

TANZANIA NATIONAL PARKS



INVESTMENT PROSPECTUS

About Tanzania National Parks (TANAPA)

No travel experience on earth quite compares with a genuine African safari. The space, the wildlife, the freedom, the welcoming people, the adventure, the feeling of being close to the origins of where we came from, the simplicity of life, the companionship, the adventure. Year after year Tanzania is acclaimed as Africa's premier safari destination, and so why not make her your choice of investment?

TANAPA is wholly owned by the Government through the Treasury Registrar in the ministry of Finance for all the matters related to financing of the National Parks management. Its operational activities come under the ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism. It was established and implemented by its mandate in accordance with the National Parks Ordinance Chapter 282 of the 2002 Revised Edition of the Law. Its registered office address is as narrated below

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MWALIMU JULIUS NYERERE CONSERVATION CENTRE,

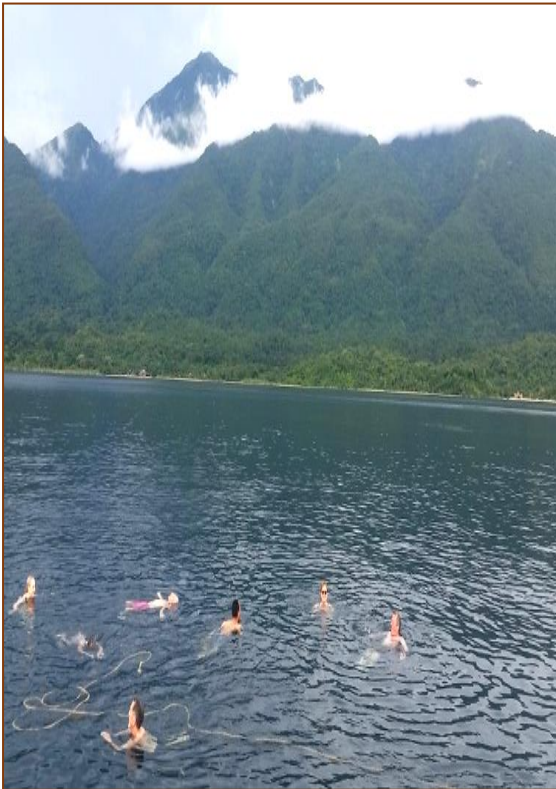
Burka Estate,

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P.O. Box 3134,

ARUSHA.

1.2 Core Business



'Nature based' or 'wildlife tourism' is the primary business of TANAPA. Tanzania is named as one of the mega biodiversity countries in the world, and TANAPA is the largest parastatal organization in Tanzania's tourism sector. While delivering tourism opportunities to the entire world, "SUSTAINABLE CONSERVATION OF NATIONAL PARKS' RESOURCES" is at the centre of the business.

Tanzania has the most substantial large mammal populations left in any nation on the earth, and very probably the most beautiful landscapes within which to enjoy them. No single country anywhere on earth can compare in wildlife and wilderness riches. The core of these populations and the wild land they roam are protected and managed by the Tanzania National Parks Authority (TANAPA).

Further-more Tanzania is a stable, orderly and safe country without ethnic or religious strife. A country of kind, friendly, welcoming people. A people of great cultural diversity eager to share their natural treasures with visitors from all corners of the world. It has healthy climates of cool nights and warm sunny days, and the tropical sandy, palm fringed beaches are cooled by balmy onshore trade winds.

For the traveler, nowhere in Africa can so completely satisfy the wander lust of those seeking adventure, solitude, beauty and wildlife in one travel destination - mountains, plains, forests, rivers, lakes, beaches, woodlands, clean air; and wildlife large and small in every corner of it.

The country also has accommodations and facilities for every taste - from air-conditioned luxury to a simple blanket under the stars.

This investment information prospectus is a brief introduction to these treasures. It aims to showcase the investment opportunities within the Iconic National Parks of Tanzania along with the brief over view of each national Park in terms of the specific park at glance information, wildlife populations and tourism activity

1. MIKUMI NATIONAL PARK



Introduction

Mikumi was made a National Park in 1964 and is 3,230 sq. km (1,250 sq. miles) in size. This enormous area links the Julius Nyerere National Park (formerly Selous) with the forested abundance of the eastern arc mountains, and so is an important part of a huge ecosystem of rivers, flood plains, forests and woodlands.

The northern plains that surround the Mkata River are readily accessible and is the best place to go for wildlife. A good network of tracks means that a wide variety of

wildlife including buffalo, cape hunting dog, cheetah, and lion are approachable and can be enjoyed at close quarters.

Wildlife

Mikumi abounds with big game, including buffalo, elephant, the big cats, hippo, crocodile, giraffe, zebra, eland as well as smaller species. Some of the more unusual species such as sable antelope, Lichtenstein's hartebeest and greater kudu inhabit the wooded areas surrounding the Mkata plains and are more of a challenge to find. But they're there!

Activities

- Game drives
- Night game driving
- Guided walks

CURRENTLY AVAILABLE INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES WITHIN THE PARK

No	Local Name of the Site	Park	Site Size	Type of Investment
1.	Ngotwike	Mikumi	2km ²	Permanent Tented Camp
2.	Mke Mgumba	Mikumi	2km ²	Permanent Tented Camp
3.	Mahondo	Mikumi	2km ²	Permanent Tented Camp
4.	Kizorobi	Mikumi	2km ²	Permanent Tented Camp

2. SAADANI NATIONAL PARK



Introduction

Saadani (1,062 sq km) is the only National Park in East Africa where you can be enjoying wildlife at one moment, including big game species such as elephant, buffalo, lion, giraffe, roan etc. and then the next be walking along a sandy beach and swimming in the surf of the Indian Ocean.

There are about 8 km of sea front and of these at least 3 km are unspoilt beaches. The undisturbed nature of the beaches makes it a favourite place for green turtles to lay their eggs and this beach is the most important breeding site for turtles in all of Tanzania.

The terrain is mostly flat but with a wide variety of vegetation types, including broad leafed woodlands (Miombo), extensive areas of open plains with scattered trees, dense riparian vegetation and mangroves. There are palm trees along parts of the coastal beaches.

The Wami River meanders slowly through mangrove forests in the southern part and can be enjoyed by boat or canoe. Both hippo and crocodiles are found here, as well as hosts of different bird species.

Saadani is warm and humid throughout the year, but enjoys onshore trade wind breezes for most of the year.

Best time to visit the Park: This Park can be visited all year round with wildlife plentiful everywhere, but during the green season of November and December and March – May some parts will be inaccessible.

Wildlife

Wildlife is abundant and varied, with the amount of wildlife being seen increasing since the area became a National park. Species include giraffe, buffalo, warthog, common waterbuck, reedbuck, hartebeest, wildebeest, red duiker, greater kudu, eland, sable antelope, yellow baboon and velvet monkey. Herds of up to 30 elephants are encountered with increasing frequency, and several lion prides are present, together with leopard, spotted hyena and black-backed jackal.

Bird life is in fact spectacular everywhere because not only are there woodland, river, mangrove and plains species, but also sea birds and waders along the beaches and shore line.

Activities

- i. Game drives and guided walks
- ii. Boat trips
- iii. Swimming and snorkeling

Visit Saadani fishing village, which lies within the reserve, where a collection of ruins pays testament to its 19th century heyday as a major trading port.

There are other privately owned accommodation facilities inside and outside the Park. Please visit Saadani websites for more information.

