



KEY EXCERPTS
FROM THE
SPEECH BY THE MINISTER FOR NATURAL RESOURCES AND TOURISM
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PRESENTED TO THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2007/08.

Translated and prepared by the TNRF Secretariat
September 2007

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1 INTRODUCTION

Mr Speaker, According to the report from the Parliamentary Committee for Natural Resources And Environment that has been submitted this morning on the estimation and expenditure for Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism for the financial year 2007/08, I beg to move that this esteemed house resolves to debate and approve proposals for revenue and expenditure estimates for Ministry of natural resources and tourism together with its institutions for the financial year 2007/2008.

Mr Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to express my sincere appreciation to permanent parliamentary committee for natural resources and environment under the chairmanship of honourable John Ndugai (MP.), Kongwa Member of Parliament for their excellent work in keenly scrutinising the budget proposals and for their very important advice. The committee's advice has been of great help in improving the budget that I am presenting today.

Mr Speaker, my speech is divided into three main parts as follows;

Part one is the implementation of the 2006/07 budget, **part two** is the action plan for 2007/08 and **part three** is the concluding remarks.

The explanation that has been given in the aforesaid parts has explicitly focused on the sectoral division of labour, policies and laws governing management of resources, cultural heritage and promotion of tourism.

2 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 2006/07 BUDGET

2.1 WILDLIFE SECTOR

Policy and Law

Mr Speaker, the main responsibility of the wildlife sector is to ensure that the wildlife continues to exist in their environment and the people are effectively involved in the conservation and sustainable utilisation for the benefits of our nation. In the implementation of the above tasks, during 2006/07, my Ministry took the various steps include making the amendments of wildlife policy which has been passed on March 2007. The amendments of this policy would enable more effective management, preservation and sustainable utilisation of the wildlife resource.

Mr Speaker, the process of making regulations on the establishment of the wildlife fields and commercial regulations on living organisms have begun by getting the consultants. Also, the evaluation of the implementation of regulations for Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs) was done and its report was discussed in the stakeholders meeting.

2.1.1 Resource Protection

Mr Speaker, the Ministry implemented actions to guard wildlife resources by conducting patrols, providing training and purchasing equipment. In the course of implementing these actions a total number of 62,137 days were spent doing routine patrols within and outside the game reserves. Also, 37 staff were given special training on various techniques for combating poaching particularly by providing protection to rhinoceros in Ikorongo and Grumeti Game Reserves.

In order to strengthen anti-poaching patrol units, the Ministry received donations of 700 weapons of various kinds, ammunition and 20 patrol vehicles from people who are concerned about wildlife conservation.

In fighting poaching, game officers apprehended 1,013 suspects for various offences such as trespassing, poaching and fishing in protected areas as well those caught with trophies and weapons contrary to regulations. 551 cases were opened in different courts and out of these, 211 were ended in the conviction of 393 suspects, with fines worth TShs 38,445,994, and with 43 convicts jailed for a period of 423 months.

2.1.2 Infrastructure in the Game Controlled Areas

Mr Speaker, in order to reinforcing the infrastructure for conservation motives, the Ministry rehabilitated roads covering a total distance of 282km and eight air strips in the Game Controlled Areas (GCAs) of Selous, Rungwa, Maswa, Rukwa – Lukwati, Mpanga – Kipengele, Liparamba and Lukwika – Lumesule – Msanjesi.

2.1.3 Management and Development of Resources

Mr Speaker, the Ministry took the various steps to conserve the wildlife resource-base. Following the promise that was made during the parliamentary budget session of last year, the Ministry prepared the first draft of the general management plan for Maswa Game Controlled area.

2.1.4 Community Involvement and Public Education

Mr Speaker, the current direction of wildlife policy is to involve community in the conservation and accrue benefits from the wildlife resource. Eight project areas of the Wildlife management Areas (WMAs) out of sixteen had acquired the user rights. Moreover, forty three participants from four WMAs received the training on entrepreneurship in the entrepreneurship centre of university of Dar es Salaam.

Amongst eight WMAs that has been granted with the user rights, the five CBOs which are; Ipole, Uyumbu, Ngarambe/Tapika, Bukene and Ikona benefitted from the distribution of TShs 74,074,705. This amount of money was a result of hunting tourism in their respective areas, under the procedure of remittance between the Treasury, the Ministry and District Councils.

Ministry provided training to community in order to build their capacity and improve their efficiency in their involvement in the conservation of natural resources in the village lands. The training was provided by centre for natural resources conservation for the community of Likuyu – Sekamaganga in Namtumbo district and wildlife conservation institution of Pansiansi in Mwanza City. In this year, a sum total of 143 members of community from different parts of the country have received the training on natural resource management from the aforementioned institutions.

2.1.5 Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute (TAWIRI)

Mr Speaker, the key responsibility of the institution is to do, coordinate and monitoring the research of wildlife in the country. In the financial year of 2006/2007 the research was done on the following aspects:-

- Survey on the types of bees and plants used by bees in the regions of Arusha and Kilimanjaro
- Diagnosis on the pathological diseases of wild animals within the national parks of Arusha, Serengeti, Lake Manyara and Ngorongoro Conservation area.
- The relationships between human and elephants in the western areas of Serengeti in Serengeti and Bunda districts.
- Following up of returning and the progressive increase of wild dogs in Serengeti and Ngorongoro national parks. The sum total of 57 wild dogs has been identified and their records have kept through photographs.

Mr Speaker, Wildlife census is extremely important in order to have the proper planning for sustainable utilisation of this resource. During the period of 2006/2007, the institution conducted wildlife censuses in the areas of national parks for Katavi, Ruaha, Serengeti, Tarangire and Lake Manyara. Also in the game controlled areas of Kigosi, Moyowosi, Ruangwa, Selous and Ugalla and the areas surrounding the game reserves.

