

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

**Unlocking Tourism Potential, Advancing
Conservation Excellence**

MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND TOURISM

INVESTOR DEAL BOOK

**A Portfolio Driving Sustainable Growth
in Tourism and Conservation**

OCTOBER, 2025



Portfolio of Projects from Tanzania National Parks Authority (TANAPA) & Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority (NCAA)



STRATEGIC CONTEXT

Tanzania: Global Tourism & Conservation Leader

Tanzania covers 945,234 km², with 32.5% designated as wildlife protected areas under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, one of the world's highest protection ratios. The country hosts 22 National Parks, 27 Game Reserves, 27 Game-Controlled Areas, 1 Conservation Area, 364 Forest Reserves, 9 Coastal Forests, 23 Government Forest Plantations, 14 Bee Reserves, 133 Cultural Heritage Sites, 7 Museums, and 3 Ramsar Sites. Together, these landscapes host globally significant biodiversity and ecosystems, making Tanzania a prime global tourism destination.



Tanzania National Parks



Tanzania National Parks (TANAPA) manages 21 national parks covering 99,306.5 km², 10.6% of the national land area. Its mandate is to conserve biodiversity and manage wildlife-based tourism. TANAPA's parks harbour iconic wildlife such as elephants, lions, rhinos, wild dogs, and unique flora, while also safeguarding critical watersheds like the Pangani and Rufiji river basins, which provide water to over five million people and play a major role in supporting national hydropower generation in the country.

TANAPA is a parastatal organisation with the mandate of managing and regulating the national parks in the country for the benefit of humankind. It operates under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT) as the principal agency responsible for the conservation and sustainable management of Tanzania's national parks.

To date, TANAPA has established a 10,748 km road network, 84 airstrips, and modern visitor facilities, alongside community programmes such as Community Conservation Banks (COCOBA) and Village Game Scouts, which strengthen local participation and reduce human-wildlife conflict.

TANAPA advances national strategies, including Tanzania Vision 2050, the National Tourism Strategy 2025, and the Human-Wildlife Conflict Strategy 2020-2024. Globally, its portfolio aligns with the Kunming-Montreal Biodiversity Framework, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and international climate resilience priorities, particularly those related to life on land, climate action, water security, and inclusive growth.

Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority



The Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority (NCAA) is a statutory body under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT), mandated to conserve biodiversity, cultural heritage, and geological resources while promoting sustainable tourism and supporting local communities.

The Ngorongoro Conservation Area (NCA) spans 8,292 km² and forms part of Tanzania's extensive protected area network. It encompasses globally renowned sites such as the Ngorongoro Crater, Serengeti Plains, home to nearly 2 million migratory species within the Serengeti-Mara ecosystem, and the Northern Highland Forest Reserve (Entim Olturot). The area also includes world-famous archaeological landmarks such as Olduvai Gorge and the Laetoli Footprints.

Recognised for its outstanding ecological and cultural significance, the NCA is inscribed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site (1979), Biosphere Reserve (1981), and UNESCO Global Geopark (2018). Its strategic importance aligns with Tanzania's Vision 2050 and the National Tourism Strategy (2025), which identifies the NCA as a cornerstone of the northern tourism circuit and a key driver of sustainable economic growth.

NCAA's investment programme builds on this foundation, presenting a strategic opportunity anchored on sustainable tourism growth, conservation, and infrastructure enhancement to preserve ecological integrity while improving visitor experience and local livelihoods.



Tourism is Tanzania's fastest-growing sector and a key driver of inclusive economic development. In 2024, international arrivals reached an estimated 1.86 million visitors to Tanzania National Parks. The overall ministry of Tourism contributes an estimated 17% of GDP, generating USD 2.5 billion in foreign exchange, and supporting over one million rural jobs.

With demand rising, there is a significant opportunity to expand infrastructure and services to accommodate more visitors, extend tourism beyond the Northern Circuit, and strengthen Tanzania's competitiveness as a world-class destination. Strategic investments in roads, airstrips, and facilities will unlock underutilised Southern, Eastern, and Western circuits, spreading benefits while reducing ecological pressure on iconic sites such as Serengeti and Ngorongoro.

Tourism growth is driving new infrastructure needs

Contributing
of GDP

17%



International
Visitors

2.14M



Generating in foreign
exchange

\$0



\$5B

\$2.5B



✓ Portfolio Interventions

TANAPA is implementing two flagship initiatives comprising a total of 13 projects with a combined investment of USD 282.9 million aimed at enhancing sustainable tourism access, infrastructure, and conservation across the national parks network.

Flagship Programme 1: Sustainable Tourism Access and Services Project (STASP)

**Total Investment:
USD 174.4 million**

✓ Key Investments

1. **Road Infrastructure:** Hardening 99 km of the main Serengeti access road and upgrading 800 km of internal park road networks to gravel standard.
2. **Airstrip Development:** Construction and upgrading of 8 airstrips (Seronera, Rubondo, Mahale, Nkonje, Kagaga, Iluma, Kuro, and Saadani) to improve inter-park connectivity and emergency response capacity.
3. **Tourism Infrastructure:** Expansion and diversification of visitor facilities, including boardwalks, rhino sanctuaries, cottages, viewpoints, and tourism sinks to enhance visitor experience and product diversity.

✓ Outcomes

- **Tourism Growth:** Increased visitor flows and satisfaction, diversifying tourism circuits and strengthening Tanzania's position as a year-round destination.
- **Conservation and Safety:** Enhanced safety and park accessibility through improved infrastructure, surveillance, and monitoring systems.
- **Connectivity and Inclusion:** Improved national connectivity supporting movement of people, goods, and services within and beyond parks—especially in northern and western Tanzania.
- **Economic Contribution:** Stimulated economic growth through upgraded park infrastructure, while maintaining sustainable use levels amid a 25% year-on-year rise in visitor numbers.

Flagship Programme 2: Advancing Conservation, Human-Wildlife Coexistence & Smart Technology

**Total Investment:
USD 108.5 million**

✓ Key Investments

1. **Ecosystem Restoration:** Restoration of over 5,000 hectares of degraded habitats through invasive species clearance, reforestation, and riparian zone rehabilitation.
2. **Smart Park Management:** Deployment of drones, digital radios, GPS trackers, and central intelligence systems to strengthen surveillance, improve visitor safety, and enable data-driven decision-making.
3. **Human-Wildlife Coexistence:** Establishment of ranger stations, early warning systems, and predator-proof bomas, coupled with community engagement and training to reduce conflicts by 40% and crop & livestock losses by 50%.