CURRENTLY AVAILABLE INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES WITHIN THE PARK

No	Local Name of the Site	Park	Site Size	Type of Investment
1.	Sable Campsite	Saadani	2km ²	Permanent Tented Camp

2.	Gendagenda	Saadani	2km2	Permanent Tented Camp
3.	Kwa Msuko	Saadani		Permanent Tented Camp
4.	Igimba	Saadani		Permanent Tented Camp
5.	Makenene	Saadani		Permanent Tented Camp
6.	Maguruwe	Saadani	2km 2	Permanent Tented Camp
7.	Kidunda	Saadani	2km 2	Permanent Tented Camp
8.	Mabumo	Saadani	3km 2	Lodge

3. KATAVI NATIONAL PARK



Introduction

Tanzania is so full of 'don't miss' wildlife destinations that safari enthusiasts will just have to accept that they cannot all be done in one safari. However, Katavi Plains is a must for the enthusiast, and being far away and remote but also within 30 minutes flying time from Mahale, it can be combined well with the Mahale Mountains.

Katavi at 4,471 sq. km is large and protects only part of an even larger ecosystem. Extensive open plains alternate with broad-leaved woodlands, flat-topped acacia bush country and wide swamps and lakes.

This is a highly seasonal place only accessible in the dry months from July to October. It is extremely remote, and this very remoteness is its strength for during the long wet season from October to May (8 months) the wild animals have free domain over a huge hinterland of several thousand square kilometers both within and outside the Park, virtually untouched by man. They can move, live and multiply here. As the dry season arrives they are forced slowly back to the swamps and lakes of Katavi, where they get more and more concentrated.

Large areas of the Park are hardly ever visited such as the Mlele escarpment with its waterfalls, Lake Paradise and the country in between.

Katavi is one of those places that have not changed since early European explorers first started entering Africa's interior, and it is the kind of place that gave this continent its reputation for being impenetrable, of huge scale and swarming with big game. You will need at least three days there.

Wildlife

By September, elephant can be seen daily and the numbers of buffalo are phenomenal with herd upon herd of 1000 strong grazing the dried-out flood plains. Hippo and crocs numbering in thousands get increasingly confined to shrinking pools and mud wallows, with regular fights erupting amongst the hippo bulls. Large herds of topi also concentrate into the flood plains.

The predators are here in force, especially lion and spotted hyena. Male lion are characterized by very short manes, but large powerful bodies.

In the hinterland are huge expanses of Acacia and broad-leaved woodlands (Miombo), and it is here that Roan and Sable antelope are found, as well as Lichtenstein's hartebeest.

Activities

Game driving by vehicle is the main activity, but guided walking safaris with an overnight or two in a light weight fly camp are also popular.

Near Lake Katavi, visit the tamarind tree inhabited by the spirit of the legendary hunter Katabi (for whom the park is named) – Offerings are still left here by locals seeking the spirit's blessing.

**CURRENTLY AVAILABLE INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES
WITHIN KATAVI NATIONAL PARK**

No.	Local Name of the Site	Park	Site Size	Type of Investment
1	Wamweru hills	Katavi	2km 2	Permanent Tented Camp
2	Kapapa/ fire light	Katavi	2km 2	Permanent Tented Camp
3	Mlima mandazi	Katavi	2km 2	Permanent Tented Camp
4	Mongwe/Isambalilo kwa juu	Katavi	2km 2	Permanent Tented Camp
5	Bwawani/Kapilura	Katavi	2km 2	Permanent Tented Camp
6	Nairobi plain area	Katavi	2km 2	Permanent Tented Camp
7	Bwawani/Kinywangili	Katavi	2km 2	Permanent Tented Camp
8	Chorangwa	Katavi	2km 2	Permanent Tented Camp
9	Lukima	Katavi	2km 2	Permanent Tented Camp
10	Lake katavi	Katavi	2km 2	Permanent Tented Camp
11	Kapilula	Katavi	2km 2	Permanent Tented Camp
12	Katsunga	Katavi	2km 2	Permanent Tented Camp
13	Wamweru	Katavi	2km 2	Permanent Tented Camp
14	Lukima	Katavi	2km 2	Permanent Tented Camp
15	Chorangwa	Katavi	3km 2	Lodge
16	Lake Katavi	Katavi	3km 2	Lodge

17	Chorangwa	Katavi	3km ²	Lodge
18	Lukima	Katavi	3km ²	Lodge
19	Wamweru	Katavi	3km ²	Lodge
20	Special Tourism Concessions	Katavi	500km ²	Multiple Investment Opportunities

4. RUAHA NATIONAL PARK



Introduction

Ruaha National Park is vast, and was upgraded to a National Park in 1964 and was further enlarged in 2008 to its current size of 20,226 sq. km making it Tanzania's second largest National Park. This makes it about the size of New Jersey in the United States, or of the whole country of Wales in the UK!. In fact Ruaha is part of a much larger ecosystem of about 45,000 sq. km. Nature reigns supreme across this enormous area.

And what an area! Rivers, mountains, plains, rock kopjes, swamps, dense woodlands, open savannas spread out across an immense landscape that has barely been touched by man. Wooded hillsides, many with rounded granite outcrops and scatterings of huge baobabs, are dissected by sandy, rock strewn seasonal rivers and streams running down to meet flood plains and seasonal swamps, many of which end up in the Great Ruaha River.

Seasonal rivers are lined by scattered groves of palms, thorn trees, fig trees and sausage trees providing mid-day shade for all sorts of wild animals. They are key features to enjoy during game drives, especially during the dry season when only pools remain or the elephants have to dig in the sand for water. This is Africa of a bygone era – the world as it was before modern man.

The only perennial river is the Great Ruaha River, which flows along the southeast boundary, but even this becomes only a trickle in places at the end of the dry season in October.

Ruaha's dry season is between June and October and its wet season is November to May. Temperatures range between 16 - 27 °C.

Wildlife

Wildlife is especially varied because of the overlap of eastern and southern African wildlife zones, so besides regular big game such as elephant, buffalo, and plains animals, the more unusual species such as the antelopes sable, roan, greater and lesser kudu are quite common. Cape hunting dog are also often encountered. Ruaha is also a great place for the big cats lion, leopard and cheetah.

Birdlife is also understandably rich. In fact outstandingly so with over 550 species having been recorded, and an enormous variety of birds of prey.

Perhaps the most abiding joy of Ruaha is the wild character of the land within which so many animals roam. It is a land of starry nights, cool mornings and baking mid-day heat. A land of monumental storms in the rainy season, and desiccating winds in the dry. This is an Africa that sets its mark on you and from which it is tough to turn away; and one that you never forget. This is why it is so worth the long journey to get here, be it by road or air.

Activities

- i. Game viewing by vehicle.
- ii. Walking safaris accompanied by an armed guide approved by the Park authorities
- iii. Night game driving in approved locations.
- iv. **Horse Riding.** Horse Riding can be combined with overnight stays in camps within the park (but not the horses). Riding on horses through the dense woodlands, open savannas spread out across an immense landscape that has barely been touched by man is a beautiful way to enjoy the sights, sounds and scents of these wild places without the noise of vehicles. Wild animals quickly habituate to being close to horses. These treks are led by experienced guides who are careful about guest safety. This activity needs prior arrangement with the tour operator, and every guest will be expected to show an ability to ride horses.

Accommodation

The Park has public and special campsites for independent operators, as well as a hostel, self-catering bandas, and cottages. There are numerous lodges and permanent camps in the southern parts of the Park.

