

TANZANIA WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY (TAWA)



SPECIAL WILDLIFE INVESTMENT CONCESSIONS AREAS



April, 2020



1.0 Introduction

The Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority (TAWA) was established on 9th May 2014 as a corporate body with perpetual succession and a common seal, in line with Section 8 of the Wildlife Conservation Act 2009 (Cap 283), through Government Notice No. 135 published in the Government Gazette. Specifically, TAWA is mandated to undertake the following:

- i. Improve the management and administration of Game Reserves (GRs) and Game Controlled Areas (GCAs)
- ii. Optimize revenue collection from various sources for improvement of the wildlife management
- iii. Realize optimal wildlife economic potential
- iv. Conserve wildlife population more efficiently and effectively
- v. Improve human, physical, financial, and information resources required for managing wildlife and natural resources
- vi. Improve conditions for field staff by providing adequate salaries, good living standards, and fringe benefits so as to make the personnel more effective and efficient

2.0 TAWA's Scope of Operations

TAWA was established as a semi-autonomous institution to assume the conservation functions formerly conducted by the Wildlife Division (WD) of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT). It is responsible for sustainable management of wildlife resources and biodiversity conservation outside National Parks and Ngorongoro Conservation Area. This entails managing a total area of 169,553 km² (79% of the total

size of protected areas in the country (Figure 1) comprising of Game Reserves, Game Controlled Areas Open Areas and Kilwa Kisiwani/Songo Mnara historical sites In addition, TAWA oversees the management of wildlife in captivity (farms, zoos, ranches, sanctuaries and orphanage centers).TAWA is expected to be more effective and efficient than its predecessor in order to realize its performance. It is the Government’s expectation that the new institution would be run with reduced red tape and in line with modern management and leadership to ensure high success in conservation including the generation of revenue based on photographic tourism, wildlife trophy hunting and live animal trade. Operationally, TAWA fully assumed its role on 1st July 2016. Both the Board and Management of TAWA are committed to ensure that TAWA is longer effective and efficient.