The census indicated that, the number of elephants increased from 121,000 in the year 2003 to 142,000 in 2006. That increment is equivalent to 15% for the whole country. This result indicates that good work was done by conservators in those areas. The population of other animals such as buffaloes, eland, hippopotamus, lion, wild pigs and zebra remained stable like other previous census.

2.1.6 Tanzania National Parks (TANAPA)

Mr Speaker, between July 2006 and March 2007, the number of tourist park entries reached 557,370 and TANAPA earned TShs 58.3 billion. This success has been attributed by deliberate efforts of promoting the tourism and tourists attractions in overseas and improvement of infrastructure particularly roads. The total distance of roads of 1954km were maintained in the following national parks; Arusha (50km), Katavi (67km), Kilimanjaro (37km), Lake Manyara (70km), Mikumi (60km), Ruaha (400km), Saadani (150km), Serengeti (1000km) and Tarangire (120km).

Mr Speaker, in order to maintain good relationships with the surrounding villages around the national parks, TANAPA implements the so called 'good neighbours programme' annually. During the period of 2006/2007, TANAPA spent TShs 940,484,800 to support development projects initiated by the local communities. The money was spent for construction of classrooms, dormitories, teacher housing, dispensary, roads, buying of furniture's and provision of water services.

2.1.7 Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority (NCAA)

Mr Speaker, The responsibilities of NCAA involve wildlife conservation, management of tourism and support for the NCAA's Maasai pastoralists who live inside the conservation area in accordance with the NCAA Establishment Act.

Mr Speaker, following the decision to reduce population pressure inside the Conservation Area, the Authority will renovate service infrastructure in Oldonyo Sambu Village located outside the conservation area by constructing a road with a distance of 24km between the village and Conservation Area. This task will be done in collaboration with Ngorongoro District Council.

Mr Speaker, NCAA is a parastatal responsible for monitoring the Ngorongoro Conservation Area which encompasses the wildlife protected area and human settlements. In the villages surrounding Ngorongoro Conservation Area, the neighbourhood projects that have been implemented include; a water project for Makhoromba (Karatu), the construction of Malambo, Loliondo and Digodigo secondary schools in Ngorongoro district, the construction of Welwel secondary school in Karatu district, a water project for Banjika secondary school (Karatu), the construction of classrooms, Lositete primary school in Karatu as well as Laja wildlife corridor in Mbulu district. The authority also provided the various social services in the following districts; Bukoba, Arumeru, Arusha, Monduli, karatu, Mbulu, Ngorongoro, Musoma, Bunda, Ukerewe, Nzega and Kongwa. The amount worth TShs 264,578,100 was spent on those projects.

Mr Speaker, the number of tourists who visited Ngorongoro conservation area in the period between July 2006 up to March 2007 was 301,527 (where by 221,446 were foreigners and 80,061 were Tanzanians) in which altogether made NCAA to earn TShs 24.7 billion.

2.2 FORESTRY AND BEEKEEPING SECTOR

Mr Speaker, Tanzania has about 33.5 million hectares of forests and woodlands. Out of this total area, almost two thirds consists of woodlands on public lands which lack proper management. About 13 million hectares of this total forest area have been gazetted as forest reserves. Over 80,000 hectares of the gazetted area is under plantation forestry and about 1.6 million hectares are under water catchment management which encompass the eastern arc mountain forests having unique ecological system, genetic resources and mammoth biodiversity.

The Ministry is reviewing the Forest Policy of 1998. The Ministry also publicised the Forest Act No.14 of 2002 and its regulations in Singida, Dodoma, Manyara, Kigoma and Tabora regions. In implementing the Forest Act, the Ministry restricted the exports of logs, prepared the guidelines for sustainable harvesting of forests as well as creating the Special Forces to control forest products. The forces have 44 guards in five zones namely Eastern zone, Southern zone, Western zone, Lake Zone and Northern zone.

The Ministry also estimated the amount of logs that could be harvested in 11 districts of Eastern zone and Southern highlands. In the estimation it was revealed that, the amount of standing volume of logs was 55,848,888m³ whilst the allowable harvest per annual was 2,000,000 m³. Thus, we have huge resource of logs; however our capacity to saw them into good timber is limited.

2.2.1 Promoting Beekeeping Sector

In promoting bee products both for internal and external markets, in September 2006, the Ministry in collaboration with an NGO known as "National Honey Show" organised the honey exhibition convened at Dodoma Municipality. The exhibition involved 150 beekeepers from beekeeping groups of Dodoma, Mbeya, Tabora, Rukwa, Tanga, Kigoma, Manyara and Singida. For the first time the beekeepers met with the potential honey customers notably Fida Hussein company, Honey Care Company and Traid Craft Company.

2.2.2 Guarding of the Forests

Mr Speaker, illegal logging has affected our forests and contributed to the tremendous loss of government revenue. The export of illegal logs was done mostly in the countries like China, Japan and other far South-East Asian countries.

2.2.3 Forest Reserves and Catchment Forests

Mr Speaker, In implementing the strategy for conservation of land environment and water sources, the Ministry carried out an operation of evicting the invaders in the plantation of west Kilimanjaro and forest reserves of Pugu and Kazimzumbwi in the Coastal region. The invaders also were evicted from Biharamulo forest reserve, Uyui and Urambo forest reserves (Tabora), Amani nature reserve as well as Nilo Forest Reserve in Tanga region. Until March 2007, the total number of 111,129 invaders (include 79,238 livestock owners, small scale miners and small-scale farmers) were evicted from those forests.

Mr Speaker, in recognising the quantity of the forest resources in the country, the Ministry made an estimate of the volume of standing trees in the forest plantations - Shume (Lushoto) with a size of 8,421Ha, Longuza (Muheza) volume of standing trees 264,081m³ and Mtibwa (Mvomero) volume of standing tree 370,622m³. In the operation, the sum of 62,924m³ of the trees was allowed for harvesting.

