Kikwete Urges for Fewer Lodges in the Parks

Roman Abramovich scaled Mt. Kilimanjaro

Ruaha: The Park that has it all for visitors
“The survival of our wildlife is a matter of grave concern to all of us in Africa.

These wild creatures amid the wild places they inhabit are not only important as source of wonder and inspiration but are an integral part of our natural resources and our future livelihood and well being.

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

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

Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere - 1961
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Our dear esteemed readers and lovers of nature,

It is my pleasure to have this opportunity to share with you various information that have transpired in our organization.

Big change in the leadership of our Organization happened in July 2009 when Mr. Gerald Bigurube retired as the Director General of Tanzania National Parks. On behalf of the Management and staff of Tanzania National Parks, I have the honour to salute him for the great success and huge strides that TANAPA had experienced under his committed leadership particularly in the areas of conservation and tourism.

I strongly believe that, with the support from the Board, Management and staff of TANAPA, conservation activities in the parks will continue to prosper for the betterment of the economy of our country.

Conservation being the core function of the Organization, in the first quarter of the financial year 2009/2010, TANAPA continued to implement various conservation activities including anti-poaching patrols, wildlife health monitoring, water resource management, tourism activities and conservation education.

Our President H. E. Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete once again visited some of our Parks, this time Ruaha National Park for the first time and Serengeti National Park. As usual, he always takes advantage of such visits to give his advice on how best TANAPA can implement its conservation activities and the management is seriously taking into consideration such advices.

The impacts of the global financial crisis had slightly manifested itself during the previous quarter which also was the end of the financial year 2008/2009. Basically during the end of that financial year, the statistics for the revenues in the parks declined by 5.9% compared to the previous financial year i.e. 2007/2008. But it is our hope that the situation will soon be recovered. However, as it was previously committed, TANAPA will continue to prioritize its activities by adjusting itself so that our core responsibility of conservation is not affected at all.

Once again, welcome all of you to go through this Newsletter. Kindly read between the lines on the articles and the features prepared for you. It is my hope that after going through, you will be well informed on various resources that can be found in the parks. It is my hope that this information will convince you to decide to come and enjoy them.

Edward Kishe
Ag. Director General Tanzania National Parks
From Editor’s Desk

Pascal Shelutete

Dear readers,

It is my sincere hope that you are doing fine and that tourism and conservation matters continues to get the maximum concern to all of us. As our motto renders “Conservation for Sustainable Development”; Tanzania National Parks will do its best to ensure that the resources that have been bestowed to us on behalf of the citizens of Tanzania, are kept under significant control for the future generations to enjoy them.

Well, this time your editorial team once again invites you to share with them the very informative events that have recently taken place in the parks. We shall share with you news about the opening of the unique lodge in the Serengeti known as Bilila Lodge Kempinski which was done graced by the President of the United Republic of Tanzania H.E. Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete. That’s not all about President Kikwete who had reiterated to have a passion with natural resources; you will have a layout page with pictures during his visit in the Ruaha National Park.

Prime Minister Mizengo Pinda has also been captured in the contents of this newsletter as he is seen commending TANAPA for the Books’ donation that was recently given to the schools and institutions in Mpanda District.

A column that illustrates the individual parks will this time share with you all what the Ruaha National Park has to offer for the visitors to enjoy while bearing in mind that this is the largest national park in Tanzania so far.

Living in a society, none of us can claim not to be aware of the issues of concern that touch the society; one of these is the issue of the HIV/AIDS pandemic, which has left many without parents and other relatives. Robert Masolwa, a courageous young orphan at the age fourteen decided to climb Mount Kilimanjaro and successfully made it to the Stella Point. Robert was participating in the campaign organized by Geita Gold Mine to raise funds against HIV/AIDS victims.

Mt. Kilimanjaro has been a destination for many world celebrities, the Russian Tycoon Roman Abramovich had in September this year scaled the mountain and managed to reach almost to the peak, TANAPA highly appreciates the trend by these celebrities as we hope that they will help promote the mountain. We hope many more will still be coming in the near future.

Our Experience from the Field this time brings you a very rare and remarkable event whereby the Danish Ambassador to Tanzania H.E. Bjarne Sorensen narrates his experience when he decided to drive alone with the company of his wife to some of the national parks. Ambassador Bjarne enlightens word by word of his experience in the parks and that of driving a very long journey, which is of course an adventure of its own to a man of his calibre.

All this is just a glimpse of much more news and articles that our editorial team has prepared for you so as to be informed as well as being entertained with the humour part.

Pascal Shelutete
Public Relations Manager
Tanzania National Parks
President Jakaya Kikwete has shown his concern about the increasing number of lodges in the national parks. Speaking during the inauguration of Bilila Lodge Kempinski in July, 2009 in the Serengeti National Park, Kikwete said that construction of “too many” lodges in the state-run parks, posed a serious threat to tourism and should be stopped.

The new lodge adds to the six hotels and four tented camps in the Serengeti National Park, which in 2006 was voted one of the seven new wonders of the world.

President Kikwete noted a study by Hart Howerton in 2006, which advised the government that the Serengeti could safely accommodate 10 more new lodges and identified the sites.

But President Kikwete directed the Tanzania National Parks (TANAPA) and the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism to “go slowly” in implementing the study’s proposals.

“Do not implement it at a go. Maybe we can have one or two more lodges and stop for a few years to assess the impact of the new structures before adding others”, said the President.
He warned TANAPA and the Ministry not to “turn national parks into lodges parks”. He said that investors should not be allowed to build lodges in a national park without a thorough study. He pointed out that Serengeti is a prime property and that its lodges must reflect that character.

He advised that, swarming animal parks with lodges could have a negative impact on tourism. He added that the parks play a pivotal role in the country’s economy.

He also said that there was need to protect national parks “at any cost” against dubious investors who build second class hotels and lodges.

Tourism is one of the fastest growing industries in Tanzania, accounting for 17.2 percent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and 25 percent of the country’s foreign currency earnings. In the past three years, it has been growing at 12 percent before it was devastated by the global financial crisis late last year.

Commenting on the iconic Bilila Lodge located in the wonderful endless plains of Serengeti; he said that it is one of the best he has ever seen. “Seeing and staying here is quite an experience. It is a spectacular lodge depicting finesse and acumen in architecture and construction. It is an architectural marvel of a sort”, said the President.

“Don’t implement it at a go. Maybe we can have one or two more lodges and stop for a few years to assess the impact of the new structures before adding others”
Prime Minister Mizengo Pinda (left) admiring books donated to Mpanda schools by TANAPA. Others in the picture are (right to left) Katavi National Park Chief Park Warden Ignas Gara, TANAPA’s Manager for Community Conservation Services Ahmed Mbugi and Rukwa Regional Commissioner Daniel Ole Njoolay.

