for essential personnel only. Domestic pets and other domestic animals will be prohibited in all national parks.
- 8.10.5 Other consumptive uses.** All other types of consumptive uses of park resources, within the park boundary, will be prohibited except where authorized by an approved GMP/EIA. Under no circumstances will TANAPA authorize the collection and transportation of park resources for use or consumption outside of park boundaries.

## 9. Park Facilities

Environmentally sound technologies will be used for all developments and activities related to the national parks. In instances where there are adverse effects that cannot be avoided, TANAPA will require the party responsible for the development or activity to take actions that will mitigate or eliminate any adverse effects.

### 9.1 Facility Planning, Design, and Location

TANAPA will encourage that all major developments (hotels, permanent tented camps, visitor centers, general park administration structures, park housing, park maintenance facilities, etc.) be located outside national park boundaries. **Major facilities or developments will be constructed within national park boundaries only if approved by the park's GMP/EIA and only if:**

1. there is no practicable alternative to such use of park lands.
2. all the criteria are met for special park uses.
3. the development will be located in development zones established in the park's approved GMP/EIA.
4. there is a complete and thorough site specific environmental impact assessment of the action.
5. **facilities or structures do not exceed one-storey in height (no occupancy above ground level).**

The visitor and management facilities provided by TANAPA and through leases will be harmonious with park resources, compatible with natural processes, aesthetically pleasing, functional, as accessible as possible to all segments of the population, energy efficient, and cost effective.

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Facilities necessary for visitor use and park management will be identified in GMP/EIA and associated Technical Detail Plans. GMP's will set "limits of acceptable use" levels that will determine the number, location, and sizing of all facilities located in the park.

Planning and design of park facilities will be accomplished by interdisciplinary teams constituted to meet environmental, programmatic, and technical requirements of the project. Designs for park facilities, regardless of their origin (TANAPA, or private contractors, etc.,) will be: subject to consistency with the GMP/EIA; harmonious with and integrated into the park environment; and subject to the same high standards of design and functionality and the same review and approval processes, including inspection while construction is underway.

### **9.2 Integration of Facilities into the Park Environment**

All park facilities will be designed, located, and constructed of such materials so as to be well camouflaged or blended/integrated into the park landscape and environment and to cause minimum impact to park resources as required by the park's approved GMP/EIA and Technical Detail Plans. Development will not compete with or dominate park features.

**9.2.1 Avoiding Natural Hazards.** No permanent park facilities will be located in places known to be subject to frequent natural threats such as volcanic eruptions, seasonal flooding/inundation, high tide mark, landslides, unless no practicable alternative site exists and unless all safety and hazard probability factors have been considered.

**9.2.2 Construction Sites.** Construction sites will be limited to the smallest feasible area. Ground disturbance will be carefully controlled to preclude undue damage to vegetation, soil, natural resources, and cultural resources. Ground distur-

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bances will also not contribute to air, water, and noise pollution.

- 9.2.3 Borrow Pits and Spoil Areas.** Materials from borrow pits or other sand or gravel sources on park lands may be used only by National Parks in connection with functions necessary for park administration and only after careful consideration of its impacts. Such areas will be restored.

All developers will be encouraged and guided in obtaining natural building materials outside the national park boundary with benefits accruing to local communities.

Proposed borrow pits and spoil areas outside parks will also be evaluated to ensure that use by National Parks or its contractors complies with environmental standards and does not negatively impact resources or values inside the park. Such areas will be restored as appropriate.

## **9.3 Facility Maintenance**

TANAPA will conduct a program of preventive and rehabilitative maintenance and preservation to protect the physical integrity of facilities so as to provide a safe, sanitary, and aesthetically pleasing environment for park visitors and employees and to preserve or maintain facilities in their as-constructed (or reconstructed) condition to the greatest extent possible.

## **9.4 Utilities**

Utilities will be as unobtrusive as possible and have the least possible resource impact.

