



TANZANIA NATIONAL PARKS

INVESTMENT PROSPECTUS

2020



INTRODUCTION

Tanzania is recognized globally for its natural heritage. Second only to Brazil in terms of attractiveness for natural resources in the world, Tanzania is well known for Mount Kilimanjaro, Serengeti National Park, The Ngorongoro Crater, Selous Game Reserve and The Islands of Zanzibar and Pemba. Mount Kilimanjaro, which is the highest mountain in Africa, is also the highest freestanding mountain in the world. Serengeti National Park is home to the world's longest wildebeest migration.

Tanzania has set aside 40.5% of its land as protected areas, which include national parks, game reserves, a conservation area, forest reserves, marine parks and reserves, game reserves and game open areas. Home to some of East Africa's most charismatic species and wild landscapes, Tanzania's national parks make Tanzania the destination of choice for thousands of tourists each year. For those seeking big game on pristine savanna land or a view from the roof of Africa from the top of Mount Kilimanjaro, the experience from these parks is unmatched.

Tanzania National Parks (TANAPA) allows investments in the national parks to provide accommodation facilities to tourists, balloon safaris, canopy walk ways, cable car and zip line safaris, water sports, horse riding and special tourism concession. These investments aim at generating income to support conservation activities and provide opportunities for human enjoyment and employment. To achieve this, the organization has identified investment sites for accommodation facilities in various national parks that are presented in this prospectus. Potential investors are invited to invest in Tanzania's national parks and contribute to the growth of our tourism industry.

TANZANIA: A BRIEF OVERVIEW

Tanzania lies on the eastern side of Africa and is bordered by the Indian Ocean on the East; Malawi, Mozambique and Zambia on the South; Kenya and Uganda on the North; and Democratic Republic of Congo, Burundi and Rwanda on the West. It has an area of 945,087 km², of which 886,037 km² is inland and 59,050 km² is water.

The climate is tropical along the coast (up to 31⁰C) with the exception of highland areas that have semi-temperate climate (down to below 16⁰C). The country experiences a bimodal rainfall pattern for northern, eastern and northern coast. Low rainfall season ('vuli') from October to December and high season ('masika') from March to May. The southern and western parts of the country receive one season (unimodal rainfall pattern locally known as 'musumi' or 'masika' rains) from December to April. Annual rainfall varies from 200mm to 1000mm over most parts of the country.

Tanzania is the largest and most populous nation in East Africa with an estimated human population of 56 million according to Tanzania National Bureau of Statistics (2017) that has been growing at an average rate of 2.92% over the time. With more than 120 ethnic groups, and Swahili being a main unifying language is an official language of the country and English to a lesser or a greater extent. The country has a variety of traditional main export commodities namely: cashew nuts, coffee, cotton, tea, tobacco, sisal, cloves, minerals (gold, coal, uranium, bauxite, tanzanite and diamond). It is also increasingly gaining fame as an exporter of cut-flowers.

Despite the economic challenges facing the country since the 1980s, Tanzania's economy has grown at an average rate of 6 percent per annum. This makes Tanzania among the fast-growing economies in EAC and Africa Regions. The trend of growth is due to a solid macro-economic base. Further assurance of return of the investment can be easily worked out on the basis of the country's stable, consistent and improved economic performance, successful economic and structural reforms. Tanzania, by adopting multiparty democracy in 1992 has created political and economic stability which both are characterized by parliamentary democracy and public consensus on key socio-economic priorities. Being a country with next to none ideological confrontations, and lacks ethnic problems or labour disputes, Tanzania provides a great opportunity to the investor where the opportunities are immense. Tanzania enjoys a diversity of natural resources including minerals, wildlife and fisheries. The Tourism Sector, with a growth rate of 12 per cent for the last four years, is one of the fastest growing sectors, contributing about 17.5% of the GDP and 30% of foreign exchange earnings in 2014-15 (MoFP, 2016).

Most tourists now fly directly to Tanzania. Tanzania received 1,237,502 tourists (743,248 international and 494,254 domestic) in the national parks in the year 2018/2019 compared to 958,234 tourist (international and 432,124 domestic) in 2014/2015. With the development of other attractions and the promotion of domestic tourism, the tourism trend is geared to increase in the future.