CURRENTLY AVAILABLE INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES WITHIN THE PARK

No.	Local Name of the Site	Park	Site Size	Type of Investment
1.	Christopher view point 1	Ruaha	2km ²	Permanent Tented Camp
2.	Makinde	Ruaha	2km ²	Permanent Tented Camp
3.	Mhawa	Ruaha	2km ²	Permanent Tented Camp
4.	Mawelewele Area .	Ruaha	2km ²	Permanent Tented Camp
5.	Nyiringa	Ruaha	2km ²	Permanent Tented Camp

6.	Chaugigima	Ruaha	2km ²	Permanent Tented Camp
7.	Mwayembe hill	Ruaha	2km ²	Permanent Tented Camp
8.	Kalengakeru	Ruaha	2km ²	Permanent Tented Camp
9.	Korongo la fedha	Ruaha	2km ²	Permanent Tented Camp
10.	Lower Lupati - Mzombe	Ruaha	2km ²	Permanent Tented Camp
11.	Ikowoka	Ruaha	2km ²	Permanent Tented Camp
12.	Msangaji Escarpment	Ruaha	2km ²	Permanent Tented Camp
13.	Old Msangaji	Ruaha	2km ²	Permanent Tented Camp
14.	Kimbi river	Ruaha	2km ²	Permanent Tented Camp
15.	Mkupule	Ruaha	2km ²	Permanent Tented Camp
16.	Ndatambulwa	Ruaha	2km ²	Permanent Tented Camp
17.	Wimbwa	Ruaha	2km ²	Permanent Tented Camp
18.	Utete	Ruaha	2km ²	Permanent Tented Camp
19.	Kibadaga	Ruaha	2km ²	Permanent Tented Camp
20.	(Igembe Junction)		2km ²	
21.	Kalengakelu	Ruaha	2km ²	Permanent Tented Camp
22.	Kimbi Stones	Ruaha	2km ²	Permanent Tented Camp
23.	Mlima Mapenza	Ruaha	2km ²	Permanent Tented Camp
24.	(Mpululu)		2km ²	
25.	Lyangaswa	Ruaha	2km 2	Permanent Tented Camp
26.	Itiku Juu (Magangwe)	Ruaha	3km 2	Lodge
27.	Mlungu	Ruaha	3km 2	Lodge
28.	Mabata Makali	Ruaha	3km 2	Lodge
29.	Mafinga	Ruaha	3km 2	Lodge
30.	Usangu (Ihefu) Area		2000K m2	Special Tourism Concessions) Multiple Investment opportunities as shall be approved by TANAPA

5. MKOMAZI NATIONAL PARK



Introduction

Mkomazi is located in the north east of Tanzania where it shares a boundary with Tsavo National Park. It was established as a National Park in 2006. It is 3,230 sq km in area.

It is a place to enjoy wildlife in remote, wild, thorn bush country with open plains in places. The scenery is magnificent. Enormous baobabs dot the landscape and there are distant vistas with mountains near and far on its borders. Mount Kilimanjaro is easily visible from all parts of the Park.

Wildlife

Being far from the more visited safari circuits you are likely to be watching wildlife there by yourself, unhurried and with time to soak up the ambience of wild Africa.

Mkomazi used to be prime habitat for Black Rhino, and there is a re-introduction scheme there where you can and watch these exciting mammals in their natural surroundings. The rare Cape Hunting Dog is also being re-introduced and you can get permission to watch these fascinating animals as well, some of which have been re-introduced to the wild.

Besides the commoner big game species such as elephant, buffalo, giraffe and plains game, and of course the big cats, you will also find unusual antelope such as oryx, gerenuk and lesser kudu. Gerenuk, known as giraffe antelope in Swahili, are elegant medium sized gazelles with a long neck that enable them to reach high into thorn bush to browse. They even stand up on their hind legs to reach yet higher. Such details of nature are why you visit Mkomazi.

During the short green season (November / December and March / April) the flickering light of fire flies dot the wooded valleys at night.

Activities

Game viewing by vehicle is the main activity

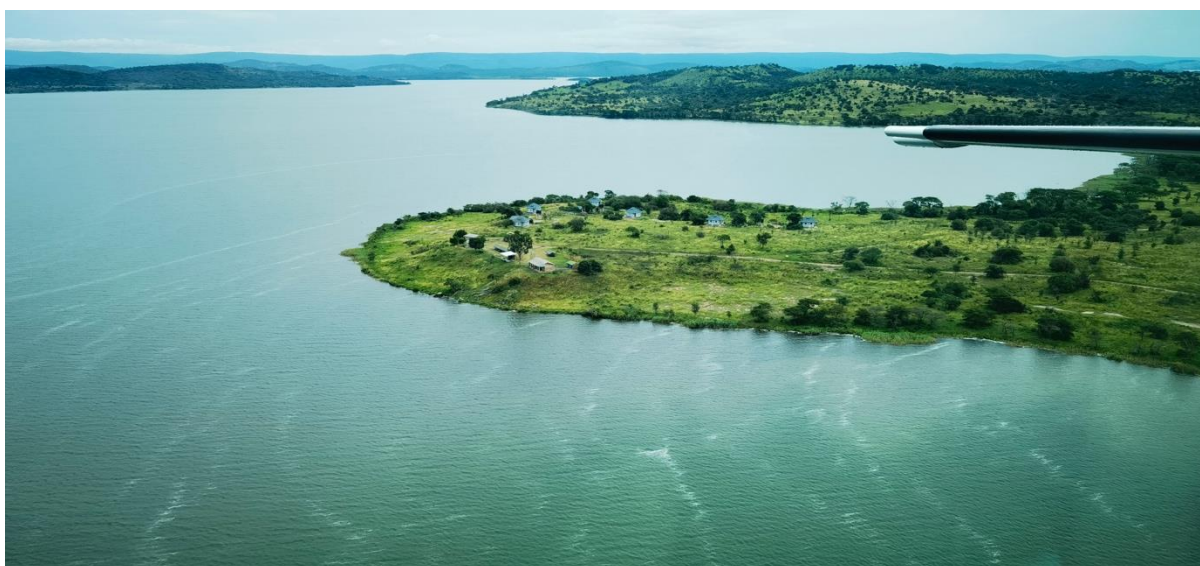
- i. Walking safaris
- ii. Night game viewing

CURRENTLY AVAILABLE INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES WITHIN THE PARK

No.	Local Name of the Site	Park	Site Size	Type of Investment
1.	Old Babus	Mkomazi	2km 2	Permanent Tented Camp
2.	Ngurunga	Mkomazi	2km 2	Permanent Tented Camp
3.	Vitewini	Mkomazi	2km 2	Permanent Tented Camp
4.	Maore	Mkomazi	2km 2	Permanent Tented Camp
5.	Maji tatu	Mkomazi	2km 2	Permanent Tented Camp

6.	Ngiloriti	Mkomazi	2km 2	Permanent Tented Camp
7.	Kandea	Mkomazi	2km 2	Permanent Tented Camp
8.	Ngomei	Mkomazi	2km 2	Permanent Tented Camp
9.	Ndea	Mkomazi	2km 2	Permanent Tented Camp
10	Mzara North	Mkomazi	3km 2	Lodge
11	Kamakota	Mkomazi	3km 2	Lodge

6. BURIGI-CHATO NATIONAL PARK



Introduction

Gazetted as a National Park in 2019 Burigi Chato covers 4,707 sq. km making it the 4th largest National Park in Tanzania.