- 9.4.1 Waste Water Treatment Systems.** Waste water will be adequately treated so that on its return to water courses it meets or exceeds acceptable health and water quality standards. All facilities within national parks will be required to have adequate water treatment facilities to ensure that wildlife is not exposed to contaminated surface water.

## NATIONAL POLICIES FOR NATIONAL PARKS IN TANZANIA

**9.4.2 Underground Utility Lines.** All utility lines in national parks will be placed underground.

### **9.5 Solid Waste Management**

TANAPA will promote the use of biodegradable materials, the reuse and recycling of materials, and other appropriate measures to minimize solid waste and conserve natural resource. **Every effort will be made to dispose of TANAPA's solid waste outside of park lands.** Incineration as a means of solid waste disposal will be used only if there is no other feasible alternative. **Leasees and tour operators will make provisions for the disposal of solid waste in appropriate areas outside the park boundaries.**

### **9.6 Hazardous Materials and Toxic Waste**

TANAPA will make efforts to avoid hazardous material incidents and to control or minimize them should they occur. Prevention will include: acquisition of minimum quantities of hazardous materials and selection of the least toxic material; implementation of safe use, storage, and disposal practices; recycling of spent materials; and development of emergency response programs. Any hazardous or toxic waste generated by TANAPA (motor oil, solvents, paints, acids, batteries, herbicides, pesticides, etc.) will be disposed of separately from solid waste. TANAPA will not dispose of hazardous or toxic waste within the park boundary but will be responsible for the safe disposal of these wastes outside the park so as to not endanger human life or property. TANAPA will ensure that all users adhere to the same principals.

### **9.7 Energy Management**

TANAPA will conduct its activities in a manner that ensures that energy is used in a wise and economical manner and will also ensure that all parks' users do the same. Renewable sources of energy and all energy efficient technologies will be used where appropriate and cost-effective. **Where possible, park resources and values will not be degraded to provide energy for any purposes (see 8.10.5).**

### **9.8 Fire Protection and Suppression**

Provision will be made to prevent the loss of human life and damage to property or natural or cultural resources by fire.

### **9.9 Accessibility for Disabled Persons**

Visitor and management facilities will be made as accessible as practicable, depending on the nature of the area and of the facility, to persons with visual, hearing, mobility, and mental impairments.

### **9.10 Access and Circulation Systems**

Park access and circulation system needs will be evaluated and identified in each park's approved GMP/EIA. The details of system implementation will be provided in associated Technical Detail Plans.

**9.10.1 Park Roads.** All park roads will be well constructed to enhance the visitor experience and will be sensitive to environmental factors. Paved or tarred roads will be discouraged in all national parks and will be allowed only if approved by the park's GMP/EIA. The maximum speed limit on all park roads shall be 50 kph; however, lower speed limits may be set in certain park areas to accomplish specific visitor use or safety objectives. Park roads are not intended to provide fast access and will not be planned, designed, or constructed if it can be demonstrated that such a road will create THOROUGHFARES through parks that will generate or attract non-park related activities and traffic.

The decision to construct, expand, or upgrade a road will be made in the park's GMP/EIA based on a determination that the following criteria are met:

1. Access to the area is appropriate and necessary.

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2. A road is the best means of providing the necessary access.
3. Effects on significant natural resources or processes or cultural resources will be avoided, and other adverse effects will be minimized or mitigated.
4. The road will be harmoniously related to the landscape through which it passes.
5. The road will take maximum advantage, consistent with the foregoing criteria, of interpretative and scenic values.

#### **9.10.2 Traffic Signs and Markings.** Signs used for commercial advertising will not be allowed within national parks.

Signs will be limited to the minimum necessary to avoid confusion and visual intrusion.

#### **9.10.3 Commercial and Other Through-Traffic.** Commercial and other through-traffic will only be permitted on roads in national parks with existing rights-of-way. Commercial and other through-traffic on existing rights-of-way will be managed in accordance with the national policies, the park's GMP/EIA and regulations for national parks.

#### **9.10.4 Parking Areas.** Parking areas and observation pullouts will be located so as not to intrude by sight or sound on significant resources, to be limited to the smallest size appropriate (not to peak use), and to be designed to harmoniously accommodate vehicles. Permanent parking areas will be located and sized in accordance with the park's GMP/EIA and associated Technical Detail Plans.