Prime Minister of the United Republic of Tanzania, Mr. Mizengo Pinda has urged Rukwa Regional authorities to devise ways of obtaining teaching aids for its education institutions such as Open University of Tanzania and Sumbawanga Teachers’ Training College.

Speaking at the Mpanda State Lodge after receiving donation of twenty cartons of supplementary books at the handing over ceremony held on August 18, this year, the Premier said that the books should be distributed to the students of advanced and college levels in the Region so that the students could benefit from them.

The Minister commended the officers of the Tanzania National Parks (TANAPA) and he asked them the possibility to mobilize the contributions for alternative energy in the Secondary Schools.

“TANAPA for a long time has been contributing in the construction of schools and dispensaries in rural areas. We are grateful for that but our prevailing challenge now is how the schools and dispensaries could get the electric power.”

“It is better to look into the possibility of obtaining the solar rechargeable lamps and to distribute them to the schools in the rural areas so that our children could study in a conducive environment,” emphasized Mr. Pinda.

He said the portable lamps could be hanged on the walls or could be easily moved from place to place and that they are sold at the price from Shs. 15,000 up to Shs. 65,000; these could store and discharge light for a duration of up to twenty hours without being recharged.

Earlier, while handing over the books valued at Shs. 12 million, TANAPA’s Conservaton Services Manager, Mr. Ahmed Mbugi said that the books were part of donation given by visitors, who toured

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TANAPA Chief moves on to Frankfurt Zoological Society

Tanzania National Parks (TANAPA) Director General Gerald Bigurube has retired since June, 2009. In what is seen as his passion for conservation and wildlife, he has joined the Frankfurt Zoological Society beginning September 1 as their Programme Officer.

He is succeeded in by Edward Kishe, as the Acting Director General.

Bigurube, who had registered memorable achievements during his tenure with TANAPA, has promised to continue working closely with the country’s parks in his new position. He is expected to play an influential role in decision making within Tanzania’s wildlife sector.

TANAPA has made huge strides forward in terms of enhancing professionalism. It has been successful at training and recruiting highly educated personnel to work on their behalf. This has helped them gain support from key political leaders, which has a critical bearing on their efforts. President Jakaya Kikwete expressed his support for initiatives after recently visiting Serengeti National Park, while Prime Minister Mizengo Pinda also commended TANAPA for work well done after touring their

Continues on Page 12 ...

The Premier Impressed ...

the Katavi National Park, situated in the Mpanda District.

“There has been a special group of tourists from US, which asked to visit some schools in the neighbourhood of the Park so as to find what kind of assistance they could provide and they promised to donate books in order to augment the Government’s efforts in developing Education Sector,” said Mr. Mbugi,

Mr. Mbugi said that the books donated were for the subjects including chemistry, physics, biology, geography, mathematics and sociology. Other books were for English literature, fiction, human resources and management subjects.

Premier Pinda receiving hospital laboratory equipments from TANAPA’s Manager for Community Conservation Services Ahmed Mbugi as donation to Mpanda health services center.
The Russian Billionaire and owner of Chelsea Club of England Roman Abramovich has ascended the highest peak in African continent, Mt. Kilimanjaro for eight days under African Environment Tour Company.

Abramovich who arrived in September 2nd, 2009 with other 10 tourists, started their climb on September 3rd, 2009 through Lemosho route and descended through Mweka route. He managed to climb up to Barafu 4600m while his fellow made it to the summit, (Uhuru Peak 5895m above sea level)

His spokesperson Alexander Borodiv said that Abramovich has enjoyed the climb considering that it is his first time on Mt. Kilimanjaro and Tanzania in general. “It was very adventurous to him considering that it is his first time to ascend Kilimanjaro and he has never scaled any other mountain before.” Said Mr. Alexander.

Mr. Sasha said that Abromovich is planning to come back in Tanzania to visit Serengeti Migration and other wonderful attractions and that he has enjoyed the trekking and the entire stay in Tanzania and planning to be back.

However, Roman’s trekking ended at Barafu point, 4600m above the sea level after experiencing breathing problem which is normal in mountain climbing. “His Doctor who was in the group advised him not to go further due to his breathing problem though it was not that bad and was better after he came few kilometers down.” Said Robert Mduma, warden in Kilimanjaro National Park who was with the group.

Speaking on behalf of the Director of Tourism, Mr. Erastus Lufungulo said “The visit of Roman Abramovich to Tanzania National Parks and Tanzania as a country is advantageous as we made business and moreover he is famous so the news has spread all over the world and we expect more and more celebrities and other tourists to come climb the highest mountain in Africa, Mt. Kilimanjaro and visit other tourist attractions”

Abramovich was accompanied by other ten members Andrei Gorodilov, Sergei Kapkor, Alexei Poleshaev, Susan Renner the (only lady in the group), Alexander Borodiv, Peter Hillary, Mark Skipp, John Clarke and Malcolm Russel.

Although Abramovich did not reach the summit (5985m above the sea level) he was so happy in the mountain. He enjoyed the climate and he was pleased that all other ten members reached the summit as early as 06.45 am.

This was the first time Roman Abramovich visit Tanzania. His spokesman came 12 years ago and Cheryl Cole, Ashley’s wife (Chelsea footballer) and many other have ascended the famous and only mountain close to the Equator and still covered by snow.
Nigerian National Parks has praised the Government of Tanzania for being on the top in the conservation efforts.

Speaking in the four day tour to the Tanzania National Parks Headquarters and five Northern parks, the Head of the delegation Mr. Jaraf Mamza said “We have seen that Tanzanian Government is at the top of the situation. When policies change it makes sure they maintain standard of conservation and tourism which is good.”

Mr. Mamza said that the General Management Plans in TANAPA are well elaborated and functional compared to theirs where only two parks have and they are not operational. They comment on the incentive measures for rangers which they said it is very encouraging and will lead to dedication and commitment of the staff. “What you have here is really good and we will take this idea back home. It is really motivating to rangers.” Said Mr. Mamza.

Mr. Akinola Oshuntoki, Director of Kainji Lake National Park also commends on the system by which the TANAPA gives national parks proper attention by not involving itself in tourism. “You guys have a lot of time to deal with conservation matters since you don’t engage yourself in hospitality activities like hotels and transport.” Mr. Akin said.

They said in Nigeria there is a move to privatize the national parks that is why they have come to Tanzania to learn how TANAPA managed to successfully run the national parks under the government so that they will advise their government. “Our government has formed a Bureau for Public Enterprises which is under the Chairmanship of the Vice President in which the steering committee develops the modalities for the commercialization of the national parks.” Mr. Mamza said.