Stretching from Lake Victoria in the East to the Rwandan boundary in the West Burigi Chato is an enormous piece of wild country encompassing fresh water lakes, long hills, rocky crags along escarpments, deeply set valleys lined with forest, open plains, swamps, rivers, flood plains and hundreds of square kilometres of medium and tall grass wooded savanna - mostly Combretum and Terminalia known as Miombo.

A key attraction in this National Park are the lakes with Lake Burigi being the 3rd largest lake in the country. It is a long lake with a number of islands, inlets and bays

along its length, some of which are swampy and are home for the rare sitatunga antelope, and possibly also the even rarer shoebill stork.

All the lakes lie along winding valleys lined with trees and occasional palms. They are tranquil and beautiful and provide wonderful opportunities for boating and water borne game viewing, as well as sites for camps and small lodges.

There is an atmosphere here of untouched remote wilderness, and that a lifetime of exploring would not reveal all its corners and treasures.

Wildlife

Wildlife numbers are increasing throughout the Park with Elephant, Buffalo, zebra, giraffe, waterbuck, eland, warthog, roan, topi, impala, sable and many other smaller species being regularly seen. Oribi are also commonly found. A less common species is the swamp dwelling sitatunga. The big cats lion, leopard and cheetah are present and can be enjoyed on many a game drive. There are also many crocodile and hippo in the lakes and Rivers.

Getting around

There are viewing tracks available, giving visitors access to more and more of the Park for exploring and game viewing. Boating and enjoying wildlife from the lakes is also possible by prior arrangement with the Park authorities.

Activities

Game viewing by vehicle or from a boat, guided hiking and fishing are the main activities.

No.	Local Name of the Site	Park	Site Size	Type of Investment
1.	Opposite Kitani Island	Burigi-Chato	3km 2	Lodge
2.	Mjerumani Road	Burigi-Chato	3km 2	Lodge
3.	Nyarwambaire	Burigi-Chato	2km 2	Permanent Tented Camp
4.	Lake Ngoma	Burigi-Chato	2km 2	Permanent Tented Camp
5.	Lake Kasinga	Burigi-Chato	2km 2	Permanent Tented Camp

6.	Kitani Island	Burigi-Chato	2km 2	Permanent Tented Camp
7.	Nkonje	Burigi-Chato	2km 2	Permanent Tented Camp
8.	Mlima wa Ryan	Burigi-Chato	2km 2	Permanent Tented Camp
9.	Mpilipili	Burigi-Chato	2km 2	Permanent Tented Camp
10.	Ruiza view	Burigi-Chato	2km 2	Permanent Tented Camp
11.	Ruiza 1	Burigi-Chato	2km 2	Permanent Tented Camp
12.	Ruiza 2	Burigi-Chato	2km 2	Permanent Tented Camp
13.	Chui	Burigi-Chato	2km 2	Permanent Tented Camp
14.	Korongo	Burigi-Chato	2km 2	Permanent Tented Camp
15.	Msega	Burigi-Chato	2km 2	Permanent Tented Camp
16.	Kimisi Zone	Burigi-Chato	1000 km2	Special (Tourism Concession zone) Area coverage approx. 1,030km2. Multiple Investment opportunities as shall be approved by TANAPA

7. RUMANYIKA-KARAGWE NATIONAL PARK



Introduction

Rumanyika-Karagwe was gazetted as a National Park in 2019. It covers an area of 247 sq km. and is a wild and beautiful area with great opportunities for photographic tourism.

It has a temperate climate but with considerable temperature variation depending on elevation.

The dry season is from June to October and the remainder of the year there can be rain with some of it very heavy with up to 1,300 mm in the west parts of the Park. However, much of the Park is well drained and so most parts are accessible all year round.

The essential core of the area is quite a deep valley with a slow winding river at its base which breaks up into lakes and swamps. The lower slopes of the valley are a mosaic of tall grass savanna and forested patches and thick bush. The higher slopes of many of the hills have montane forest. The Acacia tall grass woodlands are spacious and attractive and are kept relatively open by managed seasonal fires.

Wildlife

There are no extensive game viewing tracks as yet but when established one will be able to enjoy a variety of wildlife such as buffalo, sitatunga, waterbuck, leopard, duiker, monkeys and baboons, elephants and a great variety of birds.

TANAPA is in process of assessing the area to see the existence of chimpanzees and gorillas, and if and when this happens one will be able to enjoy watching these great apes in a very wild setting.

Activities

- i. Game driving
- ii. Walking safaris
- iii. Bird watching
- iv. Camping
- v. Picnicking
- vi. Canoeing
- vii. Sport fishing
- viii. Boat excursion

CURRENTLY AVAILABLE INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES WITHIN THE PARK

No.	Local Name of the Site	Park	Site Size	Type of Investment
1.	Nyarubanga	Rumanyika-Karagwe	2km 2	Permanent Tented Camp
2.	Rugasha	Rumanyika-Karagwe	2km 2	Permanent Tented Camp

3.	Mkamuli	Rumanyika-Karagwe	2km 2	Permanent Tented Camp
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8. IBANDA-KYERWA NATIONAL PARK



Introduction

The Park was gazetted in July 2019 having been a Game Reserve that was first established in 1972. It is 200 sq km.

The altitude averages 1,288 meters above sea level and there are two wet seasons, Sept – Dec and March – May. The dry season lasts from June to early October but wildlife remains well distributed because the Akagera River flows around almost half of the National Park, and there are permanent springs elsewhere. The green season is from October to May but despite the relatively heavy rain storms at this time, most of the Park is still accessible and wildlife viewing is good because of the large areas of medium grass savannah.

The Park is located in the north west of Tanzania where it borders Rwanda to the west and shares a short boundary with Akagera National Park. The actual Park boundary

is the Kagera River. To the north the Park shares a boundary with Uganda where again the actual boundary is the Kagera River.

Open Acacia savannahs, with some of them medium grass are characteristic of this remote and beautiful corner of Tanzania, a line of rolling hills and valleys to the west and south border a central basin with low hills and plains dissected by seasonal rivers and with scattered lakes and swamps.

Wildlife

Plains game, in particular topi, eland, impala, waterbuck, reedbuck and bushbuck are everywhere. Roan, that large and dramatic antelope are present in large herds. Herds of buffalo are also common. There are currently no lion in Ibanda, and so the main large predators are leopard and hyena. Hippos and crocodile abound in the Kagera River and in some of the lakes and swamps.

The Kagera River is bordered on the Tanzanian side by grassy banks leading down to heavy vegetation with forest trees and palms, and there are places with beautiful overlooks of the river where one can relax with a picnic or take a tea break during a game drive.

Getting around

There are a number of roads in the Park used for Ranger patrols and game viewing.

Activities

The main activities are

- i. Game viewing by vehicle.
- ii. Walking safaris guided by a Park Ranger
- iii. Bird watching
- iv. Picknicking
- v. Camping

CURRENTLY AVAILABLE INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES WITHIN THE PARK

No.	Local Name of the Site	Park	Site Size	Type of Investment
1	Kawawa	Ibanda-Kyerwa	TBD	Permanent Tented Camp
2	Kanyonza	Ibanda-Kyerwa	TBD	Permanent Tented Camp
3	Kihinda	Ibanda-Kyerwa	TBD	Permanent Tented Camp

9. NYERERE NATIONAL PARK



Introduction

The Nyerere National Park, formerly part of The Selous Game Reserve is enormous, wild and remote. And it has great wildlife - big game, cape hunting dogs, sable, roan, greater and lesser kudu, raptors, ostrich, crocs, hippos etc. But the main point is that this wildlife can be enjoyed in such a variety of interesting habitats within this fabulous place. Most places that are currently accessible have a lot of small informal tracks. This makes it much easier to get reasonably close to the animals you want to enjoy, and there is no sign that this is having a negative impact.