✓ Outcomes

1. **Biodiversity and Ecosystem Restoration:** 5,000 hectares of degraded habitats and 3 major riparian zones will be restored, improving ecosystem health and resilience. These efforts will increase key wildlife populations by 20% within 5 years.
2. **Smart Park Management:** **Deployment of digital radios, 20 drones, and 3 surveillance** aircraft will modernise park operations and strengthen security. 13 new armouries will enhance law enforcement and ensure safer, more efficient park management.
3. **Human-Wildlife Coexistence:** Human-wildlife conflict expected to decline by 40%, with crop and livestock losses reduced by 50%. This will be achieved through 8 operational Problem Animal Control Centres (PACCs) and 160 trained Village Game Scouts.
4. **Community Livelihoods and Inclusion:** 30 eco-tourism enterprises and 15 Community Conservation Banks (COCOBAs) will expand local income opportunities. At least 50% of participants will be women, contributing to a 10% increase in household incomes.
5. **Tourism and Economic Growth:** Tourism revenues are expected to grow by 15% across the Southern, Eastern, and Western circuits by Year 5. The programme will strengthen community support for conservation and reinforce the long-term sustainability of Tanzania's tourism economy.



Impacts

1.	STASP projects are projected to generate USD 200–300 million in additional annual revenue, driving significant growth within Tanzania's tourism sector.
2.	Additionally, local revenues from livelihoods such as honey production and eco-tourism (about USD 1 million per year) and park fees (around USD 5 million surplus) will support ongoing maintenance. These efforts are complemented by microfinance linkages that enable enterprise scaling and improved market access for local producers.
3.	Job Creation: Thousands of construction and service jobs plus long-term employment in guiding, hospitality, and eco-enterprises.
4.	Community Empowerment: Diversified livelihoods through beekeeping, eco-tourism, and handicrafts, particularly for youth and women.
5.	Ecosystem Resilience: Stronger biodiversity corridors, watershed protection, and carbon sequestration for climate adaptation.
6.	Global Alignment: Reinforces Tanzania's leadership in sustainable tourism and biodiversity conservation.

Flagship Programme: NCA Road Network Upgrade and Expansion Project

The Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority (NCAA) presents a strategic investment opportunity focusing on modernising the road network across the Ngorongoro Conservation Area

Investment: USD 84.4 million

The project entails the rehabilitation and upgrade of 88 km of internal and access roads to improve year-round connectivity, ease congestion, and significantly reduce travel time to key attractions such as the Crater and Ndutu Plains.



Impacts

- Enhancing access to remote attractions and easing congestion through upgraded roads that significantly reduce travel time to the Crater
- Diversifying Tanzania's tourism circuits and elevating visitor experiences
- Reducing maintenance costs, safeguarding biodiversity, and strengthening community participation

PORTFOLIO OF PROJECTS

No.	Project	Project description	Estimated Cost (USD millions)	Expected Impact
A. Sustainable Tourism Access and Services Project (STASP) –USD 174.4 million				
1	Road Infrastructure	Upgrade of 800 km of gravel roads and hardening of 99 km in Serengeti to ensure all-weather access, improve connectivity, and unlock underutilised tourism circuits	110.0	Project expected to generate USD 200–300 million in annual tourism revenue with a 5–7 year payback and create 52,000 temporary and 46,500 permanent jobs.
2	TANAPA Tourism Facilities	Modernisation of facilities and attractions, including lodges, visitor centres, gates, and new products like rhino sanctuaries, boardwalks, and cable cars to enhance visitor experience.	32.2	+250,000 visitors per year, increased revenue and support of wider SME supply chains in the tourism sector.
3	Iluma Airstrip	Construction of a new airstrip to improve safety, navigation, and drainage, ensuring reliable access to the Ugalla River	2.6	Unlocks network reliability for tourists and tour operators
4	Kagaga Airstrip	Construction of a new airstrip at Ibanda-Kyerwa to enable direct fly-in access and boost Western Circuit tourism	2.6	Reduces reliance on long road transfers and boosts arrivals in the western circuit.
5	Kuro Airstrip	Upgrade of Kuro Airstrip in Tarangire to ensure all-weather operations and improve connectivity	0.34	Unlocks network reliability for tourists and tour operators
6	Mahale Airstrip upgrade	Extension and strengthening of Mahale Airstrip to support chimpanzee tourism and ensure reliable access.	2.2	Unlocks network reliability for tourists and tour operators, improving chimpanzee tourism
7	Nkonje Airstrip construction	Construction of a new airstrip in Burigi-Chato to improve access and boost tourism flows	2.6	Reduces reliance on long road transfers and boosts arrivals in the western circuit.
8	Rubondo airstrip	Upgrade of Rubondo Island airstrip to expand access and support niche tourism growth	1.1	Unlocks network reliability for tourists and tour operators

No.	Project	Project description	Estimated Cost (USD m)	Expected Impact
9	Saadani airstrip	Modernisation and expansion of Saadani Airstrip to integrate beach and wildlife tourism circuits	1.3	Expands access to the coastal park, integrating beach and wildlife tourism.
10	Seronera Airstrip upgrade	Upgrade of Seronera Airstrip to expand capacity, allow all-weather operations, and strengthen Serengeti's hub role	19.5	Passenger capacity to increase by 40-50%. Supports Serengeti as a hub for +1m visitors annually.
B. Advancing Conservation, Human-Wildlife Coexistence & Smart Technology – USD 108.5m				
11	Ecosystem Restoration	Invasive clearance (Manyara/Arusha), riparian restoration (Kilimanjaro), nurseries, drones/GPS, park-wide IAS survey (incl. Nyerere/Saadani)	8.5	5,000+ ha of degraded land restored; water security for 5 million people
12	Smart Park Technology	The project ensures deployment of drones, 3 surveillance aircraft, GPS collars, smart gates and digital radios.	70.0	Strengthens anti-poaching and reduces response times by 50% increasing safety across 21 parks.
13	Human-Wildlife Coexistence & Livelihoods	8 community PACC, train VGS, FLIR & collars, beehive fences, predator-proof bomas, eco-enterprise support	30.0	40% human deaths/injuries; 50% crop/livestock losses; 2,000+ households with new income
C. NCAA Flagship Project -USD 84.4 million				
14	Ngorongoro Road Network and Expansion	Road Upgrade (83km +5km access road)	84.4	Year-round connectivity, 50% shorter travel time, 1,000+ jobs created



The portfolio delivers strong financial, environmental, and social outcomes while unlocking additionality-tangible value that would not materialise without private investment.

Why Invest?



1

ATTRACTIVE RETURNS:

Demonstrates robust benefit-cost ratios and short 2–7 year payback periods, with potential to generate over USD 300 million in additional annual tourism revenue, enhancing TANAPA and NCAA's financial sustainability while catalysing private investment across the tourism value chain.



2

CONSERVATION AND CLIMATE IMPACT:

Restores over 5,000 hectares of habitat and enhances biodiversity through smart conservation systems that strengthen ecosystem resilience and carbon sequestration.



3

GOVERNMENT COMMITMENT:

Aligned with national tourism and conservation priorities, with demonstrated government co-financing in the Ngorongoro Road Network Upgrade flagship project and completed feasibility and technical studies that de-risk implementation.



4

INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS:

Empowers over 2,000 households through eco-enterprises and ensures 50% women's participation in conservation-linked ventures, translating conservation success into community prosperity.