However, the delegation advised TANAPA to have its own prosecutor as it will be easy to prosecute cases without any delays. “In our country each park has his own lawyer” said Mr. Akin and that helps them to run things very smoothly and without unnecessary delays.

The delegation said that they have seen a lot of similarities in terms of vegetation, population, diversity but they were quick to site the differences as they lost the eland, and don’t have giraffes at all. They also said cheetah, rhinos, wildebeest and zebras are not in their national parks while leopards are not in good number.

The challenges between the two national parks authorities are the same but they see the magnitude is big in Tanzania because the number of animals is big too. “In Nigerian National Parks the grazers most of the times inflict injuries to rangers.” Said Mr. Akin pointing out that grazing is the highest poaching activities there.
head office in Arusha last year. Current leaders are striving harder to aid in conservation efforts than was the case previously.

A large shift in the attitude towards environmental conservation in Tanzania was made by Bernhard Grzimek and his son Michael in the 1950s. They were invited by the then Tanganyika Government to advise on issues like the extent of the park and composing the initial wildebeest count in the area.

They worked closely with conservation authorities and experts and eventually produced the book and Academy Award-winning film; „Serengeti Shall Not Die“, which has brought much acclaim to Tanzania and put the Serengeti National Park on the world map. Their efforts are visible today and their vision continues to drive the heart and soul of both TANAPA and FZS.

Bigurube says he has seen this importance, and has played a pivotal role in continuing the work of conservation in Tanzania. His largest achievements have been made during his tenure with TANAPA. Over the past 15 years, he has helped develop the organization from very humble beginnings into one of the most effective and successful national parks on the continent.

He joined TANAPA when the country had only 12 national parks; four more have since been gazetted. The protection of resources within the parks has gradually improved, thanks to support won from within Tanzania and neighbouring communities. The parks are now seen as a valuable asset by local communities and continue to gain international attention.

Though tourism was once viewed as an unimportant sector, it now plays a very significant role for the county’s economy. TANAPA has in recent years not only increased the number of parks in Tanzania but also strived to create successful management plans that have been followed through.

Tanzania now boasts a remarkable number of parks, reserves, conservation areas and marine parks that account for nearly a whole third of the country’s area.

Mainly following strong marketing campaigns and a growing reputation of Tanzania as one of the most beautiful countries in the world, more tourists are now visiting Tanzania than ever before. In comparison to Africa as a region, the country has on average 3.7 per cent more tourism per year. Tourism increased 10 per cent between 1995 and 2000 and 9.3 per cent between 2000 and 2005.

TANAPA has furthered the belief by the Founding President, Mwalimu Julius Nyerere, who felt that wildlife was an important asset to the country.

At a symposium on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources in September 1961, Mwalimu Nyerere gave a speech now known as the Arusha Manifesto in which he highlighted the importance of wildlife and conservation. He noted that achieving success called for “specialist knowledge” and “trained manpower”. TANAPA has been fortunate to have many experts working for them and furthering this vision.

Though the switch from working for the Tanzanian Government to a German-based non-governmental organization may not be easy, Bigurube says he is pleased with the transition. “I think it’s a good change. Working in the public sector has a lot of merits but it also has a lot of pressure,” he said in a recent interview, adding that his relationship with FZS stemmed back to his days before while working in the Selous.

“I like their (FZS) policies, their commitment to conservation, and their support in areas where it is needed.

Former TANAPA’s Director General
Gerald Bigurube
I feel privileged to be able to work with them,” he pointed out.

Likewise, FZS has admitted that it feels privileged to have Bigurube’s expertise added to their African team. FZS African Programmes Director Dr. Markus Borner explains that he feels strongly that the Tanzanian’s knowledge and expertise in conservation coupled with his outstanding relations within the wildlife sector will help to further integrate their work around Africa.

FZS works in the Serengeti, Ngorongoro Conservation Area, Mahale National Park, Rubondo Island and areas surrounding these localities. They have employed Bigurube to assist with project sites within these programmes and other FZS programmes across Africa.

FZS has nearly 80 projects internationally; half of them are based in Africa. This will give the outgoing TANAPA Chief the chance to use and extend his experience and apply it all over the continent.

FZS’s African Regional Office is based at Seronera, deep in the Serengeti, where they expect him to relocate. Contacted for comment on the move from his current home in Arusha, he answered; I am looking forward to being in the Serengeti. When I was working in the Selous, I enjoyed being out with the rangers, listening to their stories, experiencing their challenges and then interacting with them on how to improve things. I enjoy being outside, so I am looking forward to moving away from the city.”

Living in the bush may set him away from town, but his wife and house staff will join him on the move. His three children are currently studying in the UK; he hopes they will return to Tanzania after graduating.

He elaborates: “They are under strict expectations from me. I have always encouraged all three to return to Tanzania because I believe this country need people to develop and it is the nationals of this country who really have the primary responsibility of doing so. And being citizens of this country, my children should see it as a primary responsibility that they have and must come back some day.”

His words are genuine and loving, and resemble a similar belief upheld by US President Barack Obama who, in a recent speech in Ghana, observed: “Development depends on good governance. That is the ingredient which has been missing in far too many places, for far too long. That’s the change that can unlock Africa’s potentiality. And that is a responsibility that can only be met by Africans.”

Bigurube is a good example of strong African leadership and, as a new member of the FZS staff, he should display this dedication further to his children and others.

This article firstly appeared in the Guardian Newspaper, August 27th, 2009.
The unique biodiversity research centre has been opened at the Mahale National Park, in Tanzania, and is expected to play host to both national and international researchers.

The research centre will act as a hub for researchers who wish to study the outstanding biodiversity of the Greater Mahale Ecosystem, the European Commission, the main supporters of the project said this recently.

The Mahale Ecosystem Management Project is an integrated conservation and development project, funded over the last 6 years by three institutions, namely the European Commission (EC), providing a total budget of € 1,758,723.00, which covers 77.4 percent of the total budget.

Other benefactors were TANAPA and the Frankfurt Zoological Society (FZS).

The overall objective of the project is the conservation of the Mahale ecosystem’s tropical forest biodiversity and the improvement in the livelihood of the communities living around the park.

FZS, in partnership with TANAPA, have adopted an ecosystem management approach to engage local communities in active conservation in the Greater Mahale Ecosystem as well as the National Park, which contains several areas of important forest habitat and chimpanzee populations.

The EC head of delegation said that the remoteness of this area has protected Mahale from substantial human pressure up to now, but this was changing, with improved road connections, immigration from more degraded areas and human population growth.