2.2.4 Standards and Quality of Forests and Bee Products

Mr Speaker, the involvement of communities in the management of the forests in 54 districts was done, whereby villagers were facilitated to own the forests within the village lands and to enter into management agreements with the government in managing those forest reserves.

2.3 FISHERIES SECTOR

2.3.1 Monitoring of Fisheries Resources in The Country.

Mr Speaker, my Ministry has the responsibility of doing monitoring as well as ensuring that the fisheries natural resources are protected, conserved and developed for the benefit of present and future generations. This monitoring is aimed at sustainable fishing that would contribute to the

growth of the national economy, increase in local incomes, improve nutrition and create employment, hence assisting in reducing poverty of common people.

In 2006/2007, the sum total of 341,550 tons of fish valued TShs 285,718,540,350 were harvested from all fishing areas in the country. From the catch that was landed, the amount of fish equivalent to 50,463 tons having the value of USD 141,286,038 million was exported and earned the country amount of TShs 9,882,411,712.

Mr Speaker, in Lake Victoria alone the amount of fish landed was equivalent to 239,340 tons having the value of TShs 208.5 billion. The assessment of the fishery in Lake Victoria revealed that illegal fishing was at a critical level in all three countries and the rate of Nile perch harvest is extremely high threaten the continued fishery of the species.

In fighting illegal fishing, all three countries of East Africa (Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda) which control Lake Victoria agreed to prepare and implement a Regional Plan of Action for Reducing Fishing Capacity in Lake Victoria.

Mr Speaker, in order to ensure that sustainable fishing persists in Lake Victoria and Tanzania continues to benefit from its fisheries resource, the Ministry convened a meeting in June 2007 that involved the Regional Commissioner, District Commissioners and Council Chief Executives, Security Organs and Chairmen of District Councils in their respective areas. The meeting put up strategies for controlling illegal fishing and smuggling of fishes in the borders.

Mr Speaker, Fishing in Lake Tanganyika for the local commercial market depends entirely on Sardines and Migebuga (type of fish) which are famous for food and business within and outside Kigoma region. Lake Tanganyika on the Tanzanian side is estimated to be able to land 80,000 tons of fish without adversely affecting their fishery. A census conducted in 2006/2007 indicated that, there were 12,574 fishermen and 7,129 vessels. Procedures for developing the sustainable utilisation of fish in this lake are under way in collaboration with neighbouring countries which also have jurisdiction over the Lake.

Mr Speaker, Your Parliament in the session held on February 2007 passed an amendment on the Deep Sea Fishing Authority Act Cap. 388. Through this Act, The Deep Sea Fishing Authority will be established in the period between 2007/2008.

2.3.2 Guarding and Management of Fisheries Resource

Mr Speaker, In 2006/2007, the ministry conducted patrols both on land and in water in great lakes and coastal belts of Indian Ocean. A total of number of 9,350 patrol days was conducted and more than 6,060 suspects were apprehended and forwarded to legal organs where by 236 cases were opened up in the courts. 129 suspects were convicted, in which 82 suspects were jailed for the period between one year and three years. 47 suspects paid the fines ranging TShs 10,000 to 180,000. Also 10 cars, 27 bicycles, 245 canoes, fishes weighing 46,668 Kgs, crustaceans 1,226 Kgs and 7 canoes engines were apprehended as well as 215,725 illegal weapons. The cases for 407 suspects are going on relatively well.

2.3.3 Management of Ministry Projects

Mr Speaker, my Ministry is implementing the Marine and Coastal Environment Management Project (MACEMP) which was officially inaugurated in December 2005. The following activities were implemented during the period of 2006/2007:

1. Enabled the completion of the Act which facilitated the establishment of Deep Sea Fishing Authority. The Amendments Bill was passed by your Parliament during the February 2007 sessions.
2. Provide funds to villagers to enable them to undertake micro-economic activities pertaining to income generation. The Ministry has engaged TASAF based on its experience to be an agent for disbursing funds for the beneficiaries of the project. The amount of funds that has already been sent to beneficiaries on the Tanzanian

Mainland so far is almost TShs 2 billion. Out of that amount, TShs 615 million was sent via TASAF for villagers' projects in Rufiji, Mafia and Kilwa Districts. The number of projects that were initiated by the villagers of Rufiji, Mafia and Kilwa Districts was 248, out of those projects, feasibility studies by involving communities were carried out in 116 projects and 82 projects have been passed by District Committees by 30 April 2007. Also, the number of projects which have been passed by the MACEMP Committee is 21, and four of them have been approved for funds by TASAF.

Mr Speaker, Lake Tanganyika Basin Development Project which will be implemented by Tanzania, Burundi, DRC and Zambia has been officially accepted in April 2007. The Project Headquarters will be in Bujumbura – Burundi. The goal of the project is to contribute to the reduction of income poverty in Lake Tanganyika Basin in which more than 65% of the basin strip is located in Tanzania.

This project will cost USD 68.40 million and various donors will contribute to a project basket fund. The donors and their contributions in brackets are; World Bank (43.3%), GEF (19.7%), NORAD (17.6%), IUCN (1.5%) and contributions from each countries (7.2%). Tanzania will benefit from an estimated amount of USD 4.4 million.

2.4 TOURISM SECTOR

Mr Speaker, the contribution of tourism sector in the country GDP is significantly increasing annually. In 2006, there was 644,124 tourists visited the country compared to 612,754 who visited the country in 2005. The tourists generated a substantial amount of foreign exchange Worth USD 862 million in 2006 compared to USD 823 million in 2005.

2.4.1 The New Tourism Act

Mr Speaker, In order to promote the environmental business for tourism as well as enabling the government to have proper monitoring of this sector so as to boost its efficiency, the Ministry has taken the measure of formulating a new Bill for tourism. It is my hope that the bill for this Act will be submitted in November 2007 during the forthcoming parliamentary session.