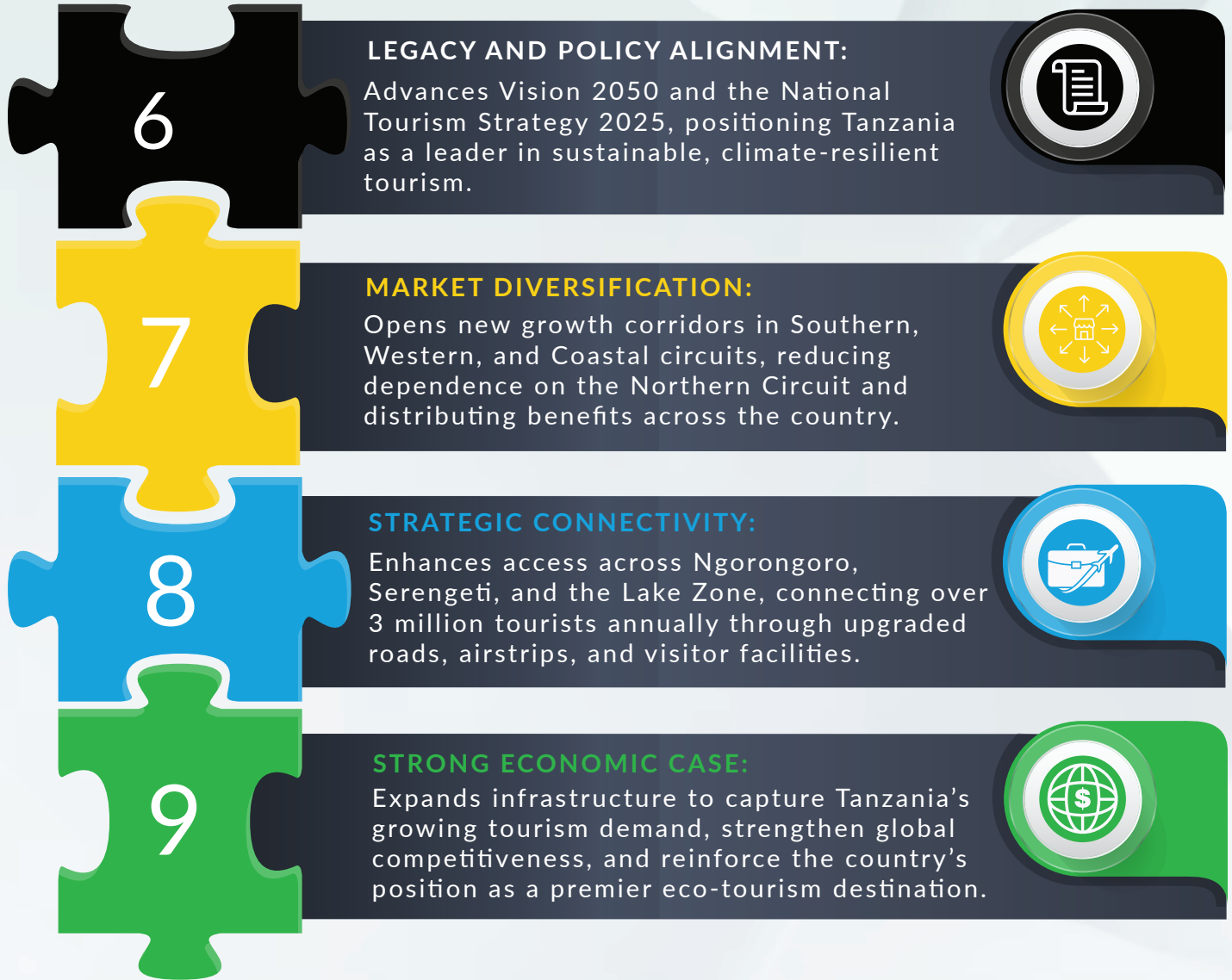
5

JOB CREATION AND LOCAL VALUE:

Creates over 137,000 jobs across Tanzania, driving inclusive growth through local supply chains, hospitality, transport, and community enterprises.



Why Invest?



1. ROADS INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECT

✓ **Project Value:**
USD 110 million

✓ **Funding Type:**

- Concessional Finance
- Public Private Partnerships
- Grants

✓ **Project Stage:**
Concept

✓ **Sector:**
Roads

✓ Project Overview

The road infrastructure project entails development and maintenance of 3,833.4 km of all-weather, eco-friendly roads, 185 crossings and drainage structures, and 80 km of nature-sensitive trails across 18 national parks. The initiative responds to infrastructure gaps that have constrained tourism diversification, particularly in the Southern and Western circuits, where many roads become impassable during the rainy season.

✓ Project Phases

The project will be implemented in two phases

- **Phase I (Year 1–2):** Road rehabilitation, initial facility expansion, and
- **Phase II (Year 3):** Consolidation, scaling, and evaluation.

✓ Expected Outcomes

- **Increased Tourist Arrivals:** Improved road and trail access is projected to attract an additional +250k tourists annually, raising total visitors to approximately 1.9 million per year.
- **Higher Tourism Revenue:** Incremental direct revenue to TANAPA estimated at USD 21 million per year
- **Accelerated Payback Period:** Investment recovery projected within 1.9 to 5.7 years.
- **Job Creation:** The project is expected to generate approximately 47,000 temporary jobs during construction and 46,500 permanent jobs post-completion through expanded accommodation, guiding, transport, and tourism services.
- **Improved Economic Efficiency:** A Cost–Benefit Ratio of 8.2:1 demonstrates that every USD 1 invested yields USD 8.2 in long-term socio-economic and conservation returns.
- **Enhanced Sector Competitiveness:** Increased accessibility and resilience of the tourism network will contribute to the Government’s goal of 8 million tourists by 2030, while improving visitor experience, local livelihoods, and conservation outcomes.

FINANCING REQUIREMENTS

No.	Component	Description	Estimated Cost (USD million)
1	Road Upgrading & Hardening	Rehabilitation and hardening of 3,833.4 km of roads	95.0
2	Drainage & Crossings	Construction of 185 culverts and flood-proof crossings	10.0
3	Trail Development	Construction of 80 km eco-sensitive tourist trails	5.0
4.	Project Management & M&E	Coordination, monitoring, and evaluation	5
Total Estimated Cost			110.0



2. TANAPA TOURISM FACILITIES

✓ **Project Value:**
USD 32.2 million

✓ **Funding Type:**

- Concessional Finance
- Grants
- Public Private Partnerships

✓ **Project Stage:**
Feasibility

✓ **Sector:**
Infrastructure

✓ Project Overview

The Tourism Infrastructure Development Project seeks to upgrade and diversify tourism infrastructure across multiple parks. The initiative will deliver 52 new and 6 renovated eco-sensitive accommodation facilities, construct modern visitor centres, lounges, and picnic sites, and build 8 new revenue gates to enhance operational efficiency and transparency. It will also introduce innovative tourism products such as boardwalks, cable cars, rhino sanctuaries, and water recreation facilities to diversify experiences and extend visitor stays. Together, these investments will decongest the Northern Circuit, open new tourism corridors, and stimulate inclusive economic growth while promoting environmental sustainability and strengthening TANAPA's long-term financial resilience.