Tanzania hosts 7 World Heritage Sites both natural and cultural, namely the Serengeti National Park, Ngorongoro Crater, Mount Kilimanjaro, Selous Game Reserve, Stone town of Zanzibar, Ruins of Kilwa Kisiwani and Songo Mnara, and Kondoa Rock Art Paintings. There are equally many more attractions located all over the country including unexplored beaches along the more than 800km stretch of the Indian Ocean coastline.

Tanzania's untapped natural resources

Tanzania offers a wide range of investment opportunities: arable land, minerals and natural tourist attractions that are all awaiting potential investors. Tanzania is internationally renowned for its abundance of wildlife attractions and unexploited mineral reserves. These sectors (mining and tourism) are the leading recipient of foreign investment flow and are tipped to become the “growth sectors” of the economy.

With its 22 National parks, 27 Game reserves, 38 Game controlled areas, a Conservation area and Marine park, Tanzanians wildlife resources are considered among the supreme in the world and have been widely known for many years. They include the great Serengeti Plains, the spectacular Ngorongoro Crater, Lake Manyara and Africa’s highest mountain; Kilimanjaro, in the north, Mikumi, Udzungwa, Nyerere and Ruaha National parks and Selous game Reserve in the south. Other natural attractions include the sandy beaches in the north and south of Dar es Salaam and the excellent deep-sea fishing at Mafia. Tanzania's tourist attractions make one of the world’s fast growing holiday destinations.

Opportunities for investment are immense in Tanzania including tourist accommodation construction, leisure parks, ground golf courses, conference tourism, air/ground transport, wildlife farming, tour operations, trophy hunting, sea and lake cruising, deep sea fishing, development of eco-tourism facilities, beach tourism, cultural and historical sites, etc; just to mention a few. The Government therefore encourages investments in, both private and joint ventures.

Tanzania is free of ideological confrontations, ethnic problems and labour disputes. It is a centre of economic and political stability in Sub Saharan Africa that comfort many of her neighbors. Multi party democracy adopted in 1992 has not disturbed the peaceful political climate of the country. The

political scene is characterized by parliamentary democracy and public consensus on key social and economic priorities.



TANZANIA NATIONAL PARKS: AN OVERVIEW

Tanzania National Park (TANAPA) is a parastatal organization (100% owned by the Government) under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism and has the mandate to establish and manage all areas designated as national parks. The organization was established in 1959 with a single park, Serengeti National Park. Today, the organization has expanded and manages 22 gazetted national parks in Tanzania.

TANZANIA NATIONAL PARKS NETWORK



Park Name	Area (Km ²)	Year of Establishment	Zone
Serengeti	14,763	1951 GN 12	Western
Manyara	649	1960 GN 505,2009 GN 105	Northern
Arusha	552	1960 GN 237,2005 GN 280	Northern
Ruaha	20,300	1964 GN 464,2008 GN 28	Southern
Mikumi	3,230	1964 GN 465	Eastern
Gombe	71	1968 GN 234,2013 GN 228	Western
Tarangire	2,600	1970 GN 160	Northern
Kilimanjaro	1,668	1974, GN 56,2005 GN 258	Northern
Katavi	4,471	1974 GN 1	Southern
Rubondo Island	457	1977 GN 21	Western
Mahale	1,577	1985 GN 262	Western
Udzungwa Mountain	1,990	1992 GN 39	Eastern
Saadani	1,100	2005 GN 281	Eastern
Kitulo	431	2005 GN 279	Southern
Mkomazi	3,245	2008 GN 27	Northern
Saanane Island	3	2013 GN 227	Western
Buringi-Chato	4,707	2019 GN 508	Western
Ihanda-Kyerwa	299	2019 GN 509	Western
Rumanyika-Karagwe	247	2019 GN 510	Western
Nyerere	30,893	2019 GN 923	Eastern
Kigosi	7,460	2019 GN 924	Western
Ugalla River	3,865	2019 GN 936	Western

KEY

- National Parks
- Tanzania Boundary
- Lakes
- Regions
- Indian Ocean

Vision:

Sustainable conservation of national parks' resources and values for the benefits of mankind

Mission:

To sustainably conserve National parks through innovative approaches for maximization of ecosystem services and optimizing tourism development for human benefit.

Mandate

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.

The 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; and
- 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; and
- Optimum levels of revenue and benefits accrue to the national economy, the parks and communities without impairing park resources.