Mr Speaker, last year I informed your parliament that our country is among the 15 countries in the world selected to benefit from the project titled “United Nations World Tourism Organisations/Sustainable Tourism for Elimination of poverty” (UNWTO/ST-EP Initiative). The objective of this project is to enable the local people who have small-scale income to benefit from tourism business. During 2006/2007, the procedures of ensuring that the local people residing at Pangani and Saadani areas are benefiting was completed there by being given the amount of USD 77,500 in order to promote cultural tourism. The implementation will continue for the period of three years.

2.4.2 Royalty Collection

Mr Speaker, in 2006/2007, the division targeted to collect TShs 1.124 billion as a fees from tourism agencies. Until May 2007, the amount worth TShs 1.538 billion was collected which is equivalent to an increment of 36.8% of the estimation. The increment has been attributed by increasing number of investors in tourism sector as well as reinforcement in auditing of tourism agencies.

3 ACTION PLAN FOR THE 2007/08 BUDGET

3.1 WILDLIFE SECTOR

3.1.1 The New Wildlife Conservation Act

Mr Speaker, the bill of new wildlife conservation act will be submitted in the parliament in the year 2007/2008. Also, the regulations for establishment of the ranches and farms as well as commercial of living organisms will be completed during 2007/2008.

The 8 piloted areas out of 16 of the Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs) completed its process of establishment and were declared to be WMA and their CBOs have been approved. The successful WMAs also were granted with the user rights. The process of declaring other 5 areas out of 8 which have not yet secured the user rights will be completed in this financial year. The government also will initiate the remaining three areas to start the process of establishing WMA once the land disputes among the villages and land use among the villagers will be resolved.

3.1.2 Sustainable Utilisation of Wildlife

Mr Speaker, government has started to implement part of the recommendation from the report by start making the amendments on the fees for hiring hunting block per annual and fees for hunting various wild animals. While the fees for hiring an area for building a hotel or tented camp with the size of 1-5Ha in Selous Game Reserve is USD 36,000 per annum, the hunting block with a magnitude of 500 -1,500 km² in Selous Game Reserve is only USD 10,000. Due to this inconsistency, the government has arranged hunting blocks into categories A and B.

- Category A encompasses hunting block adjacent to national parks and those found in Game Reserves where fees have been increased significantly from USD 10,000 to USD 50,000 per annual.
- Category B involves all the remaining 74 hunting blocks where annual fees have been increased from USD 10,000 to USD 40,000.

Mr Speaker, this move by the Ministry will increase the Government's revenue from USD 1,580 million up to USD 7,160 million. (**Editor's note – these are erroneous figures**)

Mr Speaker, the Government has also increased game hunting fees in order to comply with those SADC countries. For instance, the current hunting fee for lion in the country is USD 2,500 meanwhile the hunting fee for lion in South Africa is USD 18,000. Therefore, the hunting fee for lion has been increased from USD 2,500 to USD 12,000.

Mr Speaker, my Ministry has also paid attention to the fact that the hunting fee for elephant in Botswana is USD 25,000 whilst the hunting fee for elephant in our country is only USD 5,000. The Ministry has made an amendment to this fee from USD 2,500 to USD 12,000 and the hunting fee for hippopotamus from USD 1,050 to USD 2,500. These amendments for hunting fees will increase substantially government revenue in this financial year.

Mr Speaker, in these amendments other expenses like:-

- (1) Conservation Fees
- (2) Trophy Handling Fee
- (3) Professional Hunter's Licence Fee
- (4) Professional Hunter's Examination Fee
- (5) Permit Fee

have remained the same as previous years. These fees will generate the amount of USD 3.2 million for government in the year 2007/2008.

Mr Speaker, this move by the Ministry will increase the government revenue from TShs 11 billion for 2006/2007 to TShs 33.355 billion for 2007/2008.

3.1.3 Management and development of wildlife protected areas

Mr Speaker, one of the key demands of the Wildlife Sector and guidelines for management and developing protected areas is to ensure that each management area has a General Management Plan – GMP. In this financial year the Ministry will prepare new GMPs for Lukwika-Lumesule-Msanjesi and Ugalla Game Reserves. Also, the Ministry will accomplish the initiation of GMPs for Maswa and Moyowosi-Kigosi Game Reserves. The Ministry also will review the GMP for Selous Game Reserve in order to identify new areas for investment in tourism services including the construction of tented camps, lodges, strengthening of communications, air strips and roads. This step has been done deliberately in order to meet the expected demand of beds due to increasing efforts of broadcasting our tourist attractions in overseas.

Mr Speaker, in the efforts to ensure that the invasion does not re-occur in the Usangu Basin, the resolution to annex the Basin and Ruaha Reserve will be submitted in Parliament in this financial year. Also, strategic areas of the Ihefu wetlands and the catchment areas of Usangu Basin will be annexed to the Ruaha National Park. This move will increase the management area of Ruaha Reserve from the current 10,000 km² to 20,226 km². The move will make Ruaha National Park to be the second largest in the continent preceded by Kafue flats National Park in Zambia (with a size of 22,400km²). Also, the amount of water that will be conserved in Usangu Basin will increase and ensure that enough water is flows in Ruaha River throughout the year. This also implies that the depth in Mtera dam will increase hence boost the capacity of generating reliable electricity from the dam.

Apart from this move, my Ministry will submit in Parliament a resolution to establish the new Mkomazi National Park by upgrading the status of Mkomazi and Uмба Game Reserves as well as establishing a new park of Saanane Island.

3.1.4 Wetlands Conservation

Mr Speaker, for the year 2006/2008 the Ministry will prepare the management and Action Plan for management of Lake Natron Basin Ramsar Site and Lake Jipe and it will start implementing the Management and Action Plan of Malagarasi-Muyovosi Ramsar Site. The Ministry will also continue to monitor the programme of sustainable management of wetlands in Iringa and Mbeya regions. The attention will also be given to Kilombero Valley Ramsar Site. The Ministry also will start to implement the national strategy for conservation of wetlands.

