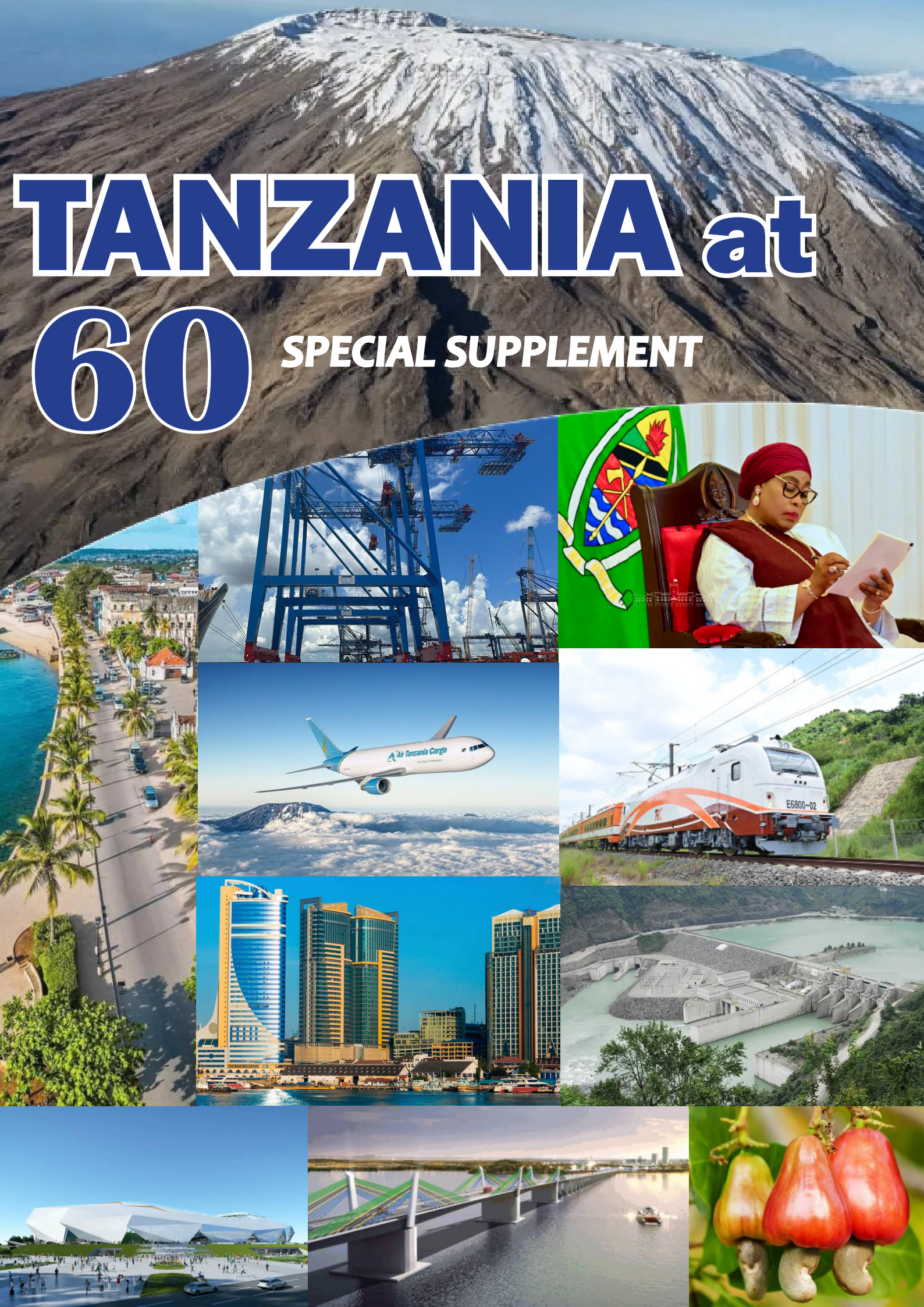


TANZANIA at

60

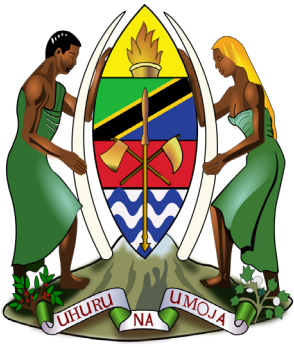
SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT





CONTENTS

1. Message from H.E. Baraka H. Luvanda - Ambassador of Tanzania to Japan
2. Profile of Hon. January Yusuf Makamba, Minister for Foreign Affairs and East African Cooperation of the United Republic of Tanzania
3. Tanzania Fact Sheet
4. Profile of Her Excellency Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan, President of the United Republic of Tanzania
5. Tanzania Tourist Board (TTB)
6. Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority (NCAA)
7. Tanzania National Parks (TANAPA)
8. Tanzania Trade Development Authority (TANTRADE)
9. Tanzania Investment Center (TIC)
10. Export Processing Zone Authority (EPZA)
11. Zanzibar General Information, Tourism and Investment
12. Tanzania Japan Relations - Special Supplement



M E S S A G E

As we commemorate the 60th Anniversary of the United Republic of Tanzania, we reflect on our country's progress with pride and delight. Tanzania has developed and changed in a variety of ways throughout the last six decades, demonstrating resilience, togetherness, and growth.

This important achievement reflects the hard work, devotion, and vision of our founding fathers and the Tanzanian people. It's time to remember our rich past, celebrate our cultural diversity of more than 126 tribes, and renew our commitment to creating a bright and inclusive future for all Tanzanians.

As Tanzania's Ambassador to Japan, I am grateful to the Government and People of Japan for their continuous support and friendship throughout the years. Our bilateral ties have grown, promoting mutual understanding, collaboration, and progress.

Looking forward, let us maintain the spirit of brotherhood and strive for excellence in everything that we do for mutual benefit.

H.E. Baraka H. Luvanda
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Embassy of the United Republic of Tanzania in Japan
April 26, 2024

HON. MR. JANUARY YUSUF MAKAMBA (MP.), MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND EAST AFRICAN COOPERATION OF THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA



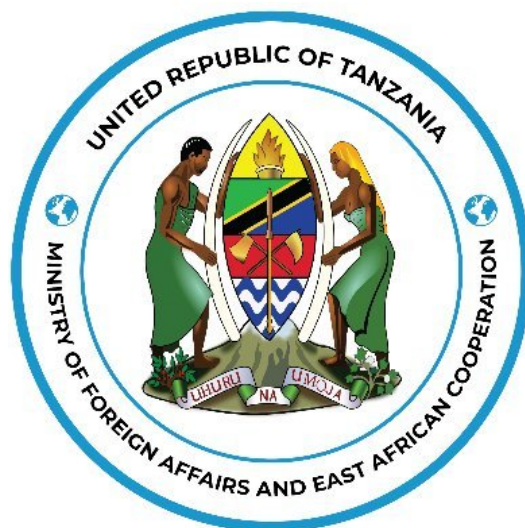
Mr. Yusuf January Makamba is a Member of Parliament and Cabinet Minister for Foreign Affairs and East African Cooperation in Tanzania. Previously, he served as Minister for Energy; Minister for Environment and Union Affairs; and Minister for Communication, Science and Technology.

Before entry into politics, Makamba was a diplomat in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and later served in the State House as Senior Aide to President Jakaya Kikwete.

In the Parliament, Mr. Makamba was the Chairman of the Parliamentary Standing Committee for Energy and Minerals. He also headed the Ruling Party's, Chama cha Mapinduzi (CCM) Department of Politics and International Affairs. He also served as Member of the Party's Central Committee and National Executive Committee, a position he still holds.

Mr. Makamba is a recipient of the National Democratic Institute (NDI) Democracy Award for civic innovation. Mr. Makamba was also a Young Global Leader (YGL) of the World Economic Forum (WEF) and an Archbishop Desmond Tutu Leadership Fellow.