✓ Project Component

The project focuses on five main components:

- **Accommodation Facilities:** Construction of 52 new and renovation of 6 existing facilities in 13 parks
- **Visitor Facilities and services:** Development of lounges, picnic sites, dining halls, and modern sanitary facilities across five parks to enhance visitor comfort and extend length of stay.
- **Revenue Collection Gates:** Construction of 8 new gates in priority parks to enhance revenue collection efficiency
- **New Tourism Products:** Establishment of rhino sanctuaries, boardwalks, hot springs, cable cars, and water bike facilities to diversify tourism offerings and attract niche markets.

These will be implemented in 3 distinct phases as indicated below

- **Phase I (Years 1–2):** Priority accommodation, 4 revenue gates, and 20 visitor facilities.
- **Phase II (Years 3–4):** Expansion of facilities and rollout of new tourism products (boardwalks, cable cars).
- **Phase III (Year 5):** Completion of remaining facilities and project evaluation.

✓ Expected Outcomes

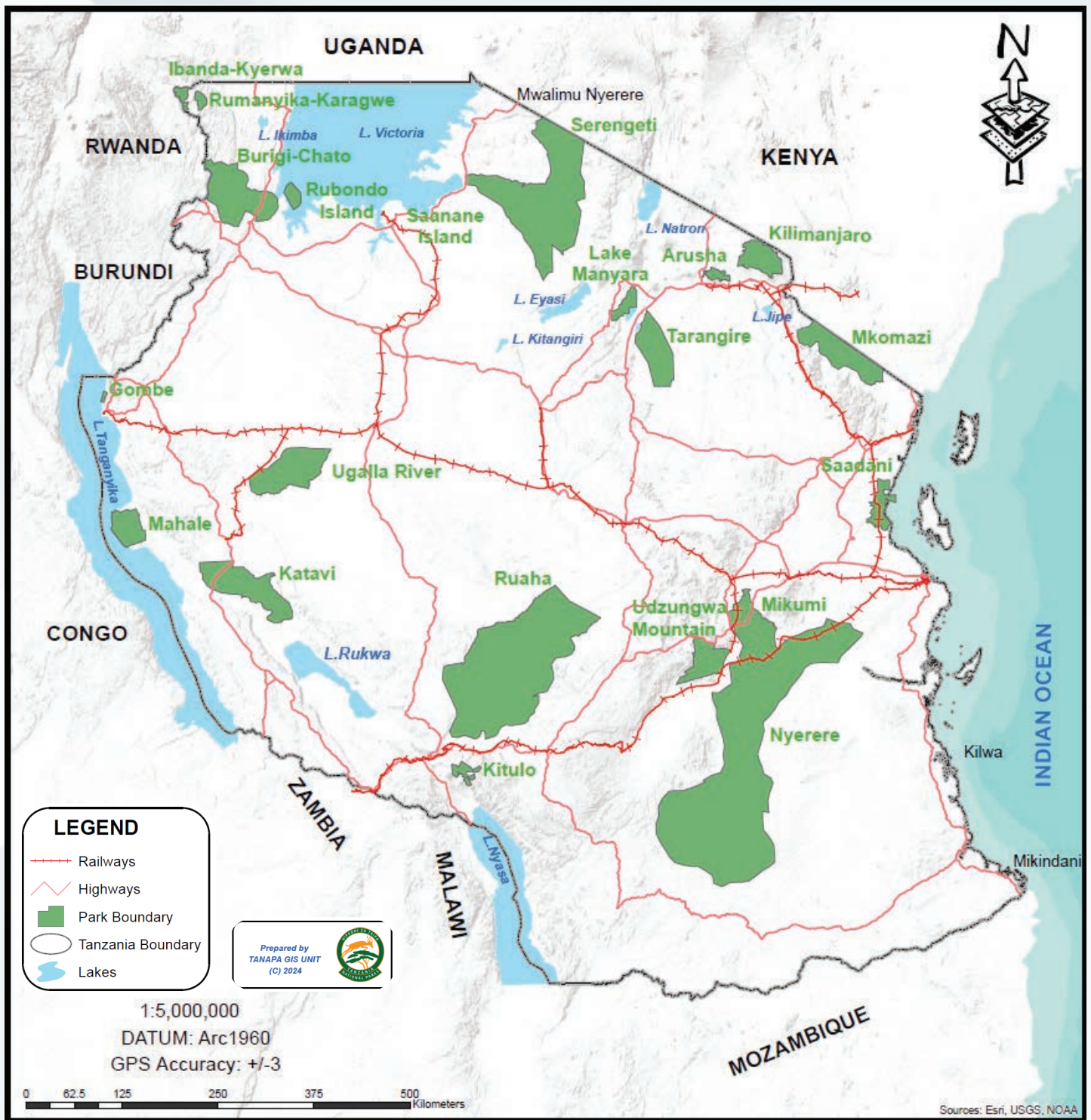
- Increase tourist arrivals to underutilised parks by 15–20% annually, attracting an additional 250,000 visitors per year.
- Generate additional annual revenue for TANAPA.
- Create more than 35,000 jobs, including 15,000 temporary and 20,000 permanent positions across 13 national parks.
- Enhance visitor satisfaction and length of stay through improved infrastructure and diversified experiences.
- Strengthen financial sustainability via improved revenue collection systems and reduced operational inefficiencies.
- Promote inclusive growth by involving local communities and expanding tourism-driven livelihoods.
- Support environmental conservation and climate resilience through sustainable, low-impact infrastructure design.
- Advance tourism diversification by decongesting the Northern Circuit and expanding activity into Southern and Western parks.