This factor of the many small game viewing tracks is important (and unlike some other National Parks in East Africa) because many a safari visitor has come on safari hoping to witness what they have viewed on TV or social media, not understanding that much of what they view has been filmed by people with off-track privileges. In the Nyerere National Park it is possible to get within a reasonable but respectful distance of wildlife.

The Rufiji River, Tanzania's largest, flows through the northern part of the Park, and this river which is slow moving and wide, has created a number of oxbow lakes in its northern flood plains, and they create a beautiful landscape of plains and woodlands interspersed with expanses of water. The lakes are fringed by borassus and doum palm groves and other attractive trees, and besides being home for very large populations of hippos and crocodiles, these lakes are a magnet for wildlife in the dry season.

The hinterland away from the river is characterized by extensive savannahs and woodlands, with occasional baobabs, and large stands of Terminalia trees with their tiers of attractive leaf tables. These are intensively browsed by giraffe which arrived relatively recently into this area and are now increasing fast in numbers.

As one winds around this interesting landscape on small intimate tracks enjoying the wildlife it is easy to understand why the Selous was declared a protected area in 1896 and part of which is now the Nyerere National Park.

Altitude: The National park is at a relatively low altitude, averaging about 1000 meters above sea level.

Seasons: The dry season starts in June and lasts until about November, and although the remainder of the year is relatively wet the National Park is green and absolutely beautiful from December to February, with many parts easily accessible.

History

It was first given formal protection in 1896 when Tanzania was a German colony, and hunting was allowed from 1905. In 1922 the area was given its name of The Selous Game Reserve in memory of Englishman Frederick Selous who hunted and wrote extensively about the area. In 1940 it was enlarged to 54,600 sq km and in 1982 became a World Heritage Site. In 2019 about 30,000 km was separated from the reserve and made into a National Park and renamed the Nyerere National Park in honor of Tanzania's first President who was himself a devoted conservationist. This makes it the second largest National Park in Africa after the Namib-Nankluft Park in Namibia which is almost entirely desert.

Activities

All sizes of roads and tracks are present in the National Park, and game driving along the numerous smaller tracks is a popular way of enjoying the wildlife.

Boating. Watching wildlife from the water is a beautiful and different way of game viewing. Crocodiles and hippos abound and elephant, waterbuck and buffalo spend a lot of time near the water, but a mass of other game including birds will be seen.

Walking safaris and fly camping. Guided walking safaris with overnight stays in light weight fly camps are popular.

Getting around

This National Park must have one of the best game viewing network of tracks of all National Parks, making a reasonably close but responsible approach to wildlife possible.

Game viewing by boat is also popular, either around one of the many small lakes that border the Rufiji River or on the Rufiji itself.

CURRENTLY AVAILABLE INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES WITHIN THE PARK

No.	Local Name of the Site	Park	Site Size	Type of Investment
1.	R1	Nyerere		Lodge
2.	R2	Nyerere		Lodge
3.	Ulanga	Nyerere		Lodge
4.	Shughuli falls	Nyerere		Lodge
5.	Ruaha Confluence	Nyerere		Lodge
6.	Zanzibar Serengeti ndogo	Nyerere		Lodge
7.	Mtende	Nyerere		Lodge
8.				
9.	Forodhani Island	Nyerere		Lodge
10.	R4 Luxury	Nyerere		Lodge
11.	Lodge A2	Nyerere		Lodge
12.	Lodge A1	Nyerere		Lodge
13.	Lodge A3	Nyerere		Lodge

14.	Lodge A2	Nyerere		Lodge
15.	Lodge A1	Nyerere		Lodge
16.	Lodge A3	Nyerere		Lodge
17.	Kinyanguru I	Nyerere		Permanent Tented Camp
18.	K4	Nyerere		Permanent Tented Camp
19.	Msolwa	Nyerere		Permanent Tented Camp
20.	K5	Nyerere		Permanent Tented Camp
21.	Kinyanguru II	Nyerere		Permanent Tented Camp
22.	Nyamambi	Nyerere		Permanent Tented Camp
23.	Behobeho 1	Nyerere		Permanent Tented Camp
24.	Kinyanguru	Nyerere		Permanent Tented Camp
25.	Simbazi I	Nyerere		Permanent Tented Camp
26.	Simbazi II	Nyerere		Permanent Tented Camp
27.	Behobeho II	Nyerere		Permanent Tented Camp
28.	A1 Simbazi	Nyerere		Permanent Tented Camp
29.	A2 Simbazi	Nyerere		Permanent Tented Camp
30.	Kipalala A	Nyerere		Permanent Tented Camp
31.	Kipalala B	Nyerere		Permanent Tented Camp
32.	Tagalala A	Nyerere		Permanent Tented Camp
33.	Nyamambi	Nyerere		Permanent Tented Camp
34.	Ilonga	Nyerere		Permanent Tented Camp
35.	Luhanyando	Nyerere		Permanent Tented Camp
36.	Ligombe	Nyerere		Permanent Tented Camp
37.	Kibaoni	Nyerere		Permanent Tented Camp
38.	Msolwa 1	Nyerere		Permanent Tented Camp
39.	Msolwa 2	Nyerere		Permanent Tented Camp
40.	Luhombero	Nyerere		Permanent Tented Camp
41.	Mseguni	Nyerere		Permanent Tented Camp
42.	Dekero	Nyerere		Permanent Tented Camp
43.	Kwelino	Nyerere		Permanent Tented Camp

44.	Msolwa	Nyerere		Permanent Tented Camp
45.	Tanakili	Nyerere		Permanent Tented Camp
46.	Safari 5	Nyerere		Permanent Tented Camp
47.	Mkuyu base	Nyerere		Permanent Tented Camp
48.	Mnarani	Nyerere		Permanent Tented Camp
49.	Matambwe Camp site	Nyerere		Permanent Tented Camp
50.	U1	Nyerere		Permanent Tented Camp
51.	Majestic River	Nyerere		Permanent Tented Camp
52.	Mawe	Nyerere		Permanent Tented Camp
53.	Uhuru	Nyerere		Permanent Tented Camp
54.	Kipera	Nyerere		Permanent Tented Camp
55.	Mto Fukwe	Nyerere		Permanent Tented Camp
56.	Simbazi	Nyerere		Permanent Tented Camp
57.	Kibaoni	Nyerere		Permanent Tented Camp
58.	Nyamambi	Nyerere		Permanent Tented Camp
59.	Manane	Nyerere		Permanent Tented Camp
60.	Site 1	Nyerere		Permanent Tented Camp
61.	Site 2	Nyerere		Permanent Tented Camp

10. MAHALE MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK



Introduction

For those who enjoy remoteness, beautiful landscapes and wildlife Mahale Mountains National Park is surely one of the most spectacular places to visit in all of Africa. This is not idle sales talk. Some would argue that it is one of the most spectacular travel destinations in the whole world. Distance and cost notwithstanding, you owe it to yourself to somehow drum up the budget to get there at least once in a lifetime!

Lake Tanganyika is the world's longest lake (673 km) and is about 1½ km deep and contains about 16% of the world's fresh water! It is second only to Lake Baikal in Russia in volume. It is the purest fresh water on the planet. The lake is home to hundreds of species of fish including the brightly colored fish known as cichlids. Hippo and crocodile are common across its full extent.