Mr. Makamba holds a Master of Science Degree in Conflict Analysis and Resolution from George Mason University in Virginia, USA and B.Sc. Degree in Peace Studies from Saint John's University in Minnesota, USA.



TANZANIA FACT SHEET

Head of State and Head of Government	President H.E. Samia Suluhu Hassan
System of Government	Tanzania is a multiparty democratic republic
Legislature	National Assembly
Independence	9 December 1961 (Tanganyika) 10 December 1963 (Zanzibar)
Union Day (Tanganyika and Zanzibar)	26 April 1964
Capital	Dodoma, with a total population of about 2,642,287 and an average population density of 60 people per square kilometer.
Largest City	Dar es Salaam, with population of around 7,405,000
Time	UTC+3 hrs (East Africa Time)
National Language	Swahili
Official Language	Swahili, English
Area	945,087 sq km (364,900 sq miles)
International Dialling Code	+255
Currency	Tanzanian Shillings
Ethnic Groups	Over 126
Major Religions	Christianity, Islam
Demonym(s)	Tanzanian
Population	61,741,120 (2022 census) Density of 47.5/km ² (123.0/sq mi)
GDP (Nominal)	\$ 85.42 billion
GDP Growth Rate	5.2 %
Driving side	Left
ISO 3166 code	TZ
Internet TLD	.tz



HER EXCELLENCY DR. SAMIA SULUHU HASSAN, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA



Her Excellency Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan is the sixth President of the United Republic of Tanzania and soon to assume the chairmanship of the Ruling Party, Chama cha Mapinduzi (CCM). She was sworn in on 19th March 2021 following the untimely death of His Excellency President Dr. John Pombe Joseph Magufuli. Her Excellency is the first woman to hold this key position in the history of the United Republic of Tanzania and East Africa to ascend to presidency. Prior to assuming the Presidency she was the fourth Vice President of the United Republic of Tanzania after the re-introduction of the multiparty system in 1992.

In 2016, she was appointed by then UN Secretary General Mr. Ban Ki Moon to be a Member of the UN High Level Panel on Women's Economic Empowerment in charge of East and South regions of Africa from 2015 to 2017. During her tenure she tabled 27 commitments to the Panel of which the Tanzania Government earmarked steps to be taken in the implementation of Strategic Programs for provision of sustainable approach in the realization of gender prosperity to ensure full economic empowerment for women.

Among the initiatives undertaken were: Overseeing the creation and set up of women economic platforms countrywide that linked women's small and medium enterprises to crossborder markets, soft loans and entrepreneurial skills; and liaised with the Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and the Children in preparing and launching the campaign to increase accountability in reducing maternal and new-born deaths locally known as 'Jiongeze tuwavushe Salama'.

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT

Her Excellency Samia was born on 27th January, 1960 in Kizimkazi Village, Southern District of Zanzibar. She married to Mr. Hafidh Ameir and together they have been blessed with three sons and one daughter. She attended primary school education in different schools including Chwaka Primary School in Unguja from 1966 to 1968, Zi-wani Primary School in Pemba 1970 to 1971 and Mahonda Primary School in Unguja in 1972. She then attended her Ordinary Secondary Education at Ng'ambo Secondary School from 1973 to 1975 and later joined Lumumba Secondary School for Advanced Level Secondary School Education from 1976.

She attained a Diploma / Certificate in Statistics in 1977 at the Zanzibar Institute of Financial Administration (ZIFA). She worked briefly at the Ministry of Planning Development and later in 0983 – 1986 she joined the Institute of Development Management – IDM (now known as Mzumbe University) for advanced studies in Public Administration. She also pursued various trainings at the Eastern and Southern Africa Management Institute (ESAMI) in Arusha, Tanzania, National Institute of Public Administration in Lahore Pakistan and the Institute of Management of Leaders, Hyderabad, India for Certificate in Management and Leadership Courses. Furthermore she attended University of Manchester in London where she studied Postgraduate Diploma in Economic. She graduated her Master's Degree in Community Economic Development through a joint programme between the Open University of Tanzania and Southern Hampshire University, USA.