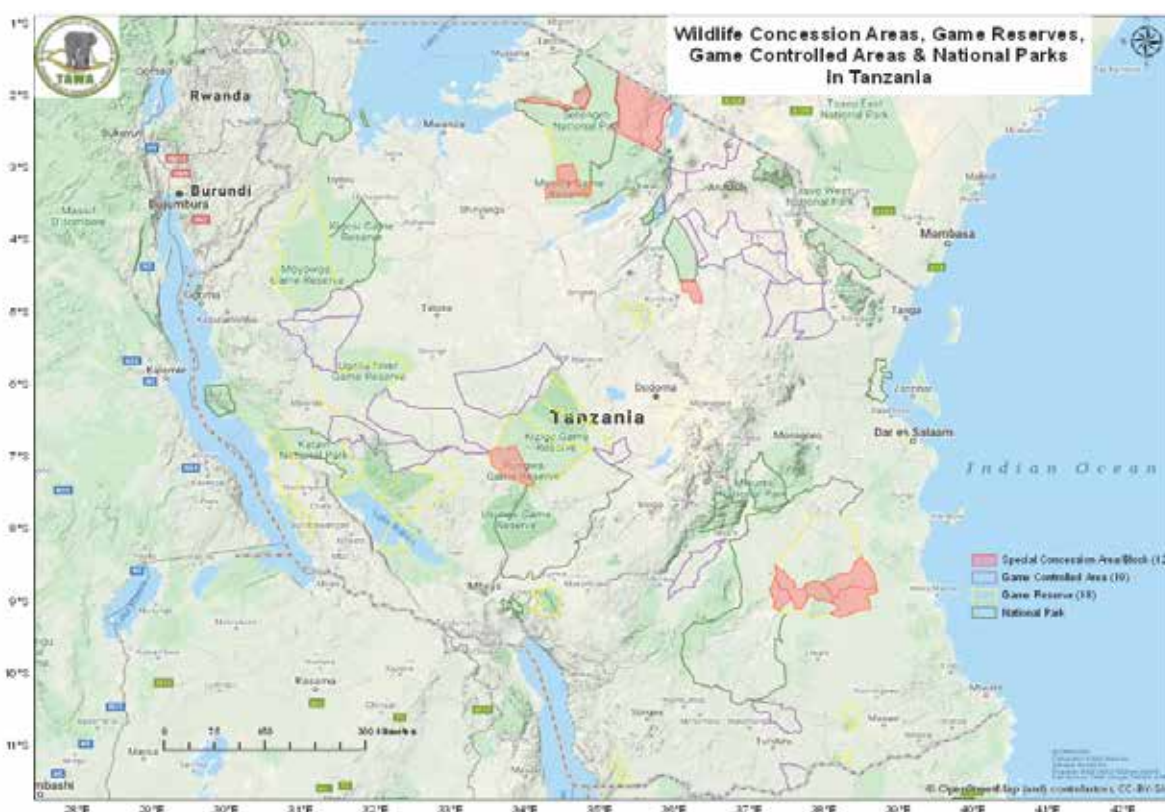


Figure 1: Distribution of Wildlife Concession Areas

3.0 TAWA's Vision, Mission and Core Values

3.1 Vision

TAWA's vision represents its passion and ambition to see that wildlife resources in its protected areas are effectively protected and are thriving. It represents TAWA's distant goal that acts as a driving force to continually work focusing on progressively achieving results. Achieving the respective results is the only way TAWA can steadily and consistently implement its mission and move towards achieving its vision, this vision is based on the potential and promise wildlife conservation holds to the lives of many people in Tanzania and beyond. It is in this context TAWA's vision is to have: "Excellence in conservation of wildlife resources"

3.2 Mission

TAWA does not just support wildlife conservation for its own sake; it does so with a profoundly clear purpose. It sees conservation as one of the key processes sustaining life and with potential to effectively contribute to socio-economic development through creation of employment, availing recreational environment and providing a genetic resource bank for potential multiple uses and benefits for future generations. In this context, wildlife conservation plays a vital role not only in the future but also at the present time to alleviate income poverty. Therefore, TAWA's mission is: "Supporting recreation and prosperity through conservation."

3.3 Core values

To implement its mission and attain its vision, TAWA has developed the following five core values: Integrity, Collaboration, Accountability, Diligence and Innovation. These represent the standards of behavior by which both Management and staff wish to define their relationship when conducting business with themselves, their customers, suppliers and other stakeholders.

4.0 The Business Model

The proposed Business model is targeting high-end tourism market segment by providing the Special Investment Wildlife Concessions Areas'. This will entail specially designated Areas within Game Reserves (GRs) and Game Controlled Areas (GCAs). The areas are set-aside for the purpose of being allocated to strategic investors as provided for by Tanzanian laws. TAWA will strike contractual agreements with private Parties, where the later will be granted the right of up to 30 years to access and utilize wildlife resources within the concessions.

The concessionaires will assume multiple tourism related activities (luxury tourism and/or royal family hunting) for their own commercial use, exclusive rights and longer concession periods together with related equitable financial, technical and operational risks. They will benefit from the use of wildlife resources by charging fees to customers served. For convenience, TAWA has prioritized investment areas which are prime as much as possible in line with their unique potentials for developing tourism activities. The model provides a room for interested investors to submit innovative 'unsolicited proposals' on the investments they intend to make. The unsolicited proposals will be considered on a case by case and on merit case.

4.1 Infrastructure Development

Offering tourism products in GRs and GCAs will require development by investors of the essential infrastructure such as roads, accommodation facilities and other visitor facilities such as interpretation centers, trails, vehicles, gates and electronic revenue collection facilities. In addition, investors may also provide some facilities such as hotels, either alone or in partnership with TAWA.