“I am proud that the European Commission had been so closely associated with the project. The Mahale ecosystem is a unique bio-diversity resource of international importance. It is vital that the excellent work done by TANAPA, the local authorities and Frankfurt Zoological Society, be further developed to ensure the long term integrity and protection of this ecosystem in its entirety for generations to come”, said the European Commission Head of Delegation, Ambassador Tim Clarke.

Ambassador Clarke also noted that during the period of six years implementation by FZS in collaboration with TANAPA, major achievements have been made by the project in the eight targeted villages in Kigoma Region.

Those include the development of land use management plans, community based natural
resources protection development, sustainable enterprise and micro-savings and credit scheme establishment, as well as the participatory development of a Conservation Action Plan for the Mahale Mountains National Park.

The Greater Mahale Ecosystem is located on the shores of Lake Tanganyika in north-western Tanzania and is a fascinating area with a diverse flora and fauna and the largest chimpanzee population on earth.

The 19,500 km Greater Mahale Ecosystem (GME) with the Mahale Mountains National Park at its core, is part of a globally recognised biodiversity hot-spot, with low human population density and limited infrastructure. Seventy-five percent of the ecosystem is currently woodland and forest important for plant species diversity, globally important chimpanzee populations and elephant movement routes. The GME also provides key ecosystem services in terms of carbon storage in the woody biomass, hydrological services and watershed management.

For many years Mahale has been protected by its extremely remote location in western Tanzania, and even today, there is still no road access to the area. The area was first brought to international attention when researchers from Kyoto University of Japan started a long-term project on the chimpanzees in 1965, with their efforts leading to the gazetting of the National Park in 1985.

Deputy Minister for Natural Resources and Tourism Hon. Ezekiel Maige officially opens the Researchers Accomodation Unit and Visitors Briefing Centre. To the left is John Mongella, District Commissioner for Kigoma, and to his right is Dr. Markus Borner, FZS Africa Programme Director.

Mahale Visitors Briefing Centre. Trackers house at Mahale.
Adhere to Professional Ethics, Tour Guides Urged

Local tour guides have been told to be ethical and deliver service to visitors professionally, a failure to do so, they risk being edged out of the labour market by more competent guides, especially those with good communication skills, from outside the country.

Allan Kijazi, TANAPA’s Director of Planning, Development Projects and Tourism Services condemned recently that some tour guides worked below the required standards to handle tourists from outside.

He said there were cases where some of them gave wrong information to the visitors in order to earn quick money or distorted the realities of the national parks and other tourist sites.

He warned that with the opening of the labour market in East Africa, sub-standard guides may find themselves replaced by more competent foreigners in the field.

Mr. Kijazi made the remarks when speaking to tour guides operating in the famous Serengeti National Park, the second largest and which attracts more visitors than any other.

He said tour guides must exhibit high level of professionalism in discharging their duties since they were the ones who come in closer contacts with the visitors than any other stakeholder in the tourism sector.

He also emphasized that they should be ethical in giving only correct information about the country’s tourist riches and avoid distorting facts in the field for one reason or another.

The official pleaded that TANAPA was ready to give financial and technical resources to build capacity for the guides in order to attract more visitors to the country, particularly to the national parks.

“You should understand how to handle visitors properly and give information that is beneficial to the tourism industry. Avoid exaggeration and cheating in order to make money” he pleaded.

Some tour operators have started hiring foreign tour guides, a situation which does not augur well for their local counterparts.
He revealed that plans were underway to license all tour guides operating in the country. The move is aimed to ensure that only those qualified ones were hired and that they must be conversant with the regulations governing the national parks.

The three-day meeting was held under the auspices of the management of the Serengeti NP and involved the Tanzania Tour Guides Association (TTGA), a body which is increasingly gaining importance in the industry.

According to Mr. Kijazi, some tour operators have started hiring foreign tour guides, a situation which does not augur well for local counterparts.

“We are not in favour of this situation but we have realized tour operators complaining they could not get competent people in the local market. With the coming of free labour market under East African integration, it is time to pull up our socks” he pointed out.

He partly attributed the situation to poor communication skills as some tour guides were not conversant with foreign languages and urged them to strive hard to learn important languages of the world, especially from the tourism source countries.

Martin Loibooki, the then Serengeti Chief Park Warden said that cultural attractions would be promoted for tourism within the vast park. These include the historical sites which have been sighted in recent years.

He admitted that the park management was still cautious on the construction of water dams for animals drinking water during the long dry spells, but also will continue to maintain those old ones.

He said man-made water dams not only tended to disturb the natural ecology but may also force some animals to become sedentary or concentrate in one area for too long, the situation which is detrimental to the environment.

Tour guides at the meeting suggested that northern and north-western parts of Serengeti have some “undiscovered” impressive attractions yet. At times the area is not easily accessible due to poor roads.
Fascinating importance of Butterflies to man

Butterflies happen to be one of the most popular insects of the world, and yet their interesting life is nothing without a fascinating notice. How they fight against predators with multiplicity of methods is a wonderful phenomenon in the lives of butterflies. Birds and other predators are no match to the butterflies as the latter, adopt good survival techniques such as flying faster, being poisonous, mimic others that are poisonous, excellent camouflage and these certainly give butterflies advantages over their enemies in this hostile world. It also puts these fragile creatures on the edge over their enemies and provides confidence and more opportunity to move in a wider area in search of food.

It is very important to learn and appreciate all wildlife regardless of their size, consequently creating a conducive environment to conserve and benefit from them. Butterflies are animals without bones, but with a hard external shell and three pairs of jointed limbs.

Butterflies are one of the most beautiful and fascinating creatures that God has ever created. They are very useful to man and contribute significantly to the productivity and stability of the ecosystems that for our survival we all form a part.

Butterflies are easily recognized through their bright colours as well as their holding wings together over their back, when resting. This is a simply found difference between butterflies and their confusing counterparts, moths. They are also active during day time (diurnal) unlike moths that are active during night time (nocturnal) and spread their wings when resting. In their daily lives, butterflies move from plant to plant in search of nectar and in so doing, they transfer pollen from one flower to another, a process that is not only useful to man but to all living organisms.

They are among the popular insects found almost in every corner of the world. Almost every one of us has seen or even caught a butterfly, and you can sneak a look at them right in front of your house garden and you will be amazed to see different colourful butterflies flying around your garden.

Some may wonder, why conserving butterflies? Is it just for their magnificent colours and behaviours? But these colorful creatures are of enormous importance both to our lives and to our natural ecosystems and play the following important roles; they have great ecological value to humans, as they are primary plant pollinators to a wide variety of plants including fruits and vegetables producing plants, they also serve as a key link in food chains or food webs as they are consumed by other animals. Some butterflies are carnivores and thus help to regulate populations of some insect species. e.g. *Austaga* and *Lachnocnena*. 