✓ Financing Requirements

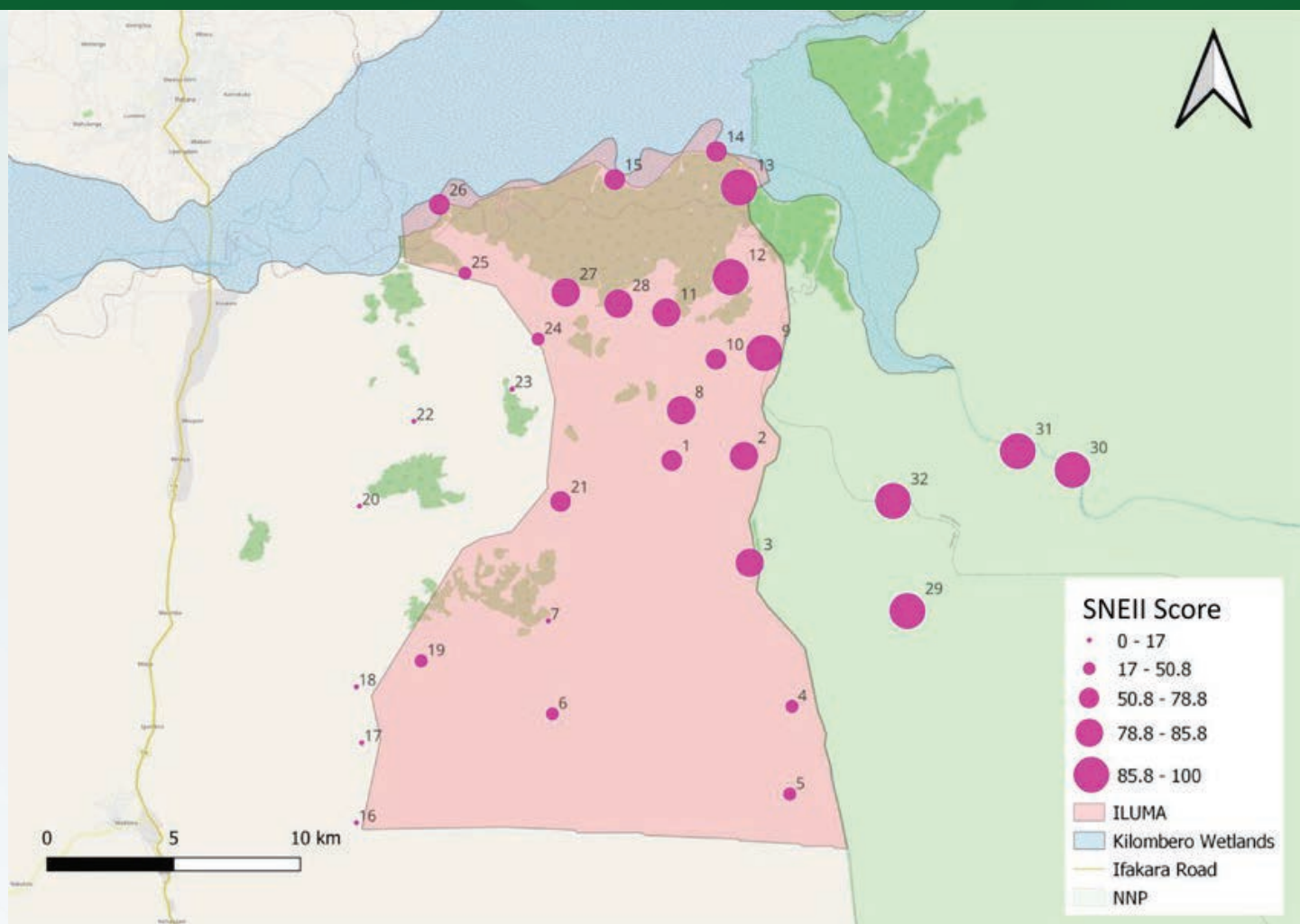
No.	Component	Description	Estimated Cost (USD million)
1.	Accommodation Facilities	52 new + 6 renovated lodges in 13 parks	5.2
2.	Visitor Facilities	Lounges, picnic sites, and dining halls in 5 parks	3.2
3.	Revenue Gates	8 new revenue collection gates in priority parks	8.3
4.	New Tourism Products	Rhino sanctuaries, boardwalks, cable cars, water bikes	15.5
	Total		32.2

TANAPA AIRSTRIP MODERNISATION PORTFOLIO

TANAPA is implementing a national programme to upgrade and expand 8 strategic airstrips to strengthen accessibility, operational safety, and tourism growth across key parks. The airstrip upgrade projects aim to enhance connectivity between remote parks, reduce travel time for tourists and emergency services, and open new circuits that drive investment in underutilised destinations, ultimately boosting visitor experience, revenue, and conservation efficiency.



3. ILUMA AIRSTRIP



Located in the North-West of the Ugalla-River National Park, which has been managed by TANAPA since 2019. The proposed Iluma airstrip site is a new airstrip, as the existing 3 airstrips in the park are located in swampy areas with operations being limited to the dry season only. The site is within 5km of the park headquarters and about 20km from most tourism attractions in the park. The construction entails the establishment of airside infrastructure, building infrastructure, installation of AVMET and airspace surveillance systems and design and publishing of visual flight charts.

Financing Requirements

No.	Component	Description	Cost (USD million)
1	Airside works	Airside Works (Gravel)	1.6
2	Construction	Building Works (Civil, Plumbing & Sanitary)	0.3
3	Design and security	Design, Studies, and Installation Systems, including technical inspections	0.7
Total Project Cost			2.6

4. KAGAGA AIRSTRIP



Kagaga Airstrip, located in the northern part of Ibanda–Kyerwa National Park and managed by TANAPA since 2019, remains non-operational due to critical infrastructure gaps. The site currently lacks essential facilities, including a terminal building, offices, and public utilities, and faces several airside deficiencies, such as an undersized and uneven runway, the absence of taxiways, turn pads, and visual aids, as well as limited security and meteorological systems. Investment in the Kagaga Airstrip Rehabilitation Project presents a strategic opportunity to unlock the tourism potential of Ibanda–Kyerwa National Park and catalyse broader socio-economic development in the surrounding region. The project will upgrade and expand key infrastructure alongside the construction of a modern terminal and the installation of navigation, safety, and surveillance systems.

✓ Financing Requirements

No.	Component	Description	Amount (USD million)
1	Airside works	Runway, Taxiways, Apron, Drainage	1.6
2	Construction	Building Works (Civil, Plumbing, Electrical & Mechanical)	0.3
3	Security	Security Equipment and Installation Systems (EIA, Design, AVMET, ICT, Surveillance)	0.7
Total Project Cost			2.6

5. KURO AIRSTRIP



Kuro Airstrip is located in the central part of Tarangire National Park, one of Tanzania's most visited wildlife destinations within the northern tourism circuit. The airstrip currently handles aircraft with a maximum take-off weight of approximately 16 tonnes. Previous upgrades have been done by TANAPA; however, further enhancement is required to meet civil aviation compliance standards. The ongoing construction of a terminal building is yet to be complemented by critical facilities such as security systems, firefighting equipment (RFFS vehicle). The proposed intervention, therefore, aims to complete the upgrade, enhance passenger safety and comfort, and ensure full operational compliance, supporting the park's role as a gateway for high-end tourism and sustainable wildlife management.