Her Excellency Samia Suluhu has good track record on leadership and politics. She has served in various capacities both in the Union Government and the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar as well as the ruling party Chama cha Mapinduzi (CCM).

Her Excellency Samia entered into politics as member of CCM on 10th June 1987. She ventured into elective politics in 2000 whereby she was elected as member of the Zanzibar House Representative for Special Seat which led to her appointment as Minister of Labour, Youth Employment, Women and Children Development and the only high ranking woman Minister in the cabinet until 2005. In 2005 she was re-elected and appointed as

Minister for Tourism, Trade and Investment up until 2010. She played a pivotal role in Zanzibar's political scene and her outstanding achievements were; introduction of a programme that allowed girls who dropped out of school due to pregnancy, to have an alternative education.

In 2010 she contested for Makunduchi Constituency and became a Member of Parliament of the United Republic of Tanzania which led to appointment by President Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete as a Minister of State in the Vice President's Office dealing with Union Matters. During her tenure as Minister of State Union Matters, she also served as the Deputy Chairperson of the National Constitutional Assembly in 2014. The Assembly was formed by the Fourth Phase Government mainly for the purpose of making a draft proposal for the Tanzania's new Constitution. She also served as a Member of the National Executive Committee (NEC) and Central Committee (CC) of the ruling party, CCM since 2007.

Apart from mainstream politics, she held various leadership portfolios as, Member of Parole Committee of Zanzibar (2001 - 2010), Matron for Association of People living with HIV – Zanzibar (1997 – 2000), Member of the Board for Equal Opportunity for All Trust Fund – EOTF (1996 - 2000), Member of the Tanzania Rain Water Harvesting Committee (1995 - 2000) Member of the Executive Committee Association of NGO's Zanzibar (1995-2000), Member of the Zanzibar Education Policy Formulation Committee (1996) and a Founding Member of the Catalyst Organization for Women Progress in Zanzibar (1991 - 1994).

Prior to entering politics, Her Excellency worked briefly as a Manpower Planning Officer at a Ministry of Planning and Development from 1984 to 1988. Later on, she worked with the WFP as a Manager for Dairy and Irrigation Projects in Zanzibar, from 1988 to 1977. And also, as an Executive Director for Association of Non Governmental Organizations of Zanzibar from 1988 to 2000.

Her Excellency has contributed a writeup to Handbook for Gender-Inclusive Elections in Commonwealth Africa Achieving 50 – 50 by 2030 prepared by Commonwealth Secretariat.

