

the land area of Tanzania as per table below:

MAP SHOWING NATIONAL PARK



Management of the National Park

Management of the National parks is a core business of the parastatal organization named TANAPA. TANAPA is governed by a number of instruments including the National Parks Act, Chapter 282 of the 2002 (Revised Edition) and the Wildlife Conservation Act No. 5 of 2009. Others are the National Policies for National Parks in Tanzania (reviewed in 2013), the five-year Medium Term Strategic Plan (MTSP), parks' specific General Management Plans (GMPs), the Development and Lease Agreement Procedures (DALP), as well as other relevant national laws and policies.

Principal activities of TANAPA

The primary role of Tanzania National Parks is conservation. The 22 national parks, many of which form the core of a much larger protected ecosystem, have been set aside to preserve the country's rich natural heritage and to provide secure breeding grounds where its fauna and flora can thrive, safe from the conflicting interests of a growing human population.

TANAPA is particularly charged with functions of:

- Protection of natural resources, park facilities and tourists visiting the parks;
- Ecological and wildlife health monitoring;
- Tourism development; and
- Community involvement in conservation efforts

Engagement of NEMC to National Park Management

NEMC in collaboration with TANAPA is doing much to regulate the use of areas designated as National Parks by such means and measures to preserve the country's heritage, encompassing natural and cultural resources, both tangible and intangible resource values, including the fauna and flora, wildlife habitat, natural processes, wilderness quality and scenery therein and to provide for human benefit and enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for future generations.

Particularly NEMC is doing the following in collaboration with TANAPA:

- Environmental inspections and monitoring to all operating facilities / Projects within National parks ensuring compliance to EMA and other National Environmental quality standards;
- Review and recommend for approval or disapprove of environmental statements regarding the proposed or existing facilities within National parks;
- Render advice and technical support where possible to TANAPA on natural resource and environmental management;
- Review and development of National Parks General Management Plans.

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT COUNCIL (NEMC),

35 Regent/Migombani Street, P.O. Box 63154,
11404 Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

Tel: +255 22 277 4852/4889, +255 713 608 930

@nemctanzania www.nemc.or.tz

The United Republic of Tanzania



NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT COUNCIL (NEMC)

The Arusha Manifesto

"Recognition of African's Wildlife"



The Arusha Manifesto

About sixty years ago the first President of the United Republic of Tanzania, the late Mwalimu Julius K. Nyerere, recognized the integral part wildlife plays in this country.

In September 1961 at a symposium on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, he gave a speech that laid the foundation for conservation in post-independent Tanzania. The extract of that speech has become known as the **Arusha Manifesto**.

“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 a 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 affects the continent of Africa but the rest of the world as well.”

National Park

National Park are areas set aside by a national government for the preservation of the natural environment. A national park may be set aside for purposes of public recreation and enjoyment or because of its historical or scientific interest. The national parks are sole associated with the non-consumptive use of the resources (**Flora and Fauna**).

Establishment of National Park

The Tanganyika National Parks Ordinance CAP [412] of 1959 established the organization now known as Tanzania National Parks (TANAPA), and Serengeti became the first National Park. Currently, TANAPA is governed by the National Parks Act Chapter 282 of the 2002 revised edition of the Laws of the United Republic of Tanzania.

Conservation in Tanzania is governed by the

Wildlife Conservation Act of 1974, which allows the Government to establish protected areas and outlines how they are organized and managed. National Parks represent the highest level of resource protection that can be provided.

By September 2019, TANAPA has grown to 22 national parks, covering approximately 99,306.5 square Kilometers which is approximately 15% of

No.	National Park	Size (Km ²)	Year of establishment and GN number	Region where the park is located or bordering
1	Serengeti	14,763	1951 GN 12	Mara, Arusha, Simiyu
2	Lake Manyara	648.7	1960 GN 505, 2009 GN 105	Arusha, Manyara
3	Arusha	552	1960 GN 237, 2005 GN 280	Arusha
4	Ruaha	20,300	1964 GN 464, 2008 GN 28	Iringa, Dodoma na Mbeya
5	Mikumi	3,230	1964 GN 465	Morogoro
6	Gombe	71	1968 GN 234, 2013 GN 228	Kigoma
7	Tarangire	2,600	1970 GN 160	Arusha, Dodoma na Manyara
8	Kilimanjaro	1,668	1974 GN 56, 2005 GN 258	Kilimanjaro
9	Katavi	4,471	1974 GN 1	Katavi
10	Rubondo Island	457	1977 GN 21	Geita na Kagera
11	Mahale Mountain	1,577	1985 GN 262	Katavi na Kigoma
12	Udzungwa Mountain	1,990	1992 GN 39	Morogoro na Iringa
13	Saadani	1,100	2005 GN 281	Pwani na Tanga
14	Kitulo	413	2005 GN 279	Njombe na Mbeya
15	Mkomazi	3,245	2008 GN 27	Kilimanjaro na Tanga
16	Saanane Island	2.8	2013 GN 227	Mwanza
17	Burigi -Chato	4,707	2019 GN 508	Kagera na Geita
18	Ibanda-Kyerwa	298.6	2019 GN 509	Kagera
19	Rumanyika - Karagwe	247	2019 GN 510	Kagera
20	Nyerere	30,893	2019 GN	Lindi, Pwani na Morogoro
21	Kigosi	7,460	2019 GN	Kigoma, Tabora na Geita
22	Ugalla river	3,865	2019 GN	Tabora