Financing Requirements

No.	Component	Description	Cost (USD million)
1	Construction works	Building (civil, electrical and mechanical)	0.04
2	Equipment	Safety equipment-RFFS vehicle	0.30
TOTAL PROJECT COST			0.34

6. MAHALE AIRSTRIP



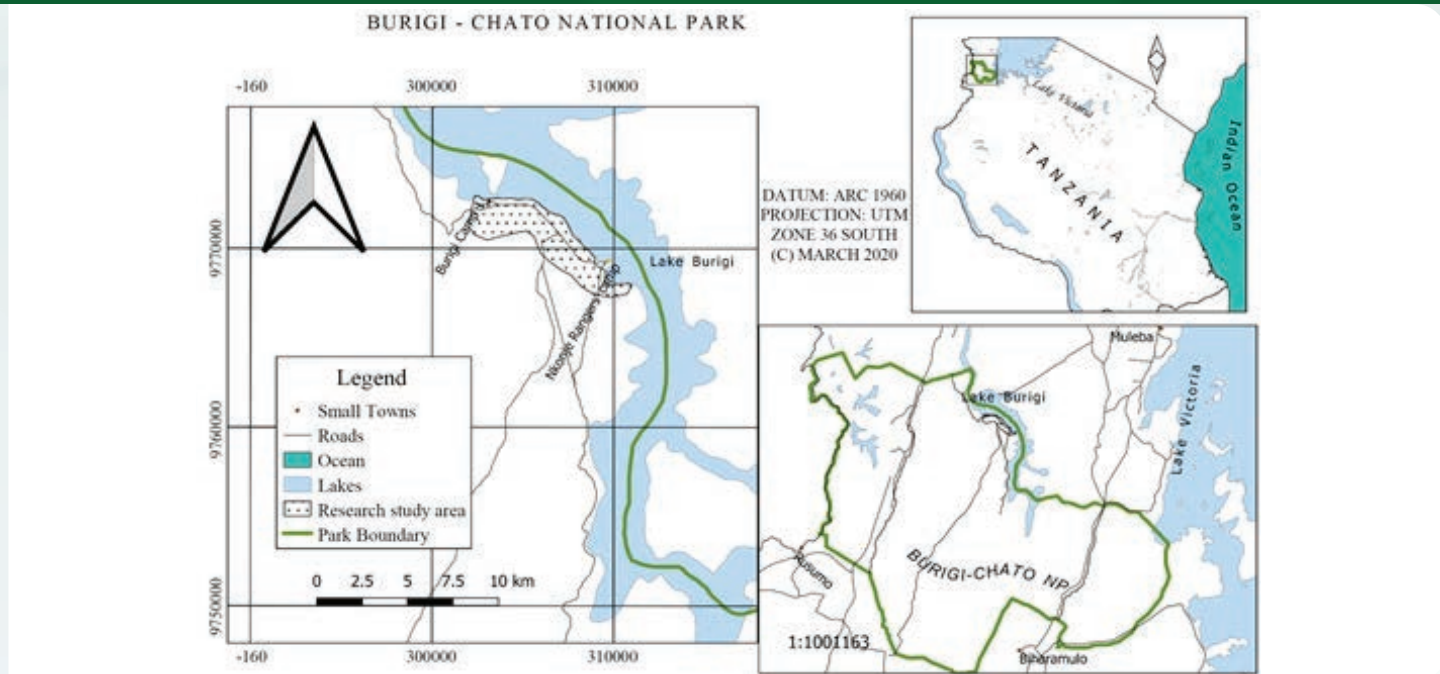
Mahale Airstrip is located in the north-western part of Mahale Mountains National Park, a remote and scenic destination on the shores of Lake Tanganyika known for its rich biodiversity and pristine beauty. The airstrip currently serves small aircraft such as the Cessna Caravan and includes a gravel runway, a small passenger shelter, and a revenue office. Over time, the facility has faced several challenges that limit its safety and efficiency, including uneven terrain, poor drainage, and the absence of key facilities such as taxiways, a terminal building, and modern navigation or security systems. These limitations affect both operations and the comfort of visitors arriving to experience the park.

The upgrade entails improving the runway and drainage, building a modern terminal and offices, and installing navigation and security equipment. Once completed, the upgraded airstrip will provide safer and more reliable access to Mahale Mountains National Park, supporting sustainable tourism growth and conservation efforts in this unique area.

✓ Financing Requirements

No.	Component	Description	Cost (USD million)
1	Airside works	Airside Works (Runway, Taxiways, Apron, Visual Aids, Drainage)	1.0
2	Construction	Building Works (Civil, Plumbing & Sanitary, Electrical & Mechanical)	0.4
3	Systems and design	Design, Studies & Installation Systems (including Security Equipment, AVMET, Inspections & Land Compensation)	0.8
Total Project Cost			2.2

7. NKONJE AIRSTRIP



Nkonje Airstrip is located in the north-eastern part of Burigi–Chato National Park, a vast conservation area rich in wildlife and untapped tourism potential. Managed by TANAPA since 2019, the airstrip currently accommodates small aircraft such as the Cessna 208 Caravan but has yet to attract regular commercial operations due to its limited infrastructure and lack of key facilities.

The existing gravel runway faces several challenges, including uneven surfaces, insufficient width, lack of taxiways and turn pads, and the absence of critical support infrastructure such as a terminal building, offices, security systems, and meteorological equipment. These constraints limit accessibility and hinder the park’s ability to attract visitors and investors.

Upgrading the airstrip presents a significant opportunity to open new tourism and investment frontiers in the Burigi–Chato ecosystem, unlocking potential for wildlife safaris, sport fishing, floating restaurants, and lake excursions along Lake Victoria. The Nkonje Airstrip Development Project aims to address current infrastructure gaps through the rehabilitation and expansion of the runway, improved drainage, construction of a terminal building, and installation of modern navigation and security systems. Once completed, the airstrip will enhance regional connectivity, reduce travel times, and position Burigi–Chato as a gateway for sustainable tourism and conservation-led growth.

✓ Financing Requirements

No.	Component	Description	Cost (USD million)
1	Construction	Airside Works, Building (Civil, Electrical & Mechanical), Plumbing, including technical inspections	2.0
2	Equipment and systems	Equipment and systems: Security Equipment, Design, Studies, Installations (EIA, ICT, AVMET, ANS Systems)	0.6
Total Project Cost			2.6

8. RUBONDO AIRSTRIP



Rubondo Airstrip, located within Rubondo Island National Park on Lake Victoria, plays a critical role in facilitating tourist access to one of Tanzania's most unique destinations for chimpanzee tracking, game drives, and nature-based tourism. However, its current infrastructure is inadequate for growing tourism demand and operational safety requirements.

The rehabilitation project seeks to upgrade airside infrastructure (runway, taxiways, apron, and drainage) and construct new terminal and service buildings, thereby enhancing compliance, safety, and visitor experience. Once completed, the upgraded airstrip will position Rubondo as a more competitive destination within the western tourism circuit, attracting higher visitor volumes and enabling TANAPA to review tariffs in line with improved service standards.

Financing Requirements

No.	Component	Description	Cost (USD million)
1	Airside works	Airside Works (Runway, Taxiways, Apron, Visual Aids, Drainage)	1.0
2	Construction	Building Works (Civil, Plumbing, Electrical & Mechanical)	0.1
Total Project Cost			1.1

9. SAADANI AIRSTRIP



Saadani Airstrip, located in the southern part of Saadani National Park, serves as a vital access point to Tanzania's only coastal national park, where the beach meets the wilderness. The airstrip accommodates aircraft up to 16 tonnes and has recorded strong growth, with aircraft and passenger traffic rising by nearly 30%, reflecting increasing tourism demand.