TANAPA NEWSLETTER, July - September 2009
Butterflies act as indicators of a healthy environment as they are sensitive to pollutants such as pesticides and acid rains in some areas they are used in conducting medical researches.

Have recreational value that is people derive pleasure (relaxation) through watching butterflies. A situation triggered by their magnificent looks.

Butterflies have also economic value to human beings through selling of pupae or live butterflies e.g. Taiwan is one of the major exporters of butterflies and about 1 million butterflies are exported each year.

Despite its huge importance to human and the entire ecosystems, butterflies are threatened as a result of direct and indirect human activities. Major factors include pollution, habitat destruction, and introduction of exotic species, wildfires and global warming.

One of the fascinating stories about butterflies is on how they evolved in defending themselves against enemies such as birds. One butterfly that defends itself well is the Monarch. Biologists have found that milky sap of most milkweeds contains chemicals that are poisonous to most animals. Monarch eats these poisonous plants and becomes poisonous too. This is an excellent defence, since birds will get sick if they eat the Monarchs. The milky sap of most milkweeds contains chemicals that are poisonous to most animals.

While growing up, a Monarch caterpillar may eat enough poison that may kill five people. Some Monarchs are more poisonous than others. This is very interesting and amazing part of creation on how such a tiny organism can defend itself.

Other butterflies that are not poisonous, example the female Mocker swallowtail mimic poisonous and distasteful butterflies such as the Monarchs as a camouflage mechanism to deter predators such as birds. Butterflies can also avoid its enemies through camouflage/mimicking their immediate surroundings. Examples when in pupae stage it can resemble bird droppings, fruits, dead leaves, green leaves, tree bark etc.

For butterfly lovers, Udzungwa Mountains National Park among others offers the best chance to see these magnificent creatures. Forested parks such as Udzungwa contains diverse species of butterflies such as Papilio hornimani mwanihanae, Charaxes lucyae mwanihanae, Salamis temora virescens, Euphedra neuphron, Papilio ophidicephalus including the African Migrant Catopsilia florella are some of the beautiful butterflies in Udzungwa.

Since butterflies are seasonal, the best time of the year to enjoy their sight in Udzungwa is during the rain season from December to May. Majority of butterflies have their adult life span ranging from one to four weeks, but an exception is found for those hibernate that can live up to ten months.

In order to conserve these wonderful creatures from disappearing, communities need to be educated on their values and consequently creating awareness and understanding of butterflies. Government and wildlife institutions have to work hand-in-hand to create a conducive environment for local communities to benefit from them. This may be possible through establishment of butterflies farming projects that in turn will help to alleviate poverty in rural areas. An example can be cited in Amani Division in Muheza District. Tanzania will eventually join countries such as Kenya and South Africa in exporting butterflies commercially from the African continent.

The realization of butterfly benefits can also act as an incentive for people to protect the forests and thus help to preserve other species found in the forests.

The use of sprays and herbicides should be kept into minimal and in restricted areas and more attention should be directed in protecting the forests. This will make the battle to protect them becomes less tough. More attention should also be given in conserving all wildlife regardless of their size but rather their contribution in the entire ecosystems, as no one can survive without the other. So communities should be educated on the need to protect the forests and its biological resources for the benefit of the present and future generations of mankind. Education should be a priority, as the saying goes ‘give a man a fish, you feed him for a day, teach him how to fish, you feed him for a lifetime’.
President Jakaya Kikwete greets some of the workers’ children.

President Kikwete shakes hands with a Park Ranger.

President Kikwete admiring a lion during a game drive.
Chief Park Warden, Justin Hando presents a paper on Baobab Trees before President Jakaya Kikwete.

President Kikwete in a group picture with Japanese tourists in the Ruaha National Park.

President Kikwete admiring the beauty of the Great Ruaha River.
Long-term viability of national parks is being seriously threatened by ecological isolation of these parks due to increased pressures from human land uses adjacent to them. Tanzania National Parks (TANAPA) responded to this threat by approving the National Policies for National Parks in 1994. The policy recognised a need to establish a mechanism to address increased threats from land uses adjacent to national parks. The mechanism known as “community conservation” aimed at ensuring that community livelihoods are supported, conservation awareness raised, and pressure from local people eased.

The main role of the community conservation services currently known as outreach programme is to explain the purpose of the parks to local communities, to solicit local participation in the park management and to protect the integrity of Parks by promoting good relationships with the surrounding communities. In other words community conservation seeks to change the ways in which resource users and other state agencies interact so that conservation goals are achieved. Also to identify and implement opportunities for sharing park benefits with adjacent communities.

To achieve the above functions, the Community Conservation Services Department is playing a vital role to make sure communities living adjacent to National Parks become partners in the conservation. Being a link between parks and the communities, the programme aims to reduce hostility, promote wildlife and share with communities the revenue generated from wildlife. The community conservation services has created conservation awareness by involving communities in conservation issues and imparting conservation knowledge to local leadership, schools and communities up to the district level.

TANAPA established conservation education activities in primary and secondary schools around the parks with the initiative of providing opportunities for every person to acquire the knowledge, values, attitudes, commitment and skills needed to protect and improve conservation even outside the national parks. Also to foster awareness and concern about economic, social, political and ecological interdependence in the villages adjacent to national parks.

The Community Conservation Warden holds regular meetings with teachers, community leaders who are responsible for the conservation education so as to inform them about the current wildlife issues and activities. These activities aim to increase commitment of young ambassadors and people who will be supporting conservation in the future for the benefit of the entire nation, as well as to put in practice issues like controlled burning, protection of wildlife corridors and migratory routes, by supporting establishment of Wildlife Management Areas and combating poaching through local villages natural resource committees.

Conservation Education is delivered in various ways. It involves a broad range of activities and target
audiences, for example reaching decision makers for the devolution of authority over natural resources to local communities or to individuals who need to change attitudes like poaching. It also educates people about the value of community based natural resources management as an investment in the future.

**Benefit Sharing**

Supporting of community initiated projects as a mechanism of benefit sharing between the authority and the communities is done under CCS. This is to ensure that the local communities are getting tangible benefits from wildlife conservation through Support for Community initiated Projects - SCIP. Focus of SCIP programme has been to support provision of social services and income generating activities.

SCIP has assisted in establishing social services infrastructure and hence communities putting value on Park resources. Example of such projects targeted on social services are:

- Educational support: construction of classrooms, laboratories, teachers’ quarters, dormitories, administration blocks and provision of furniture.
- Health services: construction of dispensaries, health centres, maternal clinics, provision of furniture
- Water services: excavation of boreholes, shallow wells, water dams.