4.2 Policy and Legal Framework

This model has considered both market and non-market based partnership alternatives to capture various market segments including 'High-end Tourism Investments'. Proper guidelines have been put in place and best practices considered so as to mitigate any obvious associated risks. Policy and legal considerations capturing best practices have also been streamlined within the conceptual framework. To this end, new regulations that will facilitate implementation of the investment model has been finalized "The wildlife Conservation (Special Wildlife Investment Concession Areas)" Regulations, 2020

5.0 List of Special Wildlife Investment Concession Areas

5.1 Loliondo GCA Concession Area

Loliondo Game Controlled Area with an area of 1,500km² is a block in a strategic area within the greater Serengeti Ecosystem neighbored by 6 protected areas manned by MNRT; Ngorongoro Conservation Area, Serengeti National Park, Maswa Game Reserve, Kijereshi Game Reserve, Ikorongo and Grumeti Game Reserve.

These areas support unique annual movement of wildebeests and other grazing herbivores across the Serengeti-Mara ecosystem; one of the most spectacular area in the natural world. This wide horizon of wildlife precipitating fills about 1.5 million wildebeests, 200,000 zebras, 18,000 elands and 500,000 Thompson's gazelle, menaced by Africa's great predators. The area is known for Maasai culture and its sumptuous landscape. The area is worth investing because it is a biological, ecological and cultural hot spot, where one cannot regret to invest his wealthy