3.1.5 The Involvement of Community and Public Education

Mr Speaker, the efforts of educating the community will be done by using the various information media outlets and other campaigns targeting the people living at the vicinity of protected areas. The Ministry also will continue with its procedures of contributing to the various community based development projects enacted by the people themselves. Also, the WMAs that will be involved in sustainable utilisation of wildlife will be given some revenues according to their substantive use in their respective areas.

3.1.6 National Parks of Tanzania

National Parks of Tanzania

Mr Speaker, in implementing its responsibilities TANAPA will strengthen revenue collection by using “Smart Cards” and “Credit Cards” instead of using the cash. Also, steps to audit and register all tourists visiting the national parks will be done to ensure security and maximum revenue collection. TANAPA has entered into contracts for revenue collection with CRDB and Exim Banks. First and foremost, the banks will start to collect revenue in Kilimanjaro, Arusha, Tarangire, Lake Manyara and Serengeti National Parks. After that the service will be extent to the other remaining parks. Also, the contracts with respective banks will be reviewed periodically together with an appraisal of their performance. This move, aims to prevent the issue of royalty loss for TANAPA through developing a system of substantial use of new payment technologies, hence meeting the demand of tourism markets.

TANAPA will also develop a strategy to improve the collection of concession fees from companies owning tourist tented camps and lodges in the national parks. Also, the phased computerisation of accounts which has started will be expanded to all areas that generate revenues and is expected to be completed in the 2008/2009 financial year.

Mr Speaker, the Government has reviewed the General Management Plan of Serengeti National Park and has decided to increase the number of 5 star hotels so as to increase the number of beds to 4,500 by the year 2012.

Mr Speaker, the main Musoma to Arusha road crosses the Serengeti national Park. This road which has a distance of 214km facilitates the passing of huge buses, huge lorries with heavy cargo and Fuso branded types of trucks in uncontrollable numbers. Also, within the Park there are 15 passenger aircraft landing at Seronera air strip every day, 15 passenger flights landing at Fort Ikoma per day and another 15 landing at Lobo and Kirawira. Government has done an in-depth study on the environmental impacts of these flights on the Park and its wildlife and will try to develop measures to mitigate or reduce the impacts.

Therefore, government has decided that instead of tarring the road covering a distance of 214km crossing the Serengeti National Park, it will construct a tarmac road covering a distance of 45km from Tabora B Village in Serengeti district through the northern corridor in Serengeti National Park up to Mto wa Mbu, via Loliondo, Lake Natron and Engaruka.

The Government also, has decided to build an airport in Mugumu Town which is located 16km from western border of Serengeti National Park in order to get rid of the nuisances for several planes which land on the park.

Mr Speaker, these projects will reduce dramatically the number of vehicles inside the park and tour vehicles coming from Arusha, hence making tourists use flights when they arrive at Mugumu instead of going back to Arusha via the Park. There are those who have strong reservations that the planned road will affect the Park, forgetting that currently we have a road covering a distance of 214km passing through the much more of the Park. Also they say that Mugumu air strip will have a detrimental effect on wildlife. They should recognise that Skukuza air strip in the Kruger National Park in South Africa receives huge numbers of planes and is located at the centre of the Park. Also, the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport in Nairobi is located only 5 km from Nairobi National Park. Therefore these air strip/airports scientifically have no identified detrimental effects.

Mr Speaker, the efforts done by TANAPA to promote itself in overseas countries has started to bear fruit. The number of visitors who paid the visit in the national parks has increased annually. It has been estimated that by 2010 the number of visitors in the national parks would be 850,000 to 900,000. In order to accommodate these visitors, TANAPA will complete the review of General Management Plan (GMP) of the national parks in Serengeti, Ruaha, Katavi, Mikumi and Tarangire thus extending the capacity of investments in the provision of tourism services. This would also enable the construction/placement of tented camps, lodges as well as improving the infrastructures such as communication and transport. Priority will be given to rehabilitating the existing roads and opening new ones to ensure that tourist attractions are accessible and easily reached throughout the year. TANAPA will also improve the status of air strips in the national parks as well as improving the security situation to reach the standards accepted and registered by Civil Aviation Authority.

Mr Speaker, the government has targeted to increase the number of tourists from the current number of 700,000 to reach 1.2 million in 2012, together with increasing its revenue from this sector from TShs 1.2 Trillion (the current figure) to TShs 2.5 Trillion in the coming five years. The sources of income generated from tourism are mainly from selling the transport services, accommodation, foods and drinks, fees for entering in the parks as well as tourists purchasing of the various items.

So far most of the tourists who wish to come in Tanzania cancel their trips to other neighbouring countries due to the fact we don't have enough hotels to accommodate them.

Mr Speaker, in order to cater for the needs of visitors and tourists in Maasai Mara (National Park in Kenya), they have constructed 340 hotels having 7,400 rooms. For Tanzania, all hotels in Serengeti have only 940 rooms, bearing in mind that the size of Serengeti is six times compared to Masai Mara. Due to this fact, the Masai Mara collected USD 750 million in 2006 meanwhile Serengeti collected only USD 30 million in the same year.

Mr Speaker, the numbers of visitors paying a visit to Ngorongoro Conservation Area tend to increase annually. In order to meet the demands for beds, the authority invites investors to construct tented camps having a capacity of accommodating 40 beds and lodges with the capacity of accommodating 100 beds in the following areas namely; Empakaai, Nainokanoka, Esirwa, Naibataat and Lake Masek. Also, the General Management Plan for Ngorongoro will be reviewed in order to identify some more areas for investments for providing tourism services.

Mr Speaker, TANAPA has planned to increase the centres for tourists' attractions in six areas in the year 2007/2008. These areas are; the traditional areas in crater, nature trails, the springs in forest of northern highlands, undulating plain and escarpments of Lake Eyasi, Olmoti crater and the cultural heritage of Hadza and Tatoga.