**Income Generating Activities**

Community Conservation Services also advocates for income generating activities to bring about sustainable development to local people. The activities include curios & crafts shops, poultry and zero grazing, mushroom farming, bee keeping and tree planting projects to mention just a few. Three pilots parks of Tarangire, Udzungwa and Rubondo are getting full support to run income generating activities while other parks depend on their SCIP budget to support these activities. Udzungwa National Park in collaboration with WWF, has introduced biogas technology following a successful zero grazing programme. In the financial year 2007/2008 Mahale National Park has supported 17 COCOBA groups with loans amounting to TShs 25 million TAS of which repayment of the loans began in January 2009 and it is encouraging.

**Provision of Books to Primary and Secondary Schools**

The Books for Africa an NGO based in United States of America had donated books to TANAPA to be used within and outside the National Parks. The books were of several fields of studies. Among them 7,945 books were for primary and secondary school level, hence TANAPA decided to distribute them to schools around and adjacent to the National Parks.

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*Desks donated by the Arusha National Park to Ngongongare Primary School.*

*Headmaster’s house at Longido district donated by the Kilimanjaro National Park.*
Ruaha National Park is the largest of the 15 Tanzania’s National parks, covering an area of about 20,226 km² and reaches 1,863m above sea level on the Isonkavyola Plateau. Ruaha is one of the most remote national parks in Tanzania, located 130km west of Iringa town. Under the German colonial government in 1911, the large area was established as part of the Saba Game reserve, which later was renamed the Rungwa Game reserve.

In 1964, the Southern portion of the Rungwa Game Reserve was gazetted as the Ruaha National Park. The name Ruaha was derived from the Hehe word ‘Luvaha’ which means, a river. The Great Ruaha River is very important in the economy of the country. The river is used for: generating electricity (hydro-electric power) from Kidatu and Mtera Dams, fishing and farming. Ruaha River joins the Kilombero River to form Rufiji River. Ruaha has a hot, dry climate and it receives an annual rainfall of about 500mm, which mainly falls between October and May. In the daytime its maximum temperature may reach 40°C particularly in October and November.

During the rainy season (January to June), the bush becomes much greener and prettier, but the best time to visit the park is from May to November. This is because during the wet season the grass is much high, hence visibility in the park is not as good as in dry season and some areas become difficult to access them. Furthermore, animals tend to scatter during the wet season while in the dry season animal concentrate around water sources. During the wet season (December – April), migratory birds (such as Abdim’s stork) are seen in the park.

Ruaha is a convergence area for two vegetation zones, the southern (Zambezian) and north eastern (Oriental and Sudanian) vegetation zones, accounting for large number of plant species (1,600) recorded.

This also resulted in unusual combination of mammals, particularly of Greater and Lesser kudu, together with Sable and Roan antelopes in the park, a

*The Great Ruaha River*
feature which is not found in any other national park in the country.

The park has large number of baobab trees, creating another microhabitat for smaller creatures.

Key animal species found in Ruaha include: elephant, zebra, lion, giraffe, hunting dog, ostrich, Greater and Lesser kudu, Grants gazelle, stripped hyena, sable and roan antelopes, crocodiles and hippos mainly in the Ruaha River.

There are about 540 species of birds recorded in the park. Some of the birds include violet crested turaco, pale billed horn bill, Ashy starling, Rupell’s vulture, Pel’s fishing owl and waterbirds in the Usangu wetlands. The park has several species of bats.

In 1988, the Government initiated a programme aimed at protecting elephants from poaching. This coincided with the international ban on ivory trade in the early 1990s. Since then the number of elephants have increased. Currently the population of elephants is estimated to be about 70,000 in the country. The Eastern part of the Park is bushy country, which is dominated by Acacia and baobab trees, where elephants can be easily seen. Mwagusi Sand River joins the Great Ruaha River about 10 km from Msembe downstream. Mwagusi riverine vegetation provides good cover for animals in dry season. In the dry season animals concentrate along Ruaha River. One can see prides of lions, buffaloes, zebras, elephants and if lucky, cheetah and leopard. Animals also concentrate around water points such as Mwayembe, Mdonya, Makinde, Jongomero, Mzombe and Mkawa springs in dry season.

Also Mdonya Sand River joins the Ruaha between the ferry and the park headquarters. From the ferry heading to the south west, you will pass Nyamakuyu and Trekimboga areas to where the Jongomero River joins the Great Ruaha, about 50 km upstream. In this area one can see hippos and crocodiles, as well as Roan and Sable antelopes which are difficult to see. In the Ruaha National Park there are four camps and a lodge, which have comfortable accommodation for visitors. The Mwagusi camp overlooks the Mwagusi Sand River which completely dries up in the dry season with only few waterholes which attract elephants.

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Ruaha: The Park that ...

... Continued from Page 23

wildlife. Also the Ruaha River Lodge which is located 18km south of Msembe on the banks of Ruaha River, have good view. The park has bandas which have a capacity of 28 beds. Fourteen new bandas will be completed in the near future.

The most direct transport to Ruaha National Park from Dar es salaam, is by air via Selous Game Reserve or from Arusha or any other town. Ruaha can also be reached by road. The main park entrance gate lies about 90km west of Iringa. The road is dirty, so it takes about three hours to cover the journey. The road to Ruaha out of Iringa passes through Kalenga, the former capital of Chief Mkwawa, about 15 km from Iringa, and after another 25 km from Kalenga, there is a signpost (Mlambasi about 11km from the road) where Mkwawa committed suicide and was buried there. Admittedly, this is the site for the centennial erected in 1998.
Danish Ambassador recalls his visit to the Great Northern Circuit National Parks

By Paschal Shelutete

It is a rare sight to spot VIP’s travelling unaided and without security guards or drivers on hand and being able to enjoy the great outdoors of sub-Saharan Africa on their own. Nevertheless, that’s exactly what the Ambassador of Denmark to Tanzania, His Excellency Bjarne H. Sørensen, together with his partner, Annie Hein accomplished. The couple began their two week-long holiday on July 1 and drove without an escort from Dar es Salaam to Tanzania’s Northern Safari Circuit to witness one of the most spectacular wonders of nature in the world; ‘the annual migration of millions of wildebeests and zebras’ in the Serengeti National Park.

“I made the decision to travel with Annie as I feel incredibly safe in Tanzania. It is not everywhere in the world one can drive long distances from place to place as one is able to do quite freely here – of course, you have to be careful with the traffic and respect the wild animals” said the Ambassador, who travelled the entire distance and back in his Toyota Land Cruiser covering over 2,800 kilometers.

Annie described the journey as ‘a wonderful opportunity to spend precious time themselves in some of the finest places in Tanzania’. The journey would take them on a combination of good and bad roads to see the migration, and an opportunity to view closely an abundance of animals, such as lions, cheetahs, leopards, giraffes and elephants which freely wander around some of the most publicized national parks in Tanzania, and the world over.