Chimpanzees may be the main draw, but they are by no means the whole picture. Pristine forested mountains tower up behind intimate sandy beaches and bays and rocky promontories of the eastern shores of Lake Tanganyika.

Wildlife

The forests at Mahale have a wealth of wildlife besides the 1,000 or so Chimpanzees. There are 6 species of monkey (yellow baboon, vervet, blue, red tailed, Angolan colobus and red colobus), duikers, bush pig, leopard, bushbuck, myriads of birds etc.

Activities

Chimp watching. To get to the only habituated group of Chimps, the M Group,, one climbs up through the mountain forests on a network of simple cleared paths to get into touch with the chimps, and when one does the experience is extraordinary to the point of being bizarre.

The chimpanzees go on with their lives – walking, sleeping, fighting, politicking, eating etc. as if you are not there. They take virtually no notice of visitors. This is perfect, because you never feel that you are intruding.

After spending the strictly controlled 1 hour with chimps you return to your accommodation facility to wash off the sweat, have a delicious lunch and spend the rest of the day at leisure; or perhaps do one of a number of other activities.

- i. Kayaking
- ii. Fishing
- iii. Swimming and snorkeling
- iv. Cultural visits by boat can be arranged to border communities

Currently Available Investment Opportunities within the Park

No.	Local Name of the Site	Park	Site Size	Type of Investment
1	Ng'anja (Western)	Mahale Mountains	2km 2	Permanent Tented Camp
2	Mpira (Flycatcher)	Mahale Maountains	2km 2	Permanent Tented Camp
3	Eastern 1 (Lufubu)	Mahale Maountains	2km 2	Permanent Tented Camp
4	Eastern 2	Mahale Maountains	2km 2	Permanent Tented Camp

11. RUBONDO ISLAND NATIONAL PARK



Introduction

Rubondo is a tropical island near the western shores of Lake Victoria and is about as pristine a place as it is possible to find. There has been no human habitation on the island for decades, and it is covered by primary tropical forest, interspersed with small patches of savannah and swamp.

The main island and 9 other smaller ones were grouped into Rubondo National Park in 1977.

Boating along the rocky shore line is one of the key activities to enjoy. Clean sandy beaches overhung with huge forest trees fringe the bays, and there is a large piece of papyrus swamp on one side which is a magnificent water bird habitat.

Wildlife

Wildlife is everywhere. A rare swamp loving antelope, the sitatunga is found amongst the papyrus stands, and elephant are often seen on the shores along with masses of

hippo, crocs, an occasional leopard, vervet monkeys, etc. In the forests themselves there is of course a variety of smaller wildlife, including genets, civets, bush pig etc. and unhurried forest hikes are one of the activities to enjoy.

Chimpanzees were introduced at the end of the 1960's and following a recent intensive habituation program they are now approachable by visitors. So, this beautiful island paradise is now a place where one can enjoy watching man's closest living relative, and without the arduous mountain trekking of other chimp habitats.

Rubondo is also a place rich with birds. Nearly 400 species have been recorded including the African grey parrot. The diversity of habitats from open woodland to papyrus swamps and evergreen forest attracts numerous resident and migrant species. The Island has an abundance of storks, hornbills, herons, and birds of prey, including the highest density of fish eagles anywhere in the world, with their haunting cry a constant background sound.

For bird enthusiasts an afternoon and evening boating in the papyrus swamps is a must.

Rubondo is a great place to go fishing for Nile Perch (catch and release), and some fish can regularly exceed 10 – 15 kgs., and occasionally top 50 kgs. and more. This fishing is done from a small sport-fishing boat in the deeper waters around the island.

Activities

Chimpanzee habituation experience. Under the supervision of a guide it is possible to approach chimpanzees on foot and to quietly watch them for a limited period.

Game drives. Game viewing in an open vehicle are conducted on simple forest tracks.

Nature walks. Go hiking for an hour, several hours or even for a day or two overnighing in a light weight fly camp on one of the small sandy beaches.

Educational walks through chimpanzee habitat

Birding.

Boating safaris. Enjoy time on the water in an open motor boat or in your own canoe.

Catch-and-release fishing.

CURRENTLY AVAILABLE INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES WITHIN THE PARK

No.	Local Name of the Site	Park	Site Size	Type of Investment
1	Michungwani	Rubondo	2km 2	Permanent Tented Camp
2	Michikoko	Rubondo	2km 2	Permanent Tented Camp
3	Izilambuba	Rubondo	2km 2	Permanent Tented Camp
4	Kambi ya Sokwe	Rubondo	2km 2	Permanent Tented Camp
5	Katanga	Rubondo	2km 2	Permanent Tented Camp
6	Masekera	Rubondo	3km 2	Lodge
7	Rubiso	Rubondo	2km 2	Permanent Tented Camp

12. KITULO NATIONAL PARK



Introduction

Local people refer to the Kitulo Plateau as 'Bustani ya Mungu' – The Garden of God.

This beautiful name is a perfect description. Soft rolling valleys on a high plateau in the cool uplands of southern Tanzania burst into a seasonal exuberance of flowers and colour that is one of the great floral spectacles of the world. It became a National Park in 2005, and is 413 sq. km in area.

Lying at around 2,600 metres (8,500 ft) between the rugged peaks of the Kipengere, Poroto and Livingstone Mountains, the well-watered volcanic soils of Kitulo support the largest and the most important montane grassland and floral community in Tanzania. Within these grasslands grow an extraordinary variety of wild flowers that burst into bloom between December and April.

Wildlife

There are more than 350 species of plants, including 45 varieties of terrestrial orchids, which erupt into a riotous wildflower display of breathtaking scale and diversity. The soft undulating slopes and valleys are literally carpeted with flowers during this time.

Kitulo is a gentle place where wild flowers, birds and some antelope and zebra are the main attractions. In 2005 a new species of monkey was discovered in the forests on the western side of the Park. It is a type of mangabey now named Kipunji.

Kitulo is also a bird watchers paradise, because in addition to common species are found rarer ones such as Denham's bustard, the endangered blue swallow, mountain marsh widow, Njombe cisticola and Kipengere seedeater.

Endemic species of butterfly, chameleon, lizard and frog further enhance the biological wealth of God's Garden.

Added to its natural attractions, Kitulo Plateau is the natural resting site for intercontinental migrating birds such as the great white stork on their way to Europe. These big, attractive birds stop in this park for some months and later continue with their long journey across the continent.

Activities

Activities are walking safaris through the grasslands watching birds and enjoying wild flowers. Those wishing to hike can go hill walking to different waterfalls in the Park including one that is 100 meters high or hike further still on the neighboring ranges during the day, giving fantastic views of Lake Nyasa and its beautiful Matema Beach below the mountains.

Horse Riding. Horse Riding can be combined with overnight stays in camps within the park (but not the horses). Riding on horses through the Soft rolling valleys on a high plateau in the cool uplands of the park is a beautiful way to enjoy the sights, sounds and scents of these wild places without the noise of vehicles. These treks are led by experienced guides who are careful about guest safety. This activity needs prior arrangement with the tour operator, and every guest will be expected to show an ability to ride horses.