3.1.7 Tanzania Wildlife Protection Fund (TWPF)

Mr Speaker, the Tanzania Wildlife Protection Fund (TWPF) is extremely important in enabling the Wildlife Division to protect wildlife resources effectively in Game Reserves, Game Controlled Areas and Open Areas and contributing to training expenses and development projects for the communities living at the vicinity of protected areas.

In 2007/2008, TWPF anticipates to collect TShs 7.5 billion. The fund will enable Wildlife Division to carry out patrols within and outside the Game Reserves, facilitating 20,000 days of patrols, undertaking special operations, purchase of equipment including 15 vehicles for patrols, 100 tents, 10 radio calls, 20 satellite phones, guns and ammunition as well as uniforms for 1,400 personnel.

Also the fund will enable the renovation of staff houses, office buildings, roads and air strips in the Game Reserves, wildlife training institutions as well as support for law enforcement zones against poachers.

Mr Speaker, Other areas in which TWPF will be given priorities include; the implementation of international agreements (such as Lusaka convention, CITES, Ramsar, AEWMA and CMC), the management of tourist hunting, wildlife research and wildlife censuses, coordination for the conservation of wildlife species which are on the verge of extinction especially the elephant and black rhino as well as provision of conservation training.

Moreover, in implementing the Wildlife Policy which emphasises the involvement of community in conservation, the Fund will contribute to developing WMAs and other development projects for communities living at the vicinity of protected areas.

3.2 FORESTRY AND BEEKEEPING SECTOR

Mr Speaker, in 2007/2008 my Ministry will put emphasis on the control of illegal logging, increase the revenue accrued from the forest products, speed up the tree planting campaigns, control the destruction of forests as well as start the process of reviving the beekeeping sub sector.

Mr Speaker, for the natural forests, the inventory and estimation of the volumes of existing logs are going on relatively well. The task has been completed in 11 districts.

Mr Speaker, the government will continue to ban the export of logs (from natural forests) abroad. The only allowed export logs will be those obtained from open tender process. Permits will only be issued after the government has received the full payments for logs in connection with the open tender process.

Mr Speaker, due to the deficit that has been observed in pricing of the forest produces in the local market, the government has reviewed the prices particularly for the logs from the forest plantations and natural forests. The objective is to reach at least 30% of the real market price.

Following these remedial measures, it is estimated that the government revenues will increase from TShs 11 billion in 2006/2007 to TShs 45 billion in 2007/2008.

3.2.1 Illegal Logging

Mr Speaker, Since 2004 illegal logging has persisted in our country. Logging has been done illegally and exports of logs occur contrary to the existing procedures and laws. Government will take stern measures against all people who are involved in this illegal business. Notwithstanding, the TRA commissioner in collaboration with his counterpart in China, India, Japan, Korea, Indonesia and Thailand are following up to identify who is really involved in this filthy business.

3.2.2 Guarding of Resources

Mr Speaker, In order to control the illegal logging and illegal export of forest produces, more patrol units will be established in 2007/2008 in Lake zone (Mwanza, Shinyanga, Kagera and Mara), Central zone (Dodoma, Manyara and Singida) and Southern Highlands (Mbeya and Iringa). The units will involve police force, TRA and anti poaching units.

The Ministry will evict the invaders within the forest reserves in 10 regions and will demarcate the forest boundaries having a total distance of 1,062km and clean as well as consolidating the fire roads with a total distance of 2000km.

3.2.3 Eco Tourism

Mr Speaker, in the fiscal year 2007/2008 the Ministry will survey forest reserves with a total area of 134,511 Ha – in particular west Kilimanjaro scarp in Kilolo and the forests of Matundu, Nanganje, Lyondo and Lwonde in Kilombero district so as to up grade the status of the forests to be like the Kilombero Nature Reserve.

3.3 FISHERIES SECTOR

Mr Speaker, My Ministry will cooperate with the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Environment of the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar and other stakeholders to prepare regulations governing fishing in the ocean as well as speeding up the establishment of a fishing authority. In 2007/2008, the Ministry plans to conduct a fisheries census in territorial waters and its economic zone which is under the project of “Marine and Coastal Environmental Management Project” (MACEMP), “Western Indian Ocean Tuna Tagging Project” (WIOTTP) and “South West Indian ocean Fisheries Project” (SWIOFP). The census will be done in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Environment of Zanzibar.

3.4 TOURISM SECTOR

Mr Speaker, as from August of this year we will start officially to broadcast Tanzania and its tourists attractions in CNN Television via CNN America; CNN Headline News via CNN Travel Website and in 54 International Airports of America.

Mr Speaker, the formal contract of broadcasting Tanzania through Television of Africa Channel of California and via the Africa Channel broadcasted by Sky News of UK is under way.

3.4.1 Principal Challenges in Tourism Sector

Mr Speaker, our target is to increase the number of tourists visiting our country from the current number of 640,000 in 2006 to 1.2million by the year 2012 as well increasing the total revenue of USD 850 million in 2006. One of the principal challenges is increase the number of hotels having a status of five stars and up grading the status of hotels we have.

Mr Speaker, In order to ensure that the normal Tanzanians who own small hotels substantially benefit from the increased flow of tourists, the Government has embarked into an agreement with the French Development Cooperation (AFD) to provide the long term loans to the owners of small hotels and hotels with low status to renovate their hotels to the status of 2 or 3 stars.

Mr Speaker, another key challenge is to increase the number of flights landing at Dar es Salaam and Kilimanjaro international airports straight away from Europe, America, Far East and Middle East. At this juncture it is very important for Air Tanzania Limited be powerful and take part effectively in bringing a good number of tourists.

Mr Speaker, Parallel with this circumstance it is also very important to deal with and conduct massive marketing for our airports at Sumbawanga, Mafia, Mbeya, Kigoma and Arusha. It is also important to build a new airport at Mugumu (Serengeti)

3.5 GOOD GOVERNANCE

Mr Speaker, in efforts to strengthen good governance, in 2007/2008, the Ministry will continue to improve the performance of its work by abiding to the rules and regulations. Seminars regarding good governance will be more provided to headquarters staff and other staff in their respective areas.