Investing in Tanzania National Parks: *TANAPA's Investment guiding tools*

National Policies for National Parks in Tanzania:

According to the National Policies for National Parks in Tanzania of 2012, TANAPA will encourage all major developments only if:

- All the criteria are met for specific park uses.
- The development will be located in development zones established in the park's approved GMP
- There is a complete and thorough site-specific environmental impact assessment of the action.
- Facilities or structures do not exceed one-storey in height (no occupancy above ground level).

General Management Plans

A General Management Plan (GMP) is a document that sets forth the basic management and development philosophy of the park and provides the strategies for solving problems and achieving identified management objectives over a 10 years period. The GMP is organized into four main programs namely Ecosystem, Tourism, Outreach and Park Operations. All TANAPA investment ventures are entailed in the Tourism program of each national park GMP.

Tourism Investment Manual (TIM)

This is a document which provides a step by step procedure for seeking approval to develop facilities in the National Parks. All investments in the National Parks are guided by this document from project design, implementation, up to monitoring and evaluation stages.

License Agreements

All developers are issued a license agreement with specific requirements on how construction and operation of the investment would be carried out. Licenses can be renewed after the license term ends.

TANAPA investment incentives

TANAPA offers the following incentives to investors:-

- Free park entry during mobilization and construction stage.
- All staff living in the parks are given free entry permits
- All administrative vehicles are given free entry permits

- Directors pass with a minimal annual fee

TANAPA advertises all available investment opportunities such as accommodation facilities and tourism activities to the public through print and electronic media. Site selection for all investments will be done by TANAPA during the preparation of park specific GMP. Procedures for applying are explained in the TANAPA Tourism Investment Manual 2019 - 2024. Failure to show investment progress within three months after site allocation, the site offer will be revoked.



INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

MKOMAZI NATIONAL PARK

Mkomazi National Park is situated at the slopes of the Usambara and Pare Eastern Arc Mountain ranges with the size of 3,245 sq km. The park, which borders Tsavo West National Park in Kenya, is a bridge between the northern circuit and the coastal attractions in Tanzania. It is a semi arid savannah and home of large herds of giraffe, eland, hartebeest, zebra, lion, buffalo and elephant.

Mkomazi is also a refuge to two highly endangered species, the black rhinos and African wild dogs, both of which were successfully reintroduced in the 1990s. Mkomazi is also home to the rare fringe eared oryx, spiral horned lesser kudu and gerenuk. It is a destination for bird watchers for the park has over 450 species of birds.

One can go for a game drive, camping, bird watching, walking safari or hiking at Mkomazi National Park. There is also a lot to learn about conservation of endangered species from the Mkomazi rhino and wild dog sanctuary.

Mkomazi National Park is easily accessible by road through Same town which is on the main road from Arusha to Dar es Salaam. There are two landing strips in the park which cater to chartered flights.

Available tourist accommodation investment sites in Mkomazi National Park:

Site Name	Type of Investment	Maximum bed capacity
Maji tatu	Permanent Tented Camp	50
Kamakota	Lodge	80
Ngiloriti	Lodge	80
Mzara north	Lodge	80
Ndea	Lodge	80

RUBONDO ISLAND NATIONAL PARK

The island is located on the south-western corner of Lake Victoria. With an area of 1,977km², the park is surrounded by 11 islets which make part of the park and breeding ground for both migratory birds and fish species especially Tilapia and Nile perch. The park also comprises of a dense forest which is home to sitatungas, bushbucks, velvet monkeys, genet cats, spotted necked otters, hippopotamus and crocodiles, which share the ecological niches with other introduced species such as chimpanzees, elephants, giraffes, black and white colubus monkeys, suni and African grey parrots.

Park attractions include the magnificent view of one of the last remaining representatives of evergreen dense primary lowland Congolese forest with a unique habitat mosaic in the midst of high biodiversity value; spectacular beaches at Mchangani and Michikoko; high density of African fish eagles. Cultural sites such as “Ntungamirwe”, “Maji Matakatifu”, “Altare” and “Solo” which explain the life of natives who once stayed in the park.

The park can be reached by chartered flights, road and boat. By road it takes approximately a 4 hours drive from Mwanza to Nkome where visitors can be picked up by the park boat at Nkome, and thereafter picked by the park boat on a one hour boat trip to Rubondo Island. Visitors can also be picked by boat from Kasenda village which is a 25 minutes boat trip to Rubondo island. By road Kasenda village is five hours from Mwanza and two hours from Bukoba.