The northern parks host some of the most diverse and unique ecosystems than any other country can offer. Ambassador Bjarne passionately stated that the region ‘is so fantastic and offers something special for Tanzanians to be proud of. Hence everyone must ensure the beauty of these endless plains remains intact for the future generations to enjoy.

Continues on Page 28...
On the couple’s itinerary were the Kilimanjaro, Tarangire and Lake Manyara National Parks and the jewel in the crown, the majestic Serengeti. The couple even witnessed a Maasai ‘passing over’ ceremony in the Ngorongoro Conservation Area. ‘We happened to stumble upon an incredible rite of passage where a Maasai elder was handing over his responsibilities to the younger age group. “It really made an impression on us because it is not often you get to see something as authentic and spontaneous as this ceremony was,” Mr. Sørensen remarked.

Recounting with passion what had transpired on the safari, Ambassador Sørensen explained how they managed to visit Mount Kilimanjaro National Park, though they had not planned to climb the mountain. They were very excited to see how the area has been conserved and protected despite the large number of tourists who flock to the area each year.

‘We soaked up the atmosphere, the hustle and bustle of the entrance and reception areas, where we met a lot of tourists, who were either preparing to climb the mountain or those who had just completed the descent. It was cold and rainy at the base and I remember thinking that if this was the temperature at the starting point, I could not imagine how cold it would be at a higher altitude,’ recalled Bjarne.

From Kilimanjaro, the Ambassador and his partner travelled all the way to the Tarangire National Park, where they went on a superb game drive. It was here that they successfully managed to see herds of elephants, zebras, buffaloes, impalas, gazelles and...
NEWS IN BRIEF ...

TANAPA lost staff

Tanzania National Parks Headquarters staff were recently faced with a shock when two of their colleagues passed away in separate incidences leaving them with sad memories.

The deceased were **Ms. Anna-Grace Kyoma** who passed away on 25th July, 2009 while on medical check up in Dar es Salaam and was buried at her home in Mwanza on 29th July, 2009. The late Kyoma who until the time of her death was the Chief Park Warden for Tarangire National Park was suffering from heart complications.

The other staff lost by TANAPA was **Daniel Laizer** who passed away on 19th July, 2009 in Nairobi where he was referred for further treatment following his heart complications. He was laid to rest on 22nd July, 2009 at his home place in the Arusha Municipality.

May God rest their souls in eternal peace, Amen.

Mt. Kili qualifies for the New 7 Wonders of Nature finals

Mt. Kilimanjaro has qualified as one of the 28 official finalist candidates in the New 7 Wonders of Nature campaign.

Having made it through from over 440 participants from more than 220 countries, Kilimanjaro is now a big step closer to being chosen as one of only seven natural wonders to be revealed in 2011, becoming forever part of global memory. Mt. Kilimanjaro will now compete against 27 other interesting and fascinating locations, each with their own story to tell, images to share, passions and pride to ignite and at the end of the day it will be the people of the world, who will choose the winners.

Robert: An Orphan who Climbed Mt. Kili to fight against AIDS

A remarkable record was made recently by an orphan; Robert Masolwa (14) when he made it to Stella point at Mount Kilimanjaro during the Geita Gold Mine AIDS Campaign. Robert who was among the 46 climbers who participated in this year’s campaign was highly congratulated by the public for pioneering the war against AIDS by courageously deciding to undergo the tiresome exercise of climbing the world’s free standing mountain and one of the highest mountain in the world.

Robert who is being taken care of by the Moyo wa Huruma Orphanage Centre in Geita District was very much determined to make it to the top but due to some various reasons he ended up at the Stella Point, which is 5200 metres, above sea level.
Hasheem Thabeet (centre) who is the only Tanzania Basketaller in the US-famous league, NBA talks to Bilila Lodge Kempinski Lodge Manager Ms. Carine Wittwer when he visited Serengeti recently. Looking on is Reservations Manager Ms. Jacqueline Massawe.

TANAPA staff who attended the 33rd Dar es Salaam International Trade Fair (DITF) posed before their exhibition area in July this year.

Director of Planning and Tourism Services Allan Kijazi gives explanation to Board of Trustees members on how the Lobo Wildlife Lodge treats their waste products when they visited it recently. They are (right to left) Ms. Mariam Wilmore, Professor Bukheti Kilonzo and Board Chairman Modestus Lilungulu. On the far left is the Lodge Manager Evance Adagi
Local Tourism: National Insurance Corporation staff (Arusha branch) visited Serengeti National Park recently. TANAPA encourages locals to visit the parks and see the beautiful tourist attractions found there.

Dr. Ezekiel Dembe has successfully completed his Ph.D programme at the University of Greenwich in UK. Award ceremony was conducted on 28th July, 2009 where Dr. Dembe attended at Rochester Cathedral in Chatham. Dr. Dembe has a Ph.D. in Environmental Sciences where he evaluated the CCS programme in Tarangire and Lake Manyara National Parks.

Deputy Minister for Natural Resources and Tourism Hon. Ezekiel Maige (right) admiring a ‘Gong Rock’ in Moru Kopjes when he visited Serengeti recently. The rock is famous for producing various reverberations when knocked like a piano. Others in the picture are (right-left) Chief Park Warden Mtango Mtahiko, Park Warden Protection Izumbe Msindai and Park Warden Filbert Ngotu.
A young man’s parents were trying to figure out what their son’s future career would be so they decided to give him a test. They took a twenty dollar bill, a Bible, and a bottle of whiskey, and put them on the front hall table. Then they hid, hoping he would think they weren’t at home. The father told the mother, “If he takes the money he will be a businessman, if he takes the Bible he will be a clergyman but if he takes the bottle of whiskey, I’m afraid our son will be a drunkard.”

So the parents took their place in the nearby closet and waited nervously. Peeping through the keyhole they saw their son arrive home. He saw the note they had left, saying they’d be home later. Then, he took the twenty dollar bill, looked at it against the light, and slid it in his pocket. After that, he took the Bible, flicked through it, and took it also. Finally, he grabbed the bottle, opened it, and took a whiff to be assured of the quality. Then he left for his room, carrying all the three items.

The father slapped his forehead and said, “Darn, it’s even worse than I could ever have imagined…”

“What do you mean?” his wife asked.

“Our son is going to be a politician!” replied the very unhappy father.

Danish Ambassador recalls his visit …

... Continued from Page 28

many others as well as hunting lions. The couple also enjoyed the beautiful landscape and the diverse vegetation of the park. In the camp a family of elephants stripped of a baobab tree to feed on its juicy fibres.

From Tarangire they drove across to the Lake Manyara, a similar ecosystem as Tarangire, and were happy to take in the fresh mountainous air surrounded by lush forest-like vegetation.