CURRENTLY AVAILABLE INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES WITHIN THE PARK

No	Local Name of the Site	Park	Site Size	Type of Investment
1	Mviri	Kitulo	2km 2	Permanent Tented Camp

2	Special Tourism Concession	Kitulo	1000km2	Multiple Investment Opportunities) Multiple Investment opportunities as shall be approved by TANAPA
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13. ARUSHA NATIONAL PARK



Introduction

This beautiful Park has often been called a little gem and rightly so. It is only $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour by tarmac road from Arusha town, the safari center of northern Tanzania. With mountains, valleys, lakes, and small plains clothed in green, it has a wonderful feeling of peace and solitude. It is dominated by Mount Meru, which at 4,566 m (14,980 ft) is the 3rd highest free-standing mountain in Africa.

Getting around

A well maintained and signposted network of game viewing roads and tracks wind through the Park offering frequent views of spectacular beauty, with both Mount Meru and Kilimanjaro often in sight.

Wildlife

It is habitat for a wide variety of mammals including bushbuck, giraffe, elephant, leopard (rarely seen!), monkeys, duiker, baboon, buffalo, waterbuck and hippo. The birdlife is spectacular with over 450 species recorded. The game viewing track that winds around the Momella Lakes is a great way to get close to and watch lesser and greater flamingo.

Arusha National Park is probably the best place in Tanzania to watch black and white colobus monkeys, and also to listen to their loud and guttural territorial calls echoing through the forests.

Mount Meru

Mt. Meru is a dormant volcano about 1 ½ million years old. One side of exploded out about 8,000 years ago as Meru's caldera lake was transformed into super-heated steam by an inner eruption. One of the largest landslides of mud and rock ever measured worldwide took place, forming hillocks, valleys and small lakes. The geologists estimate that before Mount Meru blew its top it was a tall, symmetrical volcanic spire almost as high as Mount Kilimanjaro.

This interesting and broken terrain is now clad in patches of forest and bush at the lower end and pristine rain forest on the upper slopes.

Ngurdoto Crater

At the bottom end of the Park is another small, but complete, volcanic crater called Ngurdoto, which has recently been opened to guided hikes. It is a secret paradise, with a lake on one side and elsewhere clothed in virgin forest and a network of open grassy glades. A track follows the rim with look-out points established where one can relax with a picnic and look down into this secret world of swamps and plains and spot buffalo, warthog and occasional elephant enjoying its tranquility.

Activities

Game drives are possible all year round on a well-maintained network of roads and tracks.

Walking. Arusha National Park is a great place for walking, and a place where one can enjoy natural forests in comfort because of the cool climate. Hiking has to be

arranged at one of the two gates. A fee is payable on line and any walk has to be accompanied by an armed Ranger.

Mountain hike. This is a nights 4 days adventure using the mountain huts Miriakamba and Saddle huts. It has to be prearranged by local tour operator requiring porters and an armed Ranger escort. The hike traverses several vegetation zones including beautiful montane forests. Expect to see wildlife en route including buffalo, giraffe, monkeys, baboons, antelope and lots of birds.

Canoeing. Canoeing is possible by prior arrangement on Small Momella Lake, with buffalo, giraffe, bushbuck, water buck and hippo often seen. Wading and water birds are of course common.

Horse Riding. Horse Riding can be combined with overnight stays in camps within the park (but not the horses). Riding on horses through the cool forests and glades of the park is a beautiful way to enjoy the sights, sounds and scents of these wild places without the noise of vehicles. Wild animals quickly habituate to being close to horses. These treks are led by experienced guides who are careful about guest safety. This activity needs prior arrangement with the tour operator, and every guest will be expected to show an ability to ride horses.

Canyoning

Canyoning, also called canyoneering, involves navigating mountain streams in gorges using skills like abseiling, climbing, sliding, and jumping. It offers a unique perspective of the park and complements existing activities such as hiking and birdwatching, diversifying visitor experiences and raising conservation awareness.

Canyoning promotes physical fitness, requiring strength, endurance, flexibility and offers skill development in descent techniques, swimming, and first aid. Canyoning offers geo-morphology enthusiasts a chance to explore various rock types and learn about the park's geological history. According to the survey conducted in Arusha National Park in 2023, the park provides an excellent geomorphological and geological feature ideal for canyoning. Comparable features have been noted in several other national parks.

Scenic Flights

Scenic Flight is an aerial tour that designed to provide tourist with breathtaking views of natural landscapes from the air, giving them opportunity to capture the scenic aerial view. It is among the popular tourism products which are in increasing demand globally. The customers will enjoy the scenic beauty of the park from the air.

CURRENTLY AVAILABLE INVESTMENT SITES WITHIN THE PARK

No.	Local Name of the Site	Park	Site Size	Type of Investment
1.	Site1	Arusha	3km ²	Lodge
2.	Site2	Arusha	3km ²	Lodge
3.	Site3	Arusha	3km ²	Lodge

14. KILIMANJARO NATIONAL PARK



Introduction

Mount Kilimanjaro is Africa's highest mountain (5,895 meters). To be in its presence either near or far, and to see the grandeur of its giant dome tower so far, far up into the sky above the surrounding plains is one of life's great travel experiences. You can but gaze at it in wonder and awe and feel deeply humbled by the sheer magnificence of it. No wonder so many travelers want to get there, be there, embrace it, climb it.

It is a volcano and arises alone out of an expansive landscape of hills and plains that are level. This makes it the world's highest peak as measured from the surrounding plains to its summit.

History

Kilimanjaro was known by reputation way back in ancient times, and of course the local people knew it well, with its awesome presence woven into their folklore and religions. The first Europeans to approach it and try to describe it were the German missionaries Johan Ludwig Krapf and Johannes Rebmann who traveled to Africa in the mid nineteenth century. Krapf's account of the snowy top was widely disbelieved at first because 'How could snow exist so near to the equator...?'

The German geographer Hans Meyer accompanied by Austrian Ludwig Purtscheller was the first person to reach the top, but only on his 3rd attempt in 1889. He was almost certainly accompanied by his senior porter Yohani Kinyala Lauwo from Marangu who would have been the first local person to reach the top – and reputedly without shoes!

It became a National Park in 1973 and a World Heritage site in 1987. The mountain originally comprised 3 volcanoes Kibo, Mawenzi and Shira that were formed about 1 million years ago. Mawenzi ceased erupting and Shira collapsed while Kibo continued erupting until about 150,000 – 200,000 years ago and is still technically only dormant. The very highest point was named Uhuru Point after Tanzania's independence in 1961.

When to visit

The weather on Kilimanjaro varies by altitude, time of year and time of day and conditions are very unpredictable. Popular times to visit include June–October and December–March when the sky is clear and the mountain top is easily seen. Most people avoid April and May, when there are heavy monsoon rains. However the climb can be done provided you have proper climbing clothing and equipment.

The climb

All adults of normal health and fitness should be able to make it to the top and without needing specialist equipment. Warm, weatherproof clothing and sound footwear are essential. Of critical importance is patience and determination. Today there are over 50,000 attempted summits per year and over 90% conquer the summit. Climbers are advised to add days for acclimatization and always 'walk slow'. Remember that Swahili Proverb "A hasty person misses the sweet things"!

There is so much more to Kili than her summit. Your hike will take you up through lush rainforest to a moorland zone with giant heather and lobelias, and then on up through Afro Alpine montane desert, and on up still further to an Arctic landscape of ice snow and rock and without vegetation. And here on the roof of Africa in clear weather the views are spell binding. Mount Meru, the Rift Valley, Maasailand all lie there below you.

There are at least 7 routes up the mountain ranging from 5 to 9 days or longer, and anyone planning to climb Kilimanjaro is strongly advised to do it with a reputable registered local tour operator employing trained guides who have a strong track record of success, and who know of the latest ground conditions.