Visitors who prefer to reach Rubondo by flights should check in advance with the tour operators in Bukoba, Mwanza, Arusha and Dar es Salaam for flight schedules to the island. Currently, Auric Air and Coastal air fly to Rubondo from Mwanza, Bukoba or Serengeti. The park has a well-maintained waiting lounge with toilet facilities where visitors can wait for appropriate service upon arrival (being picked up by a vehicle to the point of accommodation) or for a flight during departure.

Available tourist accommodation investment sites in Rubondo Island National Park:

Site name	Type of facility	Maximum bed capacity
Kambi ya sokwe	Permanent Tented Camp	30
Michungwani	Permanent Tented Camp	30
Izilambuba	Permanent Tented Camp	30
Rubiso	Lodge	60

KATAVI NATIONAL PARK



Katavi National Park provides a unique experience where one enjoys the true wilderness of Africa and great game viewing especially along the Katuma and Katisunga rivers, Lakes Katavi and Chada and at the paradise plains. Katavi has a high population of hippos and an estimated number of 4,000 elephants, some 1000 buffalo as well as other animals like giraffe, zebra, impala, reedbuck, lions and spotted hyena with a high number of bird species as well.

Tourism activities taking place at Katavi National include game viewing, walking safaris, camping, picnics as well as bush meals. Cultural tourism is also popular at the park where near Lake Katavi one can visit the tamarind tree where the locals believe is inhabited by the spirit of the legendary hunter Katabi (for whom the park is named) and offerings are still left by locals seeking the spirit's blessings. The park covers an area of 1974km².

Katavi can be reached through chartered flights from Dar Es Salaam or Arusha and also by road which is some 550 km from Mbeya and 390 km from Kigoma. You can also get to Katavi by rail from Dar es Salaam via Tabora and then take a bus to Katavi National Park.

Apart from tourist accommodation opportunity, the park offers special tourism concession investment where an investor can have exclusive use of the areas with special arrangement.

Available tourist accommodation investment sites in Katavi National Park:

Site Name	Type of Investment	Maximum bed capacity
Wamweru	Lodge	80
Lukima	Lodge	80
Chorangwa	Permanent Tented Camp	30
Katsunga	Permanent Tented Camp	30
Special Tourism Concessions	Multiple Investment Opportunities	As shall be approved by TANAPA

KITULO NATIONAL PARK

Kitulo National Park is situated in the Southern Highlands of Tanzania mostly in Njombe and partly in Mbeya regions. The park was gazetted in 2005 with an area of 465.4km² at an altitude of 2500-3000masl. It has huge stretches of rolling upland grassland and rounded hills extending away to the skyline. Kitulo plateau is blessed with a garden of magnificent flowers, locally called “Bustani ya Mungu (The God’s Garden)” and botanists have nicknamed it the “Serengeti of flowers”. It has one of the great floral spectacles of the world and is the first park in Tropical Africa to be gazetted to protect its floristic significance.

A range of rare and restricted-range species occupy the grassland and forest landscapes. Most notably, a new genus of monkey species, Kipunji, Abbott’s duiker, Rungwe galago, Bushbuck and Sharpe’s black and white colobus monkey. Other animal species includes newly introduced zebra and impala.



The park is great for landscape and flower lovers. Witnits orchids and other flowers like the yellow-orange red-hot poker, aloes, proteas, geraniums, giant lobelias, lilies and aster daisies, of which more than 30 species are endemic to southern Tanzania cover the landscapes of Kitulo. Endemic birds and butterfly, frogs, lizards and chameleons are also found in the

park.

The park has great hiking trails and walking safaris are an enjoyable activity at this park. The walking trails are connected to the beautiful Matema beach on Lake Nyasa. There is an opportunity to invest in Horseback riding in this park. The park is accessible by road through Chimala which is 78km east of Mbeya along the surfaced main road to Dar es Salaam and by air from Mbeya from Songwe airport.

The park offers special tourism concession as a new tourism venture for those seeking exclusive tourism activities. Other tourism investments include horse riding and zip line.