This is not the first time Ambassador Sørensen had visited those national parks here, but it was the first time he had managed to come just with his nearest and dearest. ‘We were able to visit the hippo pool and saw two fighting out for water, we were shocked at first as we had just stepped out of the car, and we had to quickly retreat back into the vehicle for fear that they might follow us’, recalled Annie.

From Lake Manyara through Karatu and Ngorongoro Conservation Area with a detour to Oldupai Gorge, the couple’s journey proceeded to the Serengeti National Park where they stayed at the new Bilila Lodge Kempinski. Quite by chance their stay coincided with the launching ceremony of the lodge where the Guest of Honour was the President of the United Republic of Tanzania, His Excellency Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete. The President and the Ambassador and his wife were able to exchange views on the beauty of the Serengeti.

From there the couple continued with their safari to Kirawira in the Western Corridor of Serengeti, where they witnessed the migration with huge herds of wildebeests watched by lions and a kilometre long rows of wildebeests led by zebras on their way towards the Grumeti River, where crocodiles were waiting for them.

The final destination was Mwanza on Lake Victoria before heading back to Dar es Salaam via Shinyanga, Singida, Dodoma and Morogoro. They arrived home safely according to their plans – except for one puncture in the Western Corridor of Serengeti in the middle of wildebeests and lions! “It was quickly fixed with assistance from very helpful and friendly Tanzanians” Ambassador Sørensen has informed, “adding to wonderful memories of what surely has been the safari of our lifetime!” He said.
The entry fees are valid for 24 hours only

A. Permit for entry for each person to Serengeti National Park from 1st Jan 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Tariff (Tshs)</th>
<th>Non Tanzanian (US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16 years</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 years</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 5</td>
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B. Permit for entry for each person to Kilimanjaro National Park from 1st Jan 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Tariff (Tshs)</th>
<th>Non Tanzanian (US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16 years</td>
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<tr>
<td>5 years</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 5</td>
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<td>Free</td>
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C. Permit for entry for each person to Arusha, Tarangire and Lake Manyara National Parks from 1st July 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Tariff (Tshs)</th>
<th>Non Tanzanian (US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>500</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 5</td>
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<td>Free</td>
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D. Permit for entry for each person to Katavi, Mikumi, Ruaha, Rubondo and Udzungwa National Parks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Tariff (Tshs)</th>
<th>Non Tanzanian (US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16 years</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 years</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 5</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>Free</td>
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E. Permit for entry for each person to Gombe National Park

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Tariff (Tshs)</th>
<th>Non Tanzanian (US$)</th>
<th>Expatriate (US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16 years</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 years</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
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</table>

F. Permit for entry for each person to Mahale National Park

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Tariff (Tshs)</th>
<th>Non Tanzanian (US$)</th>
<th>Expatriate (US$)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16 years</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 and 16</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 5</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>Free</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

G. Permit for each Motor vehicle from 1st July 2006 (all Parks)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weight Group</th>
<th>Tariff (Tshs)</th>
<th>Non Tanzanian (US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Up to 2000 kgs</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3001 - 7000 kgs</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7001 - 10,000 kgs</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>300</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weight Group</th>
<th>Tariff (Tshs)</th>
<th>Non Tanzanian (US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,000 kgs</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5,000 kgs</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

H. Permit for camping in any one period of 24 hours or part thereof from 1st July 2006 (All Parks except Kilimanjaro)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Campsite</th>
<th>Tariff (Tshs)</th>
<th>Non Tanzanian (US$)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Established</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>50</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

I. Guide fees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Guide</th>
<th>Tariff (Tshs)</th>
<th>Non Tanzanian (US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Official</td>
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<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Official</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walking</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>20</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

J. Special Sport Fishing applicable only to Gombe, Mahale and Rubondo Island National Parks (sport fishing allowed only between 7 a.m. and 5 p.m.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Tariff (Tshs)</th>
<th>Non Tanzanian (US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16 years</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 years</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 5</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>Free</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

K. Huts, Hostel, Rest Houses Fees (rates are payable per head per night). Prior booking is required.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Park Type</th>
<th>Tariff (Tshs)</th>
<th>Non Tanzanian (US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kilimanjaro</td>
<td>2001 - 3000 kgs</td>
<td>25,000 150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3001 - 7000 kgs</td>
<td>50,000 200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7001 - 10,000 kgs</td>
<td>100,000 300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

... Continues on Page 34
### Tanzanian and Non Tanzanian Fees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Tshs</th>
<th>US $</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>(Huts and Camping)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a) Meru-Miriakamba and Saddle</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Other Huts Manyara, Ruaha, Mikumi</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) Hostels Marangu, Manyara, Serengeti, Mikumi, Ruaha and Gombe (Strictly for organized groups with permission of the Park warden in charge)</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e) Rest House-Serengeti, Ruaha, Arusha and Katavi</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f) Rest House-Gombe</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g) Mikumi</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Tshs</th>
<th>US $</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>L. Rescue Fee for Mts Kilimanjaro and Meru</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Park shall be responsible for rescue between the point of the incident to the gate in any route. The climber will take care of other expenses from the gate to any chosen destination.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
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<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) Rescue fee</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Rescue fee is payable per person per trip and is non-refundable.**

### M. Canoeing at Lake Manyara and Arusha National Park

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) Per person half day</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Per person full day</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### N. Night Game Drive at Lake Manyara National Park

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) Per person per Night</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>50 US $</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### O. Permit for landing of Aircraft and Helicopters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Tshs</th>
<th>US $</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1. Local Registered in Tshs</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a) Up to 4 seater</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) 5 -12 seater</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) Over 13 seater</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>25,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>2. Foreign Registered in US $</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a) Up to 4 seater</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) 5 -12 seater</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) Over 13 seater</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### P. Filming Fees

The following filming fees are applicable to each person per day and covers entrance, camping and filming fees. (Filmers are not categorized into Tanzanians and Non Tanzanians)

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) All Parks except Gombe and Mahale</td>
<td>US $ 100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Gombe</td>
<td>US $ 180</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) Mahale</td>
<td>US $ 130</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Q. Hotel concession Fees

Fees of 10% per person on half board (bed, breakfast and meal) shall be payable by the owner or proprietor of a hotel or lodge in respect of each person who lodges or stay in such a hotel or lodge.

**NB:** Please note that tariffs are subject to change without prior notice.
TANZANIA NATIONAL PARKS

[Map of Tanzania showing national parks, water bodies, major roads, and international airports.]
“Conservation for Sustainable Development”

tanzaniaparks.com

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- Fax: (+ 255) 27 250 8216 · Email: tanapa@habari.co.tz ·