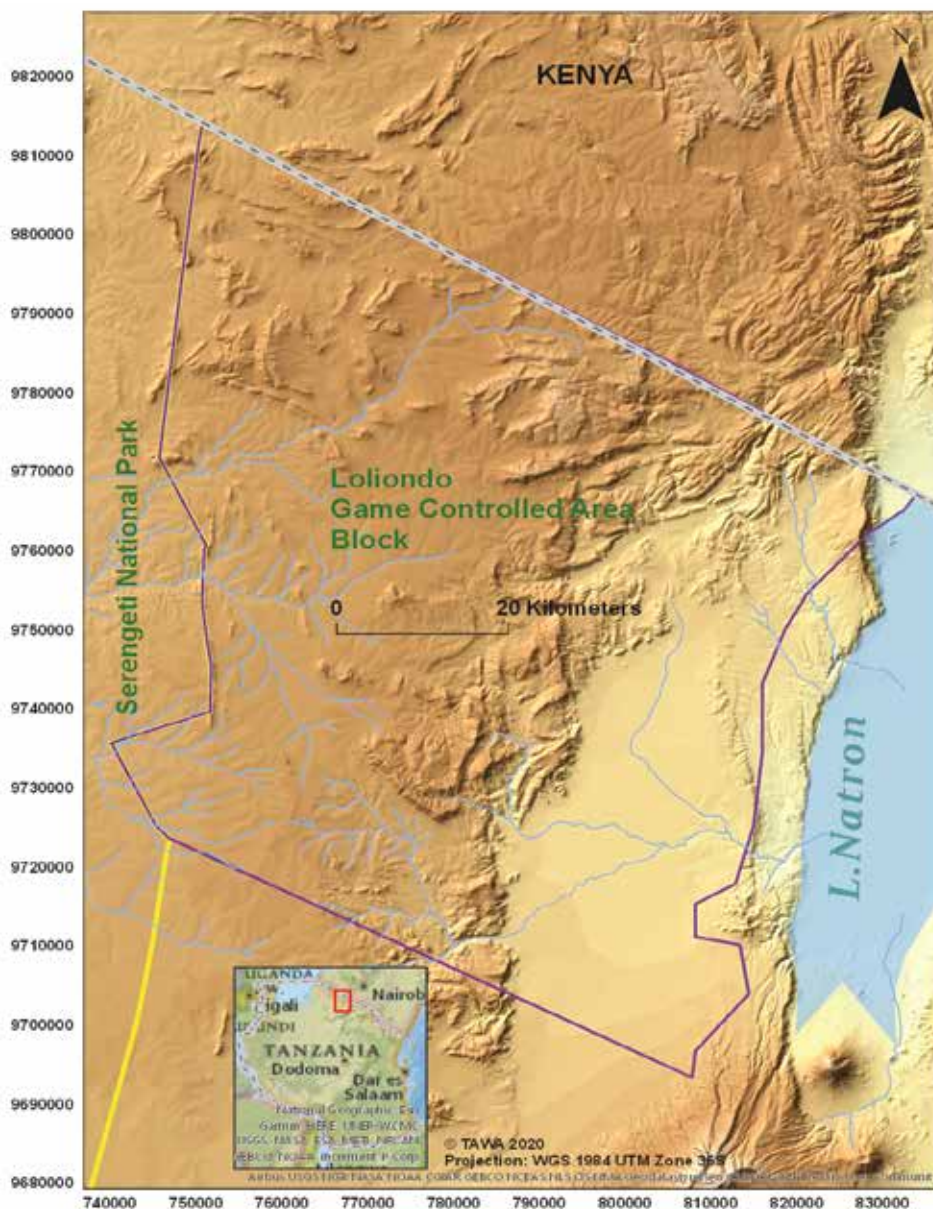


Figure 2: Map of Loliondo Game Controlled Area

5.2 Ikorongo and Grumeti Game Reserves

Ikorongo and Grumeti Game Reserves share homogeneous and wide spectrum of biological resources within the Greater Serengeti Ecosystem. The two reserves (Ikorongo GR with an area of 389.483km² and Grumeti with an area of 574km²) are best destinations for investment. The area is also known for greater wildebeest migration and River Grumeti where wildebeests are challenged by crocodiles while crossing the river via western corridor.



Figure 3: Map of Ikorongo Grumeti Hunting Blocks

5.3 Selous – Kilwa Tourism Circuit

Selous Game Reserve (SGR) forms part of Selous-Mikumi ecosystem, which is rich in fauna and flora. It is known for its vast and diversity of wildlife species. It is also linked to the strategically located Ruins of Kilwa Kisiwani and Songo Mnara (a World Heritage Cultural Site) that has just been handed over to TAWA management so as to boost its tourism profile. The Selous – Kilwa Tourism Circuit is a one stop centre for tourists to enjoy and experience multiple tourism products in Beach Tourism, Wilderness Safaris as well as Historical and Cultural Tourism.

Out of 10 blocks available in Selous GR, five (5) have been reserved for investment under SWICA plan, while the rest are available for hunting activities under normal block allocation arrangements.