Available tourist accommodation investment sites in Kitulo National Park:

Site Name	Type of Investment	Maximum bed capacity
Mlivili	Permanent Tented Camp	30
Special Tourism Concession	Multiple Investment Opportunities	As shall be approved by TANAPA

MIKUMI NATIONAL PARK

Mikumi National Park lies just to the North of the famous Selous Game Reserve. Gazetted in 1964 covering an area of 1,070 km², it was later extended in 1975 to cover the current area of 3,230 km². The park Shares the name ‘Mikumi’ with the village just beyond its Western border of the Dar es Salaam – Iringa highway, which traverse the park for 50km. The small town in turn takes the name from the palm tree (*Borassus spp.*) which once grew there in profusion but no stem is visible in the village.

The park is a four-hours drive from Dar es Salaam through the 288 km highway to Iringa. By railway it can be reached from Dar es Salaam to Man'gula and then from Man'gula by road to the park gate. By air the park can be reached through charter flights.

The best time to visit the park is during the dry season (May- October). However, the Northern part of the park is accessible throughout the year. Tourism activities in the park include game drives and walking safaris.

Available tourist accommodation investment sites in Mikumi National Park:

Site Name	Type of Investment	Maximum bed capacity
Mahondo	Lodge	80
Kizorobi	Lodge	150
Lumanga	Permanent Tented Camp	40
Mzombe	Permanent Tented Camp	40
Kambi ya Masai	Permanent Tented Camp	40

RUAHA NATIONAL PARK

Ruaha National Park with an area of 20,226km², is one of the largest parks in Africa has fascinating landscapes characterised by the Great Ruaha river and Mzombe, Mwangusi and Mdonya perennial rivers which are the lifeline of the park. The park is great for game viewing and bird watching with more than 571 bird species some of them being migratory birds from Europe, Asia, Australian rim and Madagascar.

Ruaha has the highest concentration of elephants in East Africa. Other animals like kudu, sable, roan antelopes, wild, lions, leopards, cheetah, giraffes, zebras, elands, impala, bat eared foxes and jackals can be spotted. Crocodiles and other reptiles and amphibians are also easily seen along the rivers. Park visitors can go for game viewing, walking safaris, bird watching, picnics or have bush meals at the wilderness.

The park can be accessed by air and road. By air through scheduled and chartered flights to the park are mainly from Arusha, Dodoma, Kigoma and Dar-es-salaam. The park's airstrips are located at

Msembe and Jongomero. By road the park is a 130km drive from Iringa town and 625km from Dar-es-salaam city. Apart from tourist accommodation facilities investment, Ruaha National Park offers investment for paragliding and tourism special concession in her park. Potential investors are attracted for these newly innovated tourism venture.

Available tourist accommodation investment sites in Ruaha National Park:

Site Name	Type of Investment	Maximum
Mlungu	Lodge	100
Mabata Makali	Lodge	100
Itiku juu	Lodge	80
Majimoto	Permanent Tented Camp	40
Ngiriama	Permanent Tented Camp	40
Lyangasa	Permanent Tented Camp	40
Nyamakuyu	Permanent Tented Camp	40
Christopher View	Permanent Tented Camp	40
Mzombe	Permanent Tented Camp	40
Ikowoka	Permanent Tented Camp	40
Msangaji	Permanent Tented Camp	40
Kimbi	Permanent Tented Camp	40
Mkupule	Permanent Tented Camp	40
Kalengakelu	Permanent Tented Camp	40
Ikuka Flats	Permanent Tented Camp	40
Korongu la Mlungu	Permanent Tented Camp	40
Nyamakuyu	Permanent Tented Camp	40
Usangu (Ihefu) Area	Special Tourism Concessions	Multiple Investment opportunities as shall be approved by TANAPA

BURIGI-CHATO NATIONAL PARK

Burigi-Chato National Park with an area of 4,702km² was gazette as a National Park in 2019. This park was established through the upgrading of Biharamulo, Burigi and Kimisi Game Reserves. The park area extends from the western shores of Lake Victoria to the high ridges of the Central Rift Valley and interspersed with additional lakes and papyrus swamps. The park contains some of the splendid scenery and a wide diversity of habitats. On rich fertile soils and within a high rainfall zone this park is renowned for its diversity and tremendous wildlife populations. The park supports a rich diversity of wildlife and has a long tradition of cultural importance to the local communities.