3.6 COLLECTION OF ROYALTIES

Mr Speaker, in the financial year 2006/2007 the Ministry expected to collect TShs 37,017,336,000. By May 2007 the amount of TShs 40,445,190,637.45 was collected, which is equivalent to an increase of 9.26%.

In this financial year 2007/2008 the Ministry expects to collect TShs 74,757,324,000. The expectations show a high increase due to the recommendations of increasing the standards of royalties, fees and duty on the various natural resources products.

Despite this expectation, there will be a shortage in the collection of royalty in fishing due to substantial decrease of the prawn and lobster fisheries as well as removal of fishing permits in the ocean that would be have been collected by the Fisheries Division.

4 CONCLUSION

Mr Speaker, I take this opportunity to thank all stakeholders in natural resources sector for their involvement in the facilitation of implementation of different Ministry programmes in one way or another. I also would like to thank our Development Partners Groups (DPGs) who are France Government, Germany, Norway, Denmark, Japan, Sweden, Finland, Belgium, America, European Union, AWF, FAO, FZS, GTZ, IUCN, KfW, Trade Aid, AFRICARE, UNESCO, UNDP, GEF, UNWTO, WB, WWF, ICCROM and others for their potential contributions.

Mr Speaker, for the year 2007/2008 the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism together with its institutions request your parliament to approve the sum of TShs 55,493,625,000 for its use. In that amount, TShs 30, 817,624,000 will be used for salaries and other uses and TShs 24,676,001,000 for development projects.

Mr Speaker, I submit.

5 APPENDIX – HUNTING FEES 2007/2008

A: MAMMALS

| No. English Name | Swahili Name | Scientific Name | Fees (USD) | Fees for Bow & Arrow Hunting (USD) |
|---------------------------|---------------------|--|------------|------------------------------------|
| 1st Buffalo | Nyati | <i>Syncerus caffer</i> | 1,500.00 | 3,000.00 |
| 2nd Buffalo | Nyati | <i>Syncerus caffer</i> | 1,800.00 | 3,600.00 |
| 3rd Buffalo | Nyati | <i>Syncerus caffer</i> | 2,000.00 | 4,000.00 |
| 2 | | | | |
| African elephant | Tembo | <i>Loxodonta africana</i> | 15,000.00 | 30,000.00 |
| 3 | | | | |
| Olive Baboon 3 | Nyani Mwekundu | <i>Papio anubis</i> | 110.00 | 220.00 |
| Yellow Baboon | Nyani njano | <i>Papio cynocephalus</i> | 110.00 | 220.00 |
| 4 Bat-eared fox | Mbweha Masikio | <i>Otocyon megalotis</i> | 250.00 | 500.00 |
| 3 | | | | |
| Black backed jackal | Bweha shaba | <i>Canis mesomelas</i> | 250.00 | 500.00 |
| Side stripped jackal | Bweha mraba | <i>Canis adustus</i> | 250.00 | 500.00 |
| 5 | | | | |
| Golden Jackal | Bweha dhahabu | <i>Canis aureus</i> | 145.00 | 290.00 |
| Mountain Reedbuck | Tohe milima | <i>Redunca furvorufula</i> | 400.00 | 800.00 |
| Southern Reedbuck | Tohe Kusi | <i>Redunca arundinum</i> | 400.00 | 800.00 |
| 6 | | | | |
| Bohor-Reedbuck | Tohe ndope | <i>Refunca redunca</i> | 450.00 | 900.00 |
| 7 | | | | |
| Burchell's Zebra | Pundamilia | <i>Equus burchelli</i> | 1,000.00 | 2,000.00 |
| 8 Bushbuck | Mbawala (Pongo) | <i>Tragelophus scriptus</i> | 500.00 | 1,000.00 |
| 9 Bushpig | Nguruwe mwitu | <i>Potamochoerus porcus</i> | 250.00 | 500.00 |
| 10 Caracal | Simba mangu | <i>Felis caracal</i> | 150.00 | 300.00 |
| 11 Civet cat | Fungo | <i>Civettictis civetta</i> | 200.00 | 400.00 |
| 12 Coke's Hartebeest | Kongoni | <i>Alcelaphus buselaphus cokei</i> | 600.00 | 1,200.00 |
| Lichtenstein's hartebeest | Konzi | <i>Alcelaphus buselaphuslichtensteinii</i> | 600.00 | 1,200.00 |
| 13 Nyasa Wildebeest | Nyumbu kusi (Nyasi) | <i>Connochaetes taurinus taurinus</i> | 500.00 | 1,000.00 |
| White-beared wildebeest | Nyumbu Kidevu | <i>Connochaetes taurinus albojubatus</i> | 500.00 | 1,000.00 |
| 14 Common duiker | Nsya (Nagorombwe) | <i>Sylvicapra grimmia</i> | 250.00 | 500.00 |
| Red duiker | Funo (Mbatuka) | <i>Cephalophus natalensis</i> | 220.00 | 440.00 |
| 15 Common waterbuck | Kuro-ngogoro | <i>Kobus ellipsiprymnus</i> | 800.00 | 1,600.00 |
| Defassa waterbuck | Kuro (singisingi) | <i>Kobus defassa</i> | 800.00 | 1,600.00 |
| 16 Dikdik | Digidigi (Suguya) | <i>Madoqua kirkii</i> | 250.00 | 500.00 |
| 17 Eland | Pofu (Mbunju) | <i>Taurotragus oryx</i> | 2,000.00 | 4,000.00 |
| 18 Genet | Kanu | <i>Genetta genetta</i> | 250.00 | 500.00 |
| 19 Gerenuk | Swala twiga | <i>Litocranius walleri</i> | 2,000.00 | 4,000.00 |
| 20 Grant's gazelle | Swala granti | <i>Gazella grantii</i> | 400.00 | 800.00 |
| 21 Greater kudu | Tandala mkubwa | <i>Tragelaphus strepsiceros</i> | 2,000.00 | 4,000.00 |
| 22 Hippopotamus | Kiboko | <i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i> | 2,500.00 | 5,000.00 |
| 23 Impala | Swala pala | <i>Aepyceros melampus</i> | 500.00 | 1,000.00 |
| 24 Klipspringer | Mbuzi mawe | <i>Oreotragus oreotragus</i> | 1,500.00 | 3,000.00 |
| 25 Leopard | Chui | <i>Panthera pardus</i> | 12,000.00 | 24,000.00 |
| 26 Lesser kudu | Tandama mdogo | <i>Tragelaphus imberbis</i> | 2,200.00 | 4,400.00 |
| 27 Lion | Simba (dume tu) | <i>Panthera Leo</i> | 12,000.00 | 24,000.00 |
| 28 Nile Crocodile | Mamba | <i>Crocodylus niloticus</i> | 1,500.00 | 3,000.00 |
| 29 Oribi | Taya | <i>Ourebia ourebi</i> | 200.00 | 400.00 |
| 30 Oryx | Choroa | <i>Oryx gazella</i> | 2,000.00 | 4,000.00 |
| 31 Ostrich | Mbuni | <i>Struthio camelus</i> | 900.00 | 1,800.00 |
| 32 Porcupine | Nungunungu | <i>Hystrix cristata</i> | 150.00 | 300.00 |