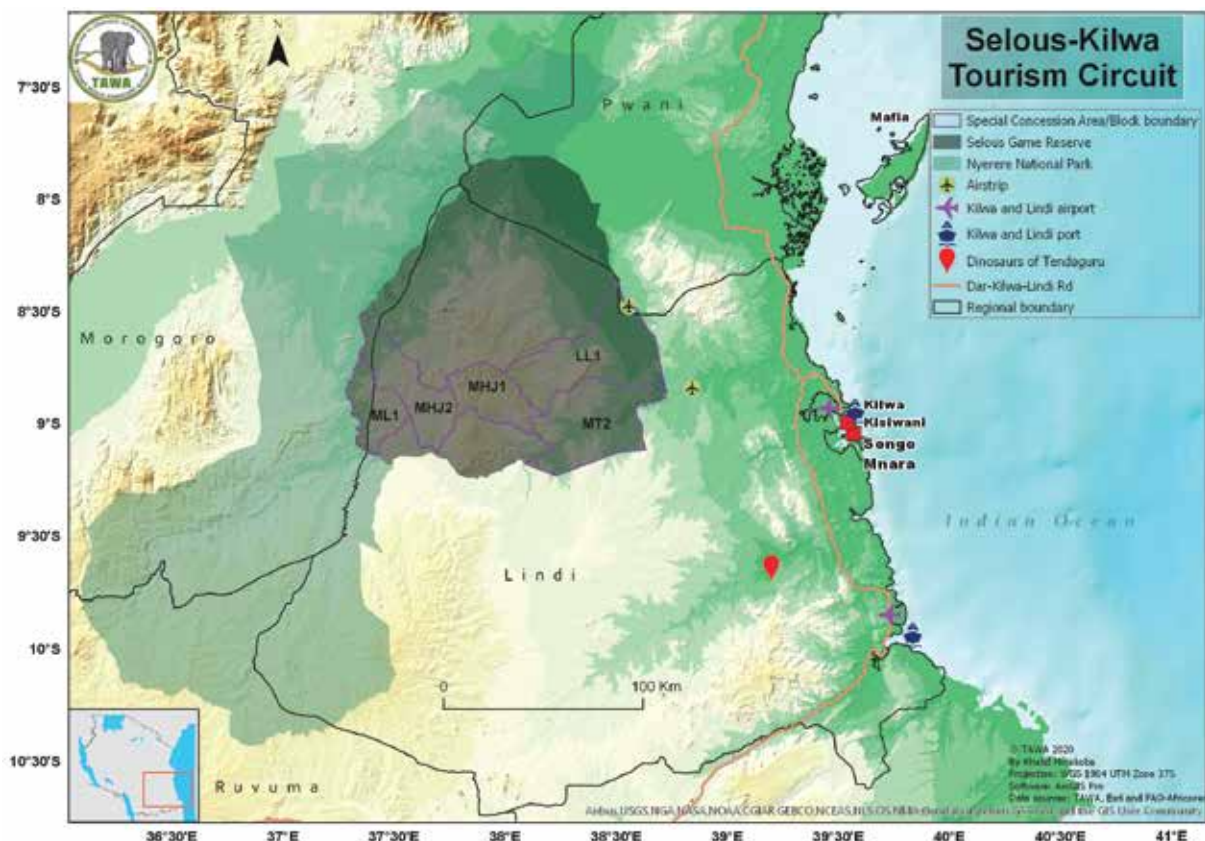


Figure 4: Selous-Kilwa Tourism Circuit

Five blocks namely Selous LL₁ (size - 2,178.72km²), Selous MT₂ (size - 2,125km²), Selous ML₁ (size - 787km²), Selous MHJ₁ (size - 911km²) and Selous MHJ₂ (size – 1,235km²) are part of Selous Game Reserve that forms Selous-Mikumi ecosystem. They are also known for wilderness and diverse wildlife species..