The park can be accessed by air through Chato and Bukoba Airports, and Biharamulo Airstrip. Also, through an airstrip located at Ihanda Village near Kayanga center. The park can also be accessed by water through Lake Burigi at Nkonje and Lake Victoria at Katete in Chato District. By road the park can be accessed through main roads from Kahama – Rusumo at Nyungwe, Benaco and Rusumo, Mwanza – Bukoba via Chato at Katete and Nyamagojo, Biharamulo – Bukoba at Kabukome and Kasindaga, Chato – Biharamulo at Ichwankima and Kasenda, and Karagwe-Ngara at Nyaishozi and Mashesheshe, and Omurushaka – Chamchuzi via Bweranyage.

Available tourist accommodation investment sites in Burigi-Chato National Park:

Site Name	Type of Investment	Maximum Bed
Opposite Kitani Island	Lodge	80
Mjerumani Road	Lodge	80
Chui	Permanent Tented Camp	40
Korongu	Permanent Tented Camp	40
Msega	Permanent Tented Camp	40
Kimisi Zone	Special Tourism Concession zone	Area coverage approx. 1,030km ²

IBANDA-KYERWA NATIONAL PARK

Ibanda-Kyerwa National Park with an area of 298.6km² was gazette in 2019. This park was established through the upgrading of Ibanda Game Reserve. The park is located on the north-western boundary of Tanzania. Northern part of the park form part of the border between Tanzania and Uganda and western part is the border between Rwanda and Tanzania.

Some of animal species found in the park includes To conserve and nurture the population of animal species, particularly African Buffaloes, Reedbuck, Bushpig, Leopard, Waterbuck, Hippo, Warthog, Topi, Roan antelope, Eland, Impala and Oribi.

Ibanda-Kyerwa National Park can be accessed by road from Bukoba town, Kyaka, Kayanga, Omurushaka, Kaisho to Murongo and Kayanga – Murongo. One can access the park through Biharamulo via Ngara or Kahama to Burigi-Chato National Park – Omurushaka – Ibanda – Kyerwa national park. The park is also accessible from Uganda and Rwanda through the official border posts at Murongo and Rusumo respectively. There are two airstrips serving the park, the first is located at Ihanda village near Kayanga and the second airstrip is located inside the park at Kagaga area.

Available tourist accommodation investment sites in Ibanda-Kyerwa National Park:

Site Name	Type of Investment	Maximum Bed Capacity
Kawawa	Permanent Tented Camp	50
Kanyonza	Permanent Tented Camp	40
Kihinda	Permanent Tented Camp	40

RUMANYIKA-KARAGWE NATIONAL PARK

Rumanyika-Karagwe National Park with an area of 255km² was gazette in 2019. This park was established through the upgrading of Rumanyika Orugundu Game Reserve.

The Park can be accessed by road from Bukoba town, Kyaka, Kayanga, Omurushaka, Kaisho to Nyakatuntu. One can access the park through Biharamulo via Ngara or Kahama to Burigi-Chato National Park – Omurushaka – Rumanyika-Karagwe national park. The park is also accessible from Uganda and Rwanda through the official border posts at Murongo and Rusumo respectively.

Available tourist accommodation investment sites in Rumanyika-Karagwe National Park:

Site Name	Type of Investment	Maximum Bed Capacity
Nyarubanga	Permanent Tented Camp	40
Rugasha	Permanent Tented Camp	20
Mkamuli	Permanent Tented Camp	20

TARANGIRE NATIONAL PARK

Tarangire National Park with many African Elephants per square kilometers than any other national park in the country, lies about 120Km southwest of Arusha City. The Park got its name from Tarangire River that flows through the centre of the Park and form the dry season refuge for wildlife especially elephants. It is in this Park that visitors will be able to see threatened as well as endangered species of such as ebony trees, python, cheetah, elephants, African wild dogs, lesser and greater Kudu, Beisa Oryx, Gerenuk and others.



Birdlife in Tarangire is just Amazing! About 550 species of birds have been recorded in the park, which is larger number of bird species than the famous Serengeti National park.

Available tourist accommodation investment sites in Tarangire National Park:

Site Name	Type of Investment	Maximum Bed
Chubi	Lodge	100
Oldainyo sambu	Permanent Tented Camp	30

ARUSHA NATIONAL PARK

The Park is nested on the foothills of Mount Meru, the Africa's most beautiful volcanoes and fifth highest peak. Only 45 minutes' drive from Arusha City centre, one find this beautifully Park. Mount Meru make an ideal high-altitude acclimatization warm up before conquering the Kili.