### **9.11 Trails**

TANAPA will provide trails as a means of access into certain areas within national parks. The need for trails and the type of trail use most suited for different locations will be evaluated and developed as integral parts of each park's GMP/EIA and Technical Detail Plans.

## **9.12 Visitor Facilities**

**9.12.1 Informational and Interpretive Facilities.** Each park's GMP/EIA and associated Technical Detail Plans will identify facilities needed to assist park visitors in appreciating and enjoying the park and understanding its significance.

**Signs.** Signs will be carefully planned and designed to fulfil their important role in conveying an important park image and in providing information and orientation to visitors. Entrance and other key signs will be distinctively designed to reflect the character of the park.

A Technical Detail Plan for signs will be developed to ensure that the park's signs are consistent; are held to the minimum number, size, and wording required to serve their intended functions; minimally intrude upon the natural setting; are placed where they do not interfere with park visitors' enjoyment or appreciation of park resources.

**There will be no commercial signs in any national park.** Signs for lodges located in the parks will be in accordance with TANAPA guidelines and the park's Technical Detail Plan for signs.

**Entrance Gates.** Entrance gates will be harmonious with the park environment and will reflect the architectural character and style of the park. Visitor contact facilities will be provided at appropriate entrance gates with interpretative exhibits and basic information about the park, including regulations, fees, maps, and distances to major locations.

**Visitor Centers.** When determined necessary to provide visitor information and interpretative services, visitor centers may be constructed at locations identified in the park's GMP/EIA and associated Site Development Technical Detail Plan. To minimize visual intrusion and harm to park resources, visitor centers will generally not be located near



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or on significant park resources or features. Visitor centers may include information and orientation services, sales and educational materials and theme-related items, audio-visual programs, and exhibits, as outlined in the park's GMP/EIA and Technical Detail Plans.

**TANAPA will move away from the museum/taxidermy exhibit approach used in the past towards more modern, informative and interactive interpretive exhibits.**

**On-site Interpretative Areas.** As identified in the park's GMP/EIA and Technical Detail Plans, opportunities may be provided for on-site interpretation (outdoor exhibit panels and self-guiding publications) of park resources along roads, trails and observation points. Outdoor interpretative locations will serve a resource protection function as well as an interpretation and visitor management function.

**9.12.2 Local Tourism Services.** The need, type, and level of overnight accommodations and food services will be determined in each park's GMP/EIA. **Overnight facilities and food services will be encouraged outside park boundaries.** These types of facilities and/or services will be located within park boundaries only after the park's approved GMP/EIA determines that such developments or activities are needed, appropriate, and environmentally acceptable.

**Designated Campgrounds.** The type, number, size, and location of campgrounds will be determined by the park's GMP/EIA and associated Technical Detail Plans. A range of appropriate camping opportunities will be considered. **Each park's GMP/EIA will address the provision of firewood collection and use. Alternatives to in-park collection of firewood will be pursued wherever possible (see 8.10.5)**

**9.12.3 Toilets.** Toilets will have waste disposal systems that meet acceptable health, safety and aesthetic standards. To ensure

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such standards are met, TANAPA will consult with recognized health authorities. Levels of use will determine the size and nature of systems provided. Heavy use areas will have to be provided with effective waste disposal systems so as to avoid potential health problems and unsightly conditions.

### **9.13 Park Management Facilities**

As identified in each park's GMP/EIA and associated Technical Detail Plans, facilities will be provided for effective management of national parks including administrative offices, employee housing, maintenance structures, and other management facilities. TANAPA management facilities will be located outside park boundaries whenever the management functions being served can be adequately supported from such a location. When management facilities must be located inside the park, they will be placed where they will not adversely affect park resources or interfere with the visitor experience. The number of employees residing in national parks will be kept to a minimum (essential personnel only).