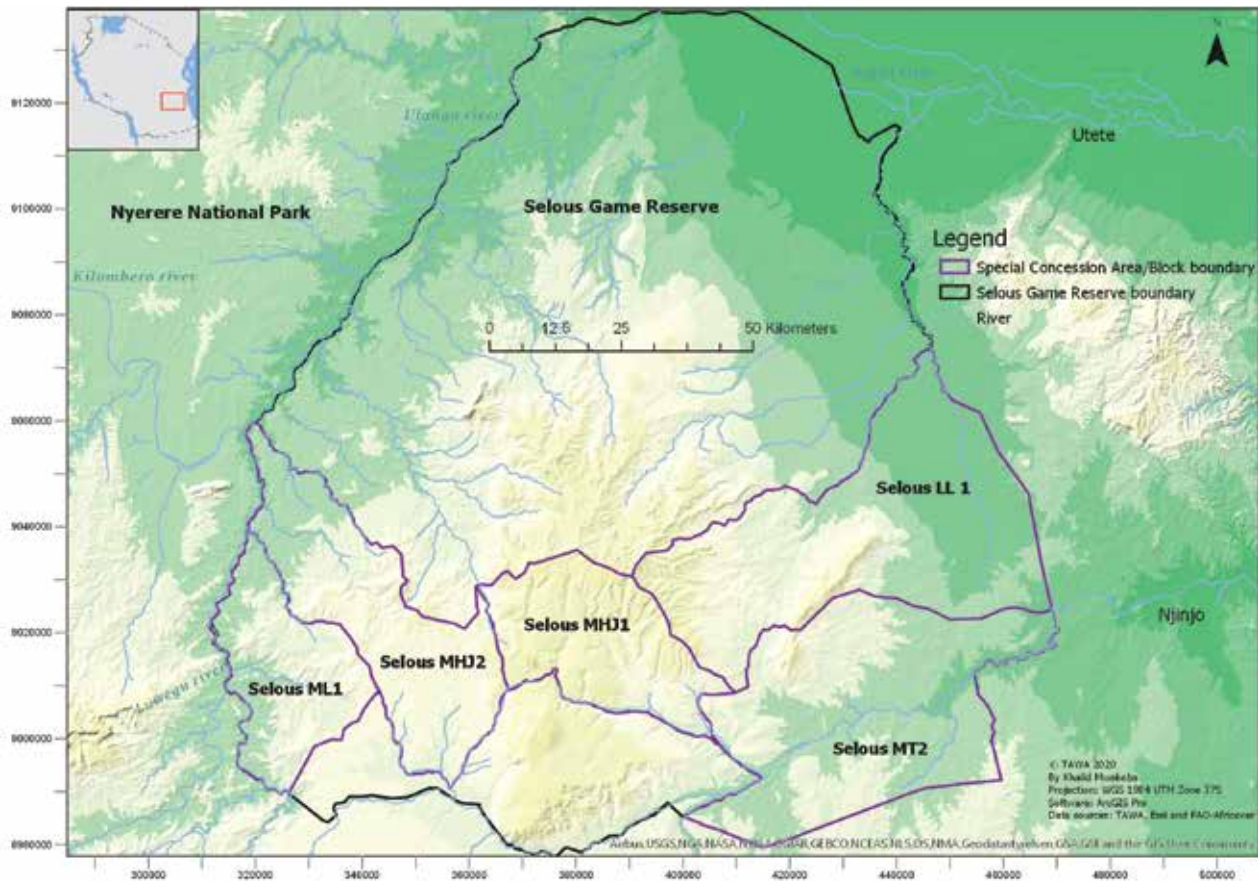


Figure 5: Map of Selous LL₁ Concession Area

5.4 Mkungunero GR Concession Area

The reserve has a total size of 602.94km² and forms part of Tarangire-Manyara Ecosystem. The area is ecologically important within the ecosystem; it is a spillover of wildlife from Tarangire and Manyara National Parks together with Simanjiro plains during wet season. It is a far ending of Simanjiro plains endowed with Maasai giraffe that shares ecological niche of Simanjiro plains, Maasai steppe and Mkungunero GR.

It is rich in fauna resources both of endangered and endemic species like oryx, gerenuk, cheetah and wild dog. Animals like Greater and Lesser Kudu have localized their niche within Mkungunero Game Reserve. Home to elands and zebra, buffalo, elephants and many other avian species like Ostriches. The place is promising for investment where one would tap wildlife resources during wet and dry season. Infrastructure in this area is supportive. The reserve borders southerly to Tarangire National Park famous for tourism destination. The reserve is also close to the growing towns of Babati (about 80km) and Kondoa (about 90km) and nearly close to growing Dodoma City. The Tarangire river is a refuge for wildlife during dry season. Also Mkungunero harbors patches of stagnant water that attracts ungulates during the dry season. One big advantage over the reserve is that the GMP for this reserve is ready for use.