The Park offer way many attractions compared to its area; the landscapes of Mount Meru and Ash cone, scenic view of Momella Lakes, tropical forest glades, Ngurdoto Crater and herds of buffaloes and giraffe.

Visitors to this Park will have opportunities to do game viewing, horse ride, climb the mount Meru as well as do organized short and long walks.

Available tourist accommodation investment sites in Arusha National Park:

Site Name	Type of Investment	Maximum Bed
Bangata	Permanent Tented Camp	30

SAADANI NATIONAL PARK

Saadani National Park is one of a kind paradise with unique ecosystem where beach life meets wilderness. This gives you not only the opportunity to plunge into the Indian Ocean straight after your safari, but also to be submerged in a unique display of both marine and mainland flora and fauna in a naturally fascinating setting. The park covers an approximately 1,062km².

The park is accessed through charter flight from Dar es Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Arusha or any other major town landing at all seasons Saadani Airstrip in the South or Mkwaja Airstrip in the North. By road the park is accessed through Dar es Salaam via Bagamoyo off Makurunge to Gama entrance gate, 131km, or from Tanga via Pangani and Mkwaja to Madete entrance gate. One can use a 225km road from Dar es Salaam off Chalinze and Mandra junction via Miono to Madete gate or on the Arusha – Dar es Salaam road off Mkata junction via Kwamsisi to Madete gate.

Available tourist accommodation investment sites in Tarangire National Park:

Site Name	Type of Investment	Maximum Bed
Wami River	Lodge	60
Uvinje	Lodge	60
Madete	Permanent Tented Camp	30
Mkwaja	Permanent Tented Camp	30
Mkalamo	Permanent Tented Camp	30
Kwamsisi	Permanent Tented Camp	30

KILIMANJARO NATIONAL PARK

Kilimanjaro National park covers an area of 1,688Km² and comprises of two dormant (Kibo 5,895m a.m.s.l and Mawenzi 5,149m a.m.s.l) and one extinct (Shira 3,962m a.m.s.l) volcanoes respectively. It is the World's highest free standing mountains that rise on the undulating surrounding plain that

averages around 1000m above sea level. It was declared as a National Park in 1973, officially opened for tourism in 1977, declared a World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 1987 and Natural Wonder of Africa in 2013. The Park Headquarters is at Marangu, about 44 Km from Moshi town and 86km from Kilimanjaro International Airport.

The park is endowed with various tourism activities that visitors can do during their visit. The activities includes; Mountain Climbing to the Summit, Paragliding, Nature Walking Safaris (Short Walking Safaris, Long Walking Safaris, Mawenzi Technical Climbing, Picnicking, Filming, Non-Summit Bound Climbers, Crater Camping and Mountain Cycling.

Visitor facilities are important as they provide space for tourists to stay temporarily while hiking. Currently KINAPA offers 24 mountain huts (total bedding 322) and 21 operation campsites (Total bedding 1,305) for accommodating a total of approximately 1,305 visitors and 3,915 supporting crew at full capacity.

Available tourist accommodation investment sites in Kilimanjaro National Park:

Site Name	Type of Investment	Maximum Bed
Rongai	Permanent Tented Camp	40

MAHALE MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK

Mahale mountains national park (MMNP) which was gazetted in 1985, covers an area of 1,613 km² is located on a peninsula East of Lake Tanganyika about 128km South of Kigoma Municipal. Park’s terrestrial area covers 1,517 km² while 96km² is aquatic, covering the portion along the shore of Lake Tanganyika extending 1.6 km into the lake.

MMNP is accessible through scheduled flights from Kigoma, Mwanza, Arusha or Dar es Salaam to Mahale airstrip. Once per week MV Liemba ferry from Kigoma is another option of reaching the park through water. Public boats can be hired from Kigoma to the park too. Alternatively, 4hrs car drive south of Kigoma via Simbo village crossing Malagarasi River to Lukoma village then by boat to the park is another option reaching the park.

Some of the tourism activities include chimp trekking and viewing, swimming, long and short guided walks, mountain hiking, kayaking, sport fishing, boat cruising, scuba diving and snorkeling.

Available tourist accommodation investment sites in Mahale Mountains National Park

Site Name	Type of Investment	Maximum Bed
Ng'anja	Permanent Tented Camp	14