Wildlife

There is a possibility of seeing wildlife while climbing Kilimanjaro, as there is a lot of it in the forests and moorlands including, elephant, buffalo, leopard, warthog, bush pig, waterbuck, bushbuck, several species of monkey, and lots of birds. There is a chance of seeing some or all of these on the hike up the lower and upper slopes.

Clinics at High-altitude stations

The increased number of tourists climbing Kilimanjaro calls for preparedness and response in providing rescue and medical services for tourists, specifically at stations located at high altitudes. The purpose of establishing medical clinics is to strengthen health and rescue services for mountain climbers and create a conducive environment, positioning Tanzania as a safe destination.

Scenic Flights

Scenic Flight is an aerial tour that designed to provide tourist with breathtaking views of natural landscapes from the air, giving them opportunity to capture the scenic aerial view. It is among the popular tourism products which are in increasing demand globally. The customers will enjoy the scenic beauty of the park from the air.

CURRENTLY AVAILABLE INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES WITHIN THE PARK

No.	Local Name of the Site	Park	Site Size	Type of Investment
1.	Shira Area	Kilimanjaro	3km 2	Lodge
2.	Machame gate eco-lodge	Kilimanjaro	2km 2	Permanent Tented Camp
3.	Rongai eco-lodge	Kilimanjaro	2km 2	Permanent Tented Camp
4.	Kidia route	Kilimanjaro	2km 2	Permanent Tented Camp

15. LAKE MANYARA NATIONAL PARK

Lake Manyara National Park lies in a very dramatic setting up against the steep western wall of the Rift Valley. Being directly en route to Ngorongoro from Arusha or Tarangire, it is a popular place either for a day visit or for longer. However, it is an exceptional National Park that would deserve a visit regardless of where it was located; in fact so exceptional that it was declared part of a World Biosphere Reserve in 1981. There are at least 5 very different habitats existing side by side in an area of 325 sq km. In fact on a game drive you see more variation in the distance travelled than anywhere else in Africa.

History

Manyara was made a National Park in 1960 having previously been a Game Reserve, and in 1981 became part of a World Biosphere. It is the place where Dr. Iain Douglas Hamilton did his pioneer studies on African elephant, and elephants are very much a part of the experience here. Douglas Hamilton's book 'Among the Elephants' is an account of his time in Manyara. Manyara is a great destination for birds and in particular water birds, including rafts of pelicans and literally millions of flamingos at some times of the year.

Activities

Game driving. This is the main activity along a network of roads within the Park.

Hiking. Guided walking safaris are possible by prior arrangement with the Park authorities, including a hike up to the Marangi forest via the Lyambi River in the south.

Night game viewing. Night game drives are possible in the Park.

Canopy tree walk. Manyara has one of the longest tree canopy walkways in Africa with intermittent viewing decks positioned around the trees on the walk. Under the supervision of a guide you can enjoy a totally new experience of leafy tree tops, butterflies, birds and monkeys.

Canoeing. Depending on the level of water in the lake, canoeing is an activity option.

Horse Riding in the National Park is an activity option. Bush meals. Bush meals are allowed in all National parks but they are particularly popular in this National Park

Scenic Flights

Scenic Flight is an aerial tour that designed to provide tourist with breathtaking views of natural landscapes from the air, giving them opportunity to capture the scenic aerial view. It is among the popular tourism products which are in increasing demand globally. The customers will enjoy the scenic beauty of the park from the air.

No.	Local Name of the Site	Park	Site Size	Type of Investment
1.	Korong' la Mkurugenzi	Manyara	2km 2	Permanent Tented Camp
2.	Maji moto Juu	Manyara	2km 2	Permanent Tented Camp
3.	Marang' Forest	Manyara		Permanent Tented Camp

16. TARANGIRE NATIONAL PARK

Introduction

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 center of the Park and form the dry season refuge for wildlife especially elephants.

Wildlife

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:

Lot No.	INVESTMENT SITE NAME	TYPE OF FACILITY	BED CAPACITY	BRIEF SITE DESCRIPTION
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1.	Chubi	Lodge	150	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The size of the site is 3 km² ➤ Accessible through road ➤ The site is located 15 km from Ranger Post
2.	Ewasi	PTC	30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The size of the site is 2 km² ➤ Accessible through road ➤ The site is located 15 km from Ranger Post

17. SERENGETI NATIONAL PARK

Introduction

Serengeti comes from Maasai name "Siringet" meaning wide endless plain. Serengeti National Park is Tanzania's first and third largest National Park covering 14,763 square kilometres. The central Part of the park was declared a Game Reserve in 1929. The reserve became Tanganyika's first National Park in 1951 and in those days included the Ngorongoro Crater. In 1959 Serengeti was established after separation from Ngorongoro Conservation Area.

The Park is one of the top listing UNESCO's World Heitage Site as well as Man and Biosphere Reserve since 1982.

Serengeti form the core part of "Serengeti-Mara Ecosystem" roughly defined by annual wildebeest migration treks. The Ecosystem covers an area of about 30,000 square kilometers comprising of Serengeti National Park, part of Ngorongoro Conservation Area, Maswa, Grumeti, Ikorongo, Kijereshi game reserves, Loliondo Game Controlled and Maasai Mara National Reserve in Kenya.

Wildlife

The Great Migration of Wildebeests, The Big Five, Highest concentration of Carnivores and Herbivores, Rare and Endangered Species, Unique bird collections, Scenic and spectacular landscapes are some of the attractions one will encounter!

Cultural and Historical sites

Serengeti is home to many cultures from famous tribes of Maasai, Sukuma, Kurya and Ikoma. Indigenous Maasai and Ikoma used to live in parts of the Park before they were

resettled outside the park. The present signs which are still visible at famous Maasai Rock Painting, Gong Rock and Ikoma ruins mark a special combination of game viewing and human history.

Available tourist investment activities in National Park:

TANAPA is planning to construct a modern golf course at Fort Ikoma outside Serengeti National Park. The project is expected to be implemented by PPP arrangements. The project involves 18-Holes playing grounds strategically designed with enough rough regions between the holes, a range, clubhouse, luxurious accommodation cottages, parking area, exclusive airstrip and access road around the entire ground. The total coverage area for the project is 450 acres.

Lot No.	INVESTMENT SITE NAME	TYPE OF FACILITY	BED CAPACITY	BRIEF SITE DESCRIPTION
SERENGETI NATIONAL PARK				
1.	Fort Ikoma Golf Course	Golf course and tourist accommodation facility (cottages and a luxury lodge)	200	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The size of the site is 450 acres ➤ Accessible through road ➤ The site is located at Fort Ikoma outside Serengeti National Park ➤ 18-Holes playing grounds ➤ The project is expected to attract about 3,000 golfers annually

Number of Investment sites allocated in each National Park

No.	National Park	PTCs	Lodges	Total Number of Facilities
1.	Burigi-Chato	13	2	15
2.	Rumanyika-Karagwe	3	0	3
3.	Mahale Mountains	4	0	4

4.	Mkomazi	9	2	11
5.	Katavi	14	5	19
6.	Kitulo	1	0	1
7.	Tarangire	1	1	2
8.	Nyerere	46	14	60
9.	Saadani	7	1	8
10.	Kilimanjaro	3	1	4
11.	Rubondo	6	1	7
12.	Mikumi	4	0	4
13.	Lake Manyara	3	0	3
14.	Ruaha	25	4	29
15.	Arusha	0	3	3
16.	Ibanda-Kyerwa	3	0	3
		142	34	176