### **9.14 Places of Worship.**

In remote parks, where places of worship are not located within a reasonable distance from parks, TANAPA will use existing facilities (such as schools, hostels) to provide places of worship for park staff. No new or specialized structures will be constructed within national parks to provide places of worship. Transport to places of worship in local villages may be provided.

### **9.15 Other Facilities**

**9.15.1 Boreholes, Dams, and Reservoirs.** Boreholes, Dams, and Reservoirs will be planned, designed, and constructed in national parks only if approved as part of the park's GMP/EIA.

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**9.15.2 Commemorative Works and Plaques.** The term commemorative work means any statue, monument, sculpture, memorial or other structure or landscape feature, designed to perpetuate in a permanent manner the memory of a person, group, event, or other significant element of history. In general, monuments or other plaques of a memorial nature commemorating individuals or events will not be erected within the boundaries of national parks, and physical features or structures will not be named for individuals or events, unless the association between the park and individual or event is of transcendent importance.

## **10. Tourism and Concessions**

TANAPA will provide a balance between preservation and use that ensures a quality visitor experience without negatively impacting park resources and values. **High quality visitor opportunities will be provided through a strategy that maximizes revenues but does not emphasize "mass tourism" at the expense of park resources and values.**

### **10.1 Concessions.**

TANAPA will provide, through the use of concessions, those commercial facilities and services within the parks necessary for visitor use and enjoyment. Concession development will be limited to that necessary and appropriate for public use and enjoyment of the parks and be consistent, to the highest degree possible, with their preservation and conservation. **TANAPA will encourage that all major new concession development be located outside park boundaries. Concession development will be allowed within park boundaries only if approved by the park's GMP/EIA.**

**10.1.1 Concession Employee Residents of Parks.** The permit for concessions development within park boundaries will include resident and vehicle quotas. The number of concessions employees living in national parks will be kept to a minimum (essential personnel only).

**10.1.2 Fees.** TANAPA will develop a fee structure and require fees for all concessionaires, tour operators, and hoteliers benefiting from national parks. In addition, a structure of fines and review of standard of services will be implemented.

**10.1.3 Code of Conduct.** TANAPA will develop a code of conduct for activities by tour operators and hoteliers in national parks. Tour operators and hoteliers will be required to follow this

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code of conduct and ensure proper conduct by all their employees.

**10.1.4 Training and Licensing of Tour Guides.** All tour guides working in national parks will be licensed by TANAPA. Fees for tour guide licensing will be paid to TANAPA by tour operators and hoteliers.

## **11. Ethics**

An ethics policy will help ensure that all TANAPA employees will place the interests of Tanzania National Parks above all other pursuits and personal interests.

### **11.1 Ethics for TANAPA Personnel**

No TANAPA employees may be owners, partners, corporate officers or managers of any business conducting commercial services in a park, nor may TANAPA employees have a financial interest in such a company, nor can they solicit or accept, directly or indirectly, any gift, gratuity, favor, entertainment, loan, or any other thing of monetary value from a concessionaire or other persons who conducts operations or activities regulated by TANAPA.

### **11.2 Fund Raising and Philanthropy**

No TANAPA employees will knowingly solicit or accept gifts from concessionaires (permanent tented camp owners, hotels, or tour operators, etc.) or their principles or beneficial owners, nor permit others to do so on their behalf, when such gifts may involve a conflict of interest or an appearance of conflict, or when a gift is to be used for a service to or on behalf of a concessionaire.

## **12. Law Enforcement**

The principal objective of law enforcement in national parks is to ensure preservation of the environment and prevention of all illegal activities within national parks. TANAPA will ensure that the Law Enforcement Department will provide maximum possible protection to all biotic and abiotic resources, both tangible and non tangible resource values as well as providing security to park visitors, employees, and property.

### **12.1 Ranger Field Force Unit**

In order to ensure total protection of the resources in national parks, there will be a force called the "Ranger Field Force Unit". This unit will be a paramilitary type and will be governed by the paramilitary disciplinary code of conduct.