| No. English Name | Swahili Name | Scientific Name | Fees (USD) | Fees for Bow & Arrow Hunting (USD) |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|---|
| 33 Puku | Sheshe | <i>Kobus vardoni</i> | 600.00 | 1,200.00 |
| 34 Pygmy antelope | Paa (Suni) | <i>Nesotragus moschatus</i> | 160.00 | 320.00 |
| 35 Ratel (Honey badger) | Nyegere | <i>Melivora capensis</i> | 300.00 | 600.00 |
| 36 Roan antelope | Korongo | <i>Hippotragus equinus</i> | 2,000.00 | 4,000.00 |
| 37 Sable antelope | Palahala | <i>Hippotragus niger</i> | 2,000.00 | 4,000.00 |
| 38 Serval cat | Mondo | <i>Felis serval</i> | 300.00 | 600.00 |
| 39 Shape's Grysbok | Dongoro Shapi | <i>Raphicerus sharpei</i> | 350.00 | 700.00 |
| 40 Sitatunga | Nzohe | <i>Tragelaphus spekei</i> | 1,300.00 | 2,600.00 |
| 41 Spotted hyena | Fisi madoa(kingungwa) | <i>Crocula crocula</i> | 500.00 | 1,000.00 |
| 42 Striped hyena | Fisi | <i>Hyena hyaena</i> | 250.00 | 500.00 |
| 43 Steinbuck | Dondoro | <i>Raphicerus campestris</i> | 250.00 | 500.00 |
| 44 Thomson Gazelle | Swala tomi | <i>Gazella thomsonii</i> | 400.00 | 800.00 |
| 45 Topi | Nyamera | <i>Damaliscuss korrgun jimela</i> | 1,200.00 | 2,400.00 |
| 46 Warthog | Ngiri | <i>Phacochoerus aethiopicus</i> | 400.00 | 800.00 |
| 47 Wild cat | Kimburu | <i>Felis lybica</i> | 250.00 | 500.00 |
| 48 Zorilla | Kicheche | <i>Ictonyx striatus</i> | 150.00 | 300.00 |

B: BIRDS

| No. English Name | Swahili Name | Scientific Name | Fees (USD) | Fees for Bow & Arrow Hunting (USD) |
|---|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|------------|------------------------------------|
| Sand grouse Black faces Firigogo | | | | |
| Sandgouse | Usonweusi | <i>Pterocles decoratus</i> | 20.00 | 40.00 |
| Yellow throated sandgrouse | Firigogo Koonjano | <i>Pterocles gutturalis</i> | 20.00 | 40.00 |
| 1 | | | | |
| Chestnutbellied sandgrouse | Firigogo Tumbo jekundu | <i>Pterocles exustus</i> | 20.00 | 40.00 |
| Francolins | | | | |
| Coquifrancolin | Kwale mdogo | <i>Francolinus Coqui</i> | 20.00 | 40.00 |
| Crested francolin | Kwale kishungi | <i>Francolinus leucacaepeus</i> | 20.00 | 40.00 |
| Red necked spurfowl | Keren'gende shingo nyekundu | <i>Francolinus afer</i> | 20.00 | 40.00 |
| 2 | | | | |
| Yellow necked spurfowl | Keren'gende shingo Njano | <i>Franclinux leucascepus</i> | 20.00 | 40.00 |
| Geese | | | | |
| Egyptian geese | Bata bukini | <i>alopochen aegyptiacus</i> | 30.00 | 60.00 |
| 3 | | | | |
| Spur winged goose | Bata bukini bawakijani | <i>Plectropterus gambensis</i> | 30.00 | 60.00 |
| Doves and Pigeons | | | | |
| Ernerald spotted wood dove | Pugi (kituku) | <i>Turtur chalcospilos</i> | 20.00 | 40.00 |
| Morning dove | Kuyu jichonjano | <i>Streptopelia decipients</i> | 20.00 | 40.00 |
| Red-eyed dove | Tetere mdogo | <i>Streptopelia sermitoquata</i> | 20.00 | 40.00 |
| 4 | | | | |
| Ring - necked dove | Tetete mdogo | <i>Streptopelia capicola</i> | 20.00 | 40.00 |
| 5 Guinea fowls | | | | |
| Velturine guinefowl | Kalolo tumbusi | <i>Acryllium valturinun</i> | 30.00 | 60.00 |
| 6 Ducks | | | | |
| White faced whistling duck | Bata kichwa cheupe | <i>Dendrocygna viduata</i> | 30.00 | 60.00 |