The project aims to enhance safety, compliance, and visitor facilitation through the construction of a modern terminal building, installation of security and surveillance systems (X-ray, WTMD, HHMD, CCTV), and establishment of a fire station equipped with an RFFS vehicle. These improvements will elevate Saadani's operational standards, attract more tourist traffic, and unlock its potential as a key node for high-value coastal and wildlife tourism, catalysing private investment and boosting park revenue.

Financing Requirements

No.	Component	Description	Cost (USD million)
1	Construction works	Building, plumbing, electrical and mechanical works	0.3
2	Safety & Security equipment	RFFS vehicle, X-ray, WTMD, HHMD, CCTV	0.4
3	Installation Systems and Design	EIA, terminal design, ANS, ICT, AVMET, inspections	0.6
Total Project Cost			1.3

10. SERONERA AIRSTRIP



Seronera Airstrip, located in the central part of Serengeti National Park, is the busiest and most strategic air transport hub managed by TANAPA. It handles aircraft of up to 19 tonnes and accounts for nearly 30% of all air movements across TANAPA-managed airstrips, serving as the main gateway for domestic and international tourists visiting the Serengeti. The airstrip currently operates two runways, a primary gravel runway and a secondary grass runway and includes basic facilities such as a terminal building, fire tender, screening equipment, fueling services, and revenue control offices.

The rehabilitation project seeks to modernise Seronera into a fully compliant, high-capacity air transport hub meeting international civil aviation standards. Planned upgrades include reconstruction of the runway, taxiways, and apron; development of a modern terminal building, air traffic control tower, weather station, VIP/CIP lounges, and fire station; and installation of air navigation and surveillance systems. Once completed, Seronera will enhance safety, efficiency, and passenger experience while reinforcing Serengeti's position as a premier global tourism destination.

Preliminary designs, feasibility studies, and cost assessments have been completed. The next phase involves detailed engineering design, environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA), and procurement of contractors to commence the main construction works.



Financing Requirements

No.	Component	Description	Cost (USD)
1	Airside	Rigid Pavement & AGL	14.5
2	Construction	Building Works (Civil, Plumbing & Sanitary)	2.7
3	Design and installation	Design, Studies, and Installation Systems (includes technical inspections & communication)	2.3
Total Project Cost			19.5

11. ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION

✓ **Project Value:**
USD 8.5 million

✓ **Funding Type:**

- Concessional Finance
- Public Private Partnerships
- Grants

✓ **Project Stage:**
Concept

✓ **Sub sector:**
Wildlife Conservation

✓ Project Overview

This project seeks to reverse biodiversity loss and habitat degradation across Lake Manyara, Arusha, and Kilimanjaro National Parks. These iconic ecosystems face mounting threats from invasive species, deforestation, soil erosion, and human–wildlife conflict, all of which undermine ecological balance and community livelihoods.

The project offers a high-impact investment opportunity to restore ecological integrity while strengthening local economies through a community-centred approach. It integrates invasive species management, reforestation, riparian zone restoration, and livelihood diversification (such as beekeeping and conservation banking).

By enhancing ecosystem resilience and supporting sustainable enterprises, the initiative protects globally significant biodiversity, safeguards water sources for over five million people in the Pangani Basin, and supports Tanzania’s Vision 2050 Conservation Goals and global biodiversity frameworks.

✓ Phases

The project will be implemented over 60 months through three main focus areas.

1. **Ecological Restoration and Invasive Species Management** – clearing invasive vegetation in Lake Manyara and Arusha National Parks; restoring riparian zones on Mount Kilimanjaro and Mount Meru; and reforesting degraded montane forest areas using community-managed native nurseries.
2. **Community Engagement and Sustainable Livelihoods** – establishing 15 Community Conservation Banks (COCOBA), conducting participatory rural appraisals, and training local communities (with at least 50 % women participation) in sustainable resource management and enterprise development.
3. **Technology, Monitoring and Governance** – deploying drones, GPS tracking, and satellite monitoring for ecological tracking; training “Restoration Monitors”; and creating participatory governance systems linking TANAPA and community structures.

✓ Expected Outcomes

- Invasive species cleared in the targeted zones of Lake Manyara and Arusha.
- Riparian zones restored in Kilimanjaro National Park, improving water flow and reducing erosion.
- Native vegetation and biodiversity re-established across rehabilitated habitats.
- 15 Community Conservation Banks operational, generating sustainable income and promoting inclusion.
- Increased wildlife sightings and ecosystem stability contribute to tourism appeal.
- Improved water security for the Pangani Basin and enhanced carbon sequestration capacity.
- Strengthened community stewardship and long-term management of restored ecosystems.

✓ Financing Requirements

No.	Component	Description	Cost (USD million)
1	Ecological restoration interventions:	Invasive clearance, nurseries, planting, Assisted Natural Regeneration	4.0
2	Community Livelihood and Training:	Enterprise support, stove programmes, and capacity development	2.5
3	Technology and monitoring:	Drones, GPS collars, satellite imagery, bio-surveys	1.00
4	Park-wide IAS Survey:	Assessment of invasive species infestation levels	1.0
Total Project Cost			8.5

12. SMART PARK TECHNOLOGY



Project Value:

USD 70 million



Funding Type:

- Concessional Finance
- Public Private Partnerships
- Grants



Project Stage:

Concept



Sub sector:

Wildlife
Conservation



Project Overview

The Smart Park Technology initiative is designed to modernise TANAPA's conservation and tourism management systems through the deployment of advanced digital tools. The project will roll out a nationwide digital radio network, smart gates, repeaters, towers, and a centralised control room to enhance surveillance, communications, and operational efficiency across 21 national parks. Mobility and rapid-response capabilities will be strengthened with the acquisition of 10 patrol vehicles, 3 surveillance aircraft, and a fleet of drones (UAVs) for real-time monitoring of park perimeters and wildlife corridors. Security will be reinforced through the upgrade of 13 armouries, fencing of rhino sanctuaries, and deployment of night-vision FLIR cameras to monitor high-risk conflict and poaching zones. The initiative positions TANAPA as one of the first national park authorities in Africa to adopt such an integrated digital ecosystem for conservation and tourism management.

The project will be implemented in three phases as shown below.

Phase I (Years 1–2): Communication & Security Infrastructure

- Deploy digital radios, drones, ICT upgrades, and rapid-response vehicles.
- Establish modern communication and surveillance systems in priority parks.

Phase II (Years 2–3): Surveillance & Rapid Response

- Acquire surveillance aircraft and expand drone coverage.
- Develop a central intelligence database for real-time monitoring.
- Train rangers and ICT staff for operational efficiency.

Phase III (Years 3–5): Boundary & Conflict Management

- Implement boundary demarcation, compensation systems, and conflict-monitoring technologies (e.g., GPS collars, FLIR cameras, beacons).
- Achieve full-scale deployment across TANAPA's 21 national parks.