**12.1.1 Function.** The function of the Ranger Field Force Unit will be to protect and preserve the natural and cultural resources within national parks against unlawful human acts and to provide general enforcement of the provisions of the National Park Ordinance Cap 412, National Parks policies, regulations, and plans.

**12.1.2 Personnel and Equipment.** The optimum level of personnel and equipment of the Ranger Field Force Unit will be determined by each park's GMP/EIA and Technical Detail Plans. These plans will determine the number of personnel, various grades and ranks, firearms, and all other necessary equipment to ensure that the force is well equipped and can be rapidly deployed to problem areas.

**12.1.3 Code of Conduct.** TANAPA will have a disciplinary code for its law enforcement personnel. This code will address actions, liability, claims, or demands in conjunction with bona fide exercise of powers conferred by the National Park

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Ordinance for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Ordinance.

**12.1.4 Training, and Motivation.** TANAPA will ensure that the Ranger Field Force Unit has personnel that are highly disciplined, well trained, well paid, suitably equipped and housed, and adequately motivated to maintain high morale and standards in carrying out their duties. TANAPA will train selected members of the Law Enforcement Department to improve their ability to prosecute cases involving poaching and other illegal activities.

**12.2 Co-operation with State Organs**

Close co-operation will be maintained between the Law Enforcement Department and the Police, Judiciary, and other government departments and parastatal organizations responsible for conservation and management of protected areas and wildlife resources.

**12.3 Co-operation with Local Communities and the Public**

All Law Enforcement Department personnel will co-operate with local communities around the national parks and the public in general in order to win confidence and support of the people in the fight against poaching, other illegal activities within parks, and activities occurring outside park boundaries that may have impacts on park resources.

**12.4 Boundaries and Entrance Points**

Boundaries will be demarcated in each national park and specific entrance points designated.



## **13. Human Resources**

In fulfilling its *mandate*, TANAPA recognizes the need for dedicated and skilled personnel. Towards this end, TANAPA commits itself to the development of skills, attitudes, and practices among its staff which acknowledge their roles as custodians of the nation's rich natural heritage.

### **13.1 Human Resources Development Plan**

TANAPA will have a Human Resources Development Plan (Technical Detail Plan) which addresses the development of staff skills, attitudes and practices related to duties and functions within the National Park System, as well as to the promotion, discipline and deployment of staff in this system.

TANAPA will encourage the development of sector or department expertise in keeping with the many and varied responsibilities of park staff in the field. Given the increasing complexity of planning, impact assessment, management, administration, and research in our national parks, TANAPA will seek to develop cadres of staff skilled and deployed in areas where their specific skills can be practiced with greatest effect. Consultation and guidance in the development of individual staff skills and careers will be offered.

**13.1.1 Recruitment and Employment.** TANAPA will maintain a recruitment and employment program offering work opportunities to Tanzanians regardless of ethnic group, religion, or gender. In particular, Parks will encourage the recruitment and employment of women.

**13.1.2 Training.** TANAPA will provide a program of on-going training for its staff. Training will be offered in conjunction with job descriptions for each position within Parks, a training needs assessment and identification of training opportunities for staff development.

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Training will be developed and offered in conjunction with an annual TANAPA training prospectus, and regular evaluation of training programs conducted.

**13.1.3 Housing, Dress, and Personnel Identification.** TANAPA will plan and develop housing in line with this policy's guidelines on facility development. In addition, TANAPA will make every effort to provide adequate, safe, and respectable housing for its staff - in particular field staff. Each Park employee is to be provided with uniforms befitting their rank and status within TANAPA. Personnel identification cards, numbers or other means of identification will be introduced to ensure Park employees are recognized and known.

**13.1.4 Policy and Performance.** TANAPA will review, standardize and maintain a human resource development policy which addresses salary scales, promotion, discipline and terms of reference. This policy will take into consideration all aspects of national employment guidelines and regulations, while addressing those aspects particular to Tanzania National Parks.

Regular performance appraisals (tied to implementation of park policy, regulations, and plans) will be introduced to guide the evaluation of staff performance, assist in identifying training needs, and to assist employees in the development of park careers and choices.

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