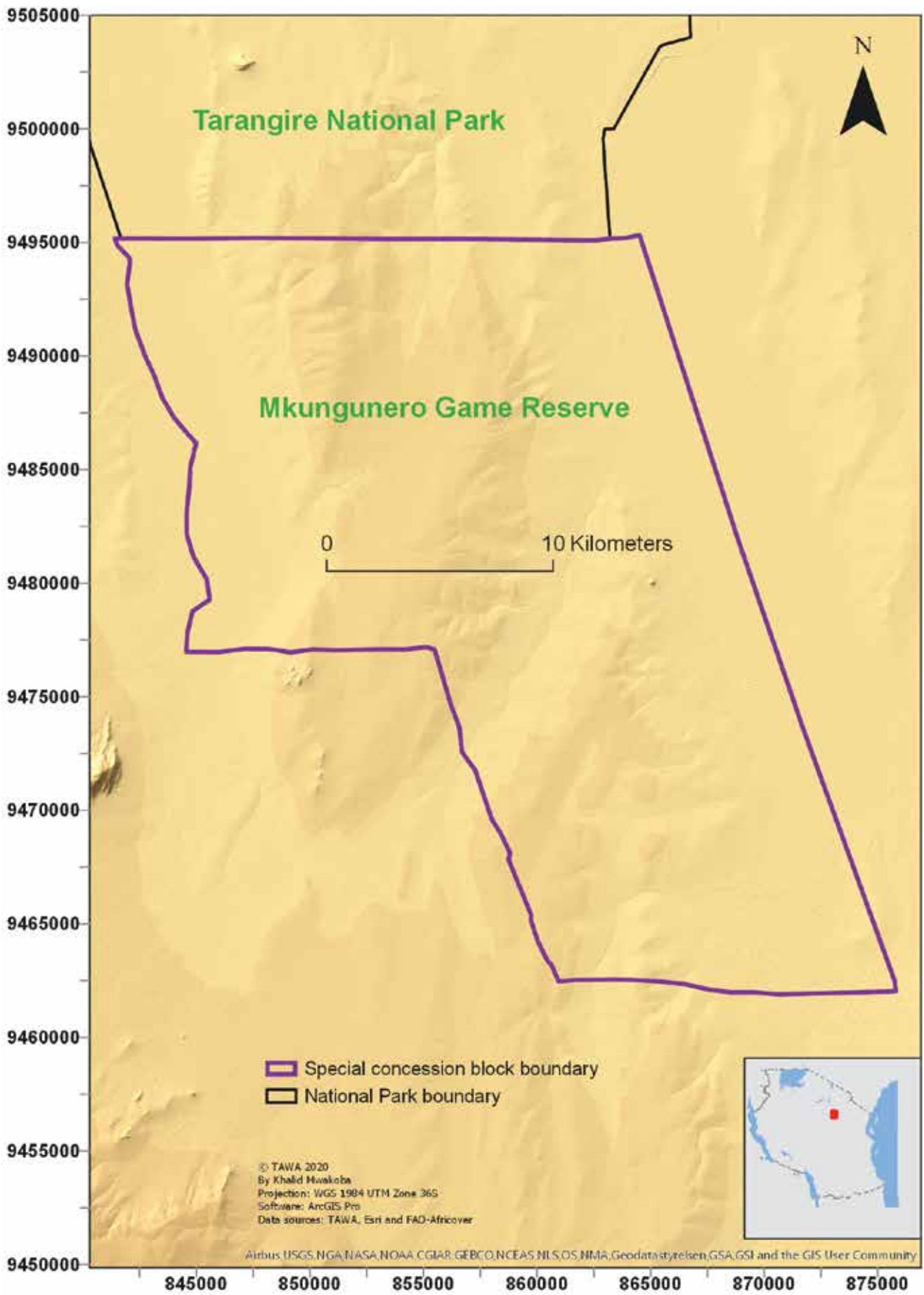


Fig 6: Mkungunero GR Concession area

5.5 Maswa- Kimali and Maswa – Mbono areas

Maswa Kimali (size - 1,341km²) and Maswa Mbono (size - 811km²) forms part of Maswa Game Reserve. The reserve is an extraordinarily beautiful area with wide-open plains along the Southern edge of the Serengeti. Rolling hills covered in thickets and rock kopjes are interspersed with seasonally dry rivers containing permanent water holes of rivers, such as Simiyu, Mbono, Semu and Kuna which form the main drainage courses. Maswa has plenty and varied wildlife species including big game with a high density of lions and leopards. In addition, the reserve contains impressive populations of buffalos, lions, roan antelopes, Coke's hartebeests, impalas and Thomson's gazelles. The wildebeest migration passes through Maswa in January and February when searching for new growing grasses that normally appear after the short rains. The reserve shares wildlife resources from Serengeti National Park and Makao WMA bordering South Westerly. Maswa Game Reserve is part of the western corridor for wildebeest migration in Serengeti Masai Mara ecosystem. It is believed that Maswa Game Reserve is a breeding site for wildebeests in the entire ecosystem.