✓ Expected Outcome

- 50% reduction in ranger response times, improving visitor and wildlife safety.
- 3.5:1 Benefit–Cost Ratio, with annual benefits estimated at USD 40 million by 2030.
- Significant reduction in poaching incidents in high-risk parks such as Serengeti, Ruaha, and Nyerere.
- Lower operational costs through streamlined digital communication and monitoring systems.
- 70% digital radio coverage across 5 priority parks, scalable to all 21 parks.
- Strengthened boundary and conflict management, reducing human–wildlife conflict incidents.
- Increased tourist confidence and satisfaction through safer and more efficiently managed parks.

✓ Financing Requirements

No.	Component	Description	Cost (USD million)
1	Digital Communication & Surveillance	Installation of internet infrastructure upgrade, tower, smart gate, repeaters, Radios, control room and the associated accessories	4.0
2	Mobility & Rapid Response	Acquisition of 10 vehicles for Rapid Response Teams and 3 surveillance aircraft, and drones (UAVs)	2.8
3	Security infrastructure	Construction of 13 armouries for secure storage and upgrade ICT systems at TANAPA HQ, rhino fence sanctuary upgrade.	3.5
4	Boundary & Conflict Management	Clear park boundaries, install beacons, and install wildlife conflict monitoring systems (FLIR Cameras).	57.4
5	ICT Upgrades		2.3
	Total		70.0

13. HUMAN-WILDLIFE COEXISTENCE & LIVELIHOODS PROJECT

✓ **Project Value:**
USD 30 million

✓ **Funding Type:**

- Concessional Finance
- Public Private Partnerships
- Grants

✓ **Project Stage:**
Concept

✓ **Sub sector:**
Wildlife
Conservation

✓ Project Overview

The initiative seeks to foster peaceful and productive coexistence between people and wildlife through locally led, sustainable solutions. Over the years, human-wildlife conflict has caused significant loss of life, destruction of property, and disruption of livelihoods—particularly in areas adjacent to protected ecosystems. Encounters with elephants, lions, hyenas, and hippos have eroded community tolerance for wildlife, weakening conservation outcomes and threatening the socio-economic fabric of surrounding communities.

To address these challenges, the intervention combines conflict mitigation, capacity building, and livelihood diversification to strengthen community resilience and restore harmony between conservation and development goals. It focuses on conflict-prone districts such as Bunda, Bariadi, Mvomero, and Tunduru, providing targeted investments that align biodiversity protection with local economic growth.

Central to the intervention is the establishment of eight Community Problem Animal Control Centres (PACCs) fully equipped with modern communication and monitoring systems, field vehicles, and trained personnel. These centres will enable rapid response to incidents, improve coordination between communities and wildlife authorities, and serve as hubs for awareness and capacity-building activities that promote coexistence and safety.

Key interventions include:

- Training and deployment of Village Game Scouts (VGS) to manage wildlife conflicts and strengthen law enforcement.
- Installation of deterrent technologies such as beehive fences, chilli-based barriers, and predator-proof bomas.
- Development of early warning and monitoring systems to improve information flow between communities and park authorities.
- Implementation of livelihood programmes such as beekeeping, eco-tourism, and small enterprise development to reduce reliance on park resources.
- Strengthening institutional coordination among TANAPA, Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority (TAWA), and local governments, ensuring sustainability and policy alignment.

14. NGORONGORO ROAD NETWORK UPGRADE & EXPANSION PROJECT

✓ **Project Value:**
USD 84.4 million

✓ **Government Commitment:**
USD 14.0 million

Funding gap:
USD 70 million

✓ **Funding Type:**

- **Concessional Finance**
- **Public Private Partnerships**
- **Grants**

✓ **Project Stage:**
Advanced Design

Sector:
Roads

✓ **Project Overview**

CONCEPT STAGE

The Ngorongoro Road Network Upgrade and Expansion Project aims to modernise the 88-kilometre road network within the Ngorongoro Conservation Area (NCA), which was originally designed during the colonial era and no longer meets current tourism and conservation needs. The existing network primarily connects the Ngorongoro Crater and Ndutu Plains, leaving many unique attractions such as Olmoti and Empakaai Craters, Mount Lengai, Lake Eyasi, Lake Natron, Olduvai Gorge, and the Laetoli Footprints unconnected and underutilised.

By upgrading and expanding the road network, the project will open up remote attractions, decongest heavily visited areas, and improve access to emerging destinations—enhancing visitor experience, reducing travel time by up to 50%, and promoting balanced tourism development across the conservation area. It will also lower road maintenance costs by an estimated 60%, reduce environmental degradation linked to gravel extraction, and strengthen connectivity with the Serengeti National Park and the broader northern tourism circuit.

The project consists of one main component with all technical and design studies completed, and procurement for Lot 1 (Lodua Gate–Seneto Junction, 29.5 km) already finalised. Construction is being implemented in stages, aligned with available financing and the tourism development calendar.

Component: Upgrading of Ngorongoro Lodua Gate–Golini Main Road (83 km) and 5 km Access Road to Olduvai Museum

Upgrade of the existing gravel road to a hardened standard, divided into three lots:

- Lot 1: Ngorongoro Lodua Gate to Seneto Junction (29.5 km)
- Lot 2: Seneto Junction to Olduvai Museum (28.5 km + 5 km access road)
- Lot 3: Olduvai Museum to Serengeti National Park (30 km)

Activities accomplished to date

1. Feasibility study and detailed engineering design (completed)
2. Procurement of contractors (completed for Lot 1)
3. Construction (initial stages for Lot 1 have commenced)
4. Construction for Lots 2 and 3 is pending the availability of funds

✓ Construction Phases

1. Feasibility study, preliminary designs, cost estimates, and scoping (completed)
2. Detailed engineering design, ESIA, resettlement action plan, and bid documents
3. (ext step)
4. Procurement of contractors (pending)
5. Construction (two lots; estimated execution time nine months, including mobilisation)

✓ Construction Phases

1. Feasibility study, preliminary designs, cost estimates, and scoping (completed)
2. Detailed engineering design, ESIA, resettlement action plan, and bid documents
3. (next step)
4. Procurement of contractors (pending)
5. Construction (two lots; estimated execution time nine months, including mobilisation)

✓ Expected Outcomes

- Reduces congestion at major attractions such as the Ngorongoro Crater and Ndutu Plains, improving traffic flow and visitor management.
- Increases visitor days and tourism revenues through diversified attractions and enhanced visitor experiences.
- Cuts travel time by up to 50%, ensuring smoother, safer, and more comfortable transport for tourists and local communities.
- Lowers NCAA road maintenance costs by 60%, conserving limited construction materials and reducing operational expenditure.
- Minimises environmental degradation by reducing gravel extraction and protecting the area's Outstanding Universal Value (OUV).
- Generates over 1,000 jobs, stimulates local enterprise growth, and attracts private investment in hospitality and transport.
- Strengthens connectivity between Arusha and Mara regions, supporting trade, movement of goods, and access to services.
- Enhances road safety for tourists and communities while reducing emissions and improving conservation patrol efficiency.



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