Maswa Game Reserve can easily be accessed from Mwanza city and Simiyu Regio

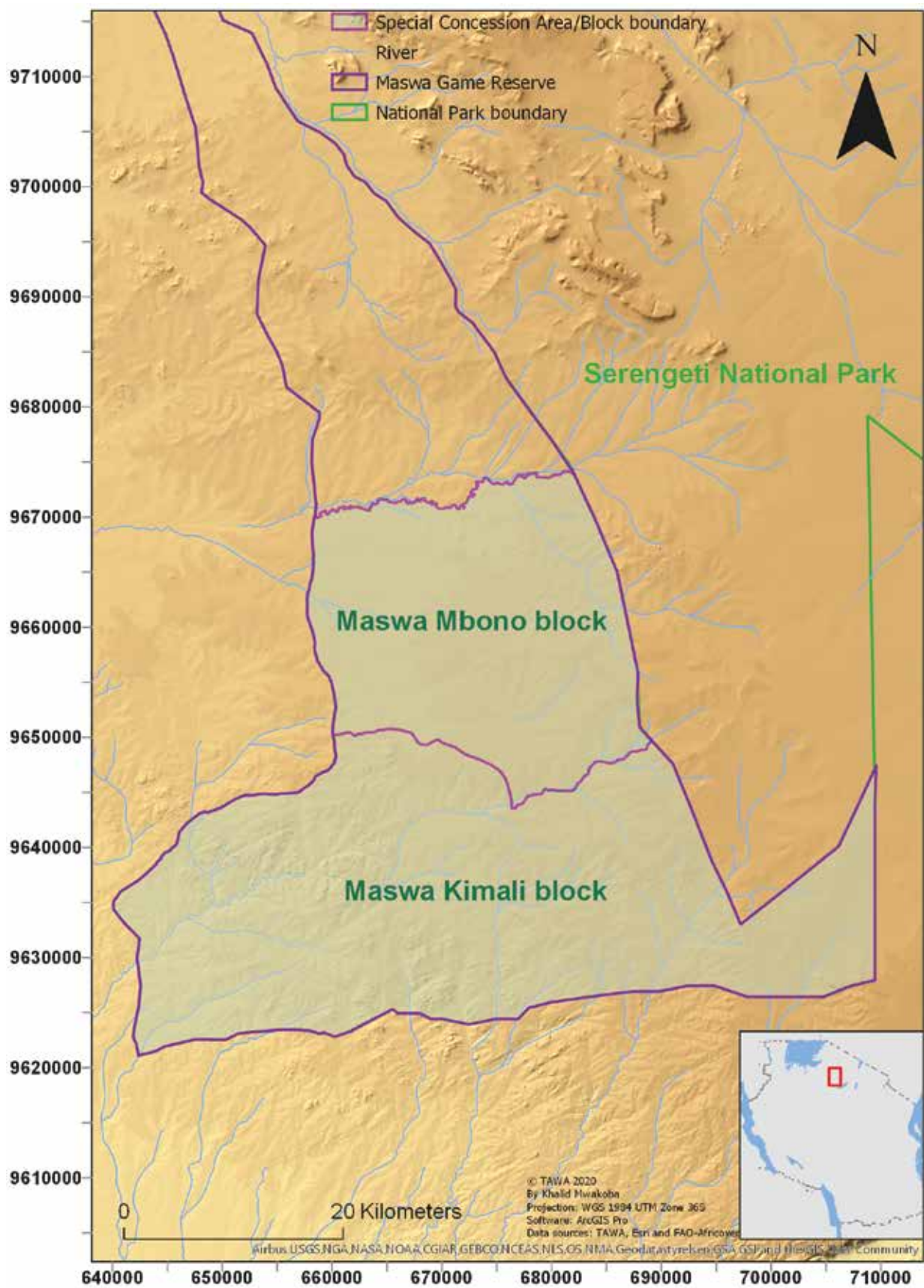


Figure 7: Maswa- Kimali and Maswa – Mbono Blocks

5.6 Conclusion

This booklet aims to provide in one place, attractions in the above mentioned areas, to serve as a useful reference for all wildlife stakeholders in particular potential investors in Trophy Hunting/Royal family hunting and Photographic tourism/luxury tourism seeking valuable information for investment decision making.

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