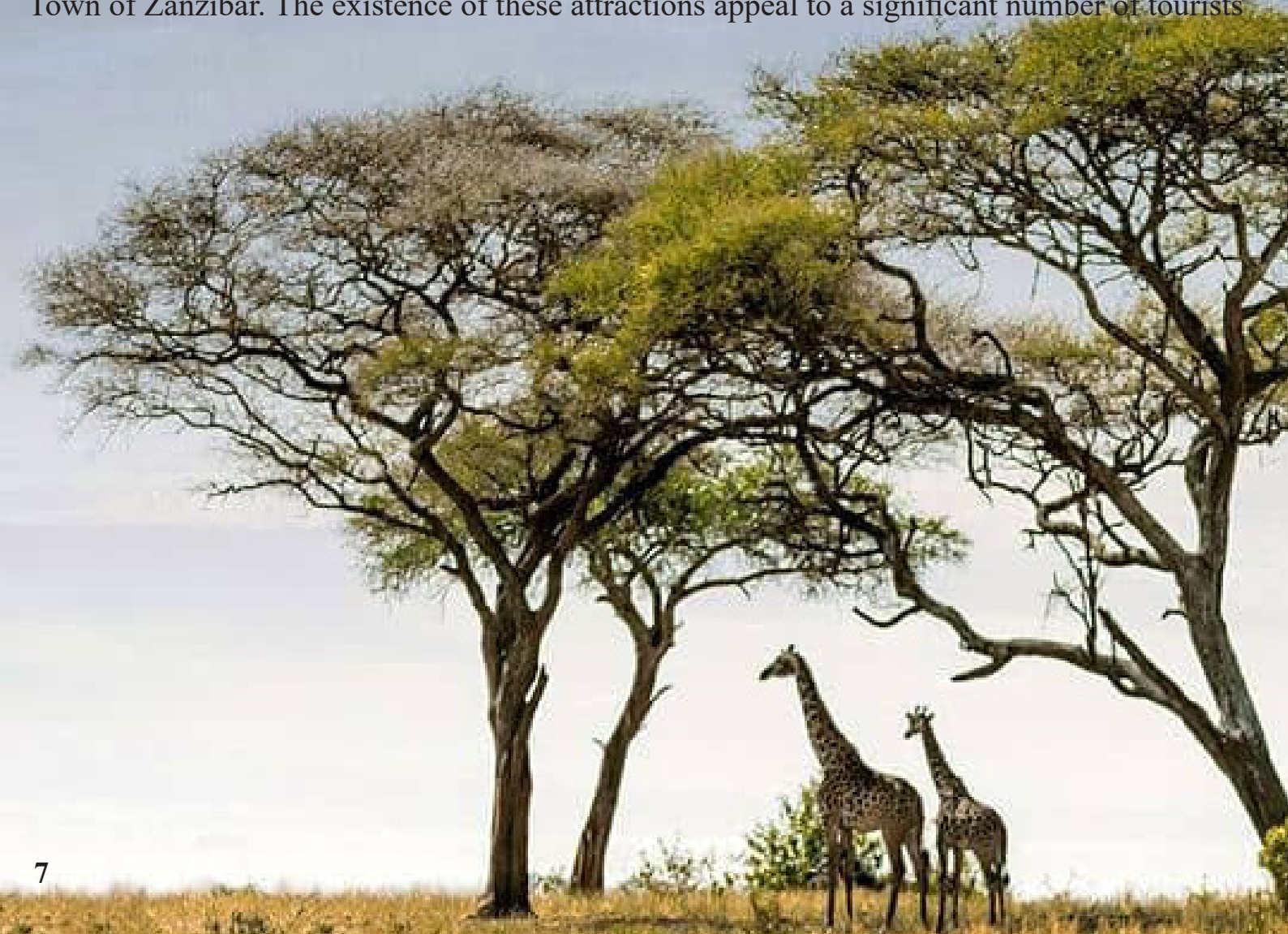
TANZANIA TOURIST BOARD (TTB)

Introduction

Tanzania is the second largest East African Country with an area of 947,303 square KM. Administratively, Tanzania is formed by two countries that are Tanzania Mainland and the Semi-autonomous Island of Zanzibar with total population of 61,741,120 (Tanzania Mainland – 59,851,347 & Zanzibar – 1,889,73). Tanzania is the home to over 120 ethnic groups living in peace and harmony with Swahili and English being recognized as official languages.

Tanzania is endowed with a variety of tourist attractions categorized into natural, cultural, and man-made resources. The country is the home to 21 National Parks, 28 Game Reserves, 23 Game Controlled Areas, 38 Wildlife Management Areas, 19 Nature Reserves, One Conservation Area, Three Ramsar Sites, more than 125 archaeological sites and historical sites, over 1,424 km of coastline with pristine beaches, three marine parks and 15 marine reserves, three Great Lakes, and the Spice Island of Zanzibar.

Tanzania is also home to the seven UNESCO World Heritage Sites namely; Serengeti National Park, Ngorongoro Conservation Area, Mount. Kilimanjaro National Park, Selous Game Reserve, Ruins of Kilwa Kisiwani & Songo Mnara, Kondoa Rock Art Paintings, and the Stone Town of Zanzibar. The existence of these attractions appeal to a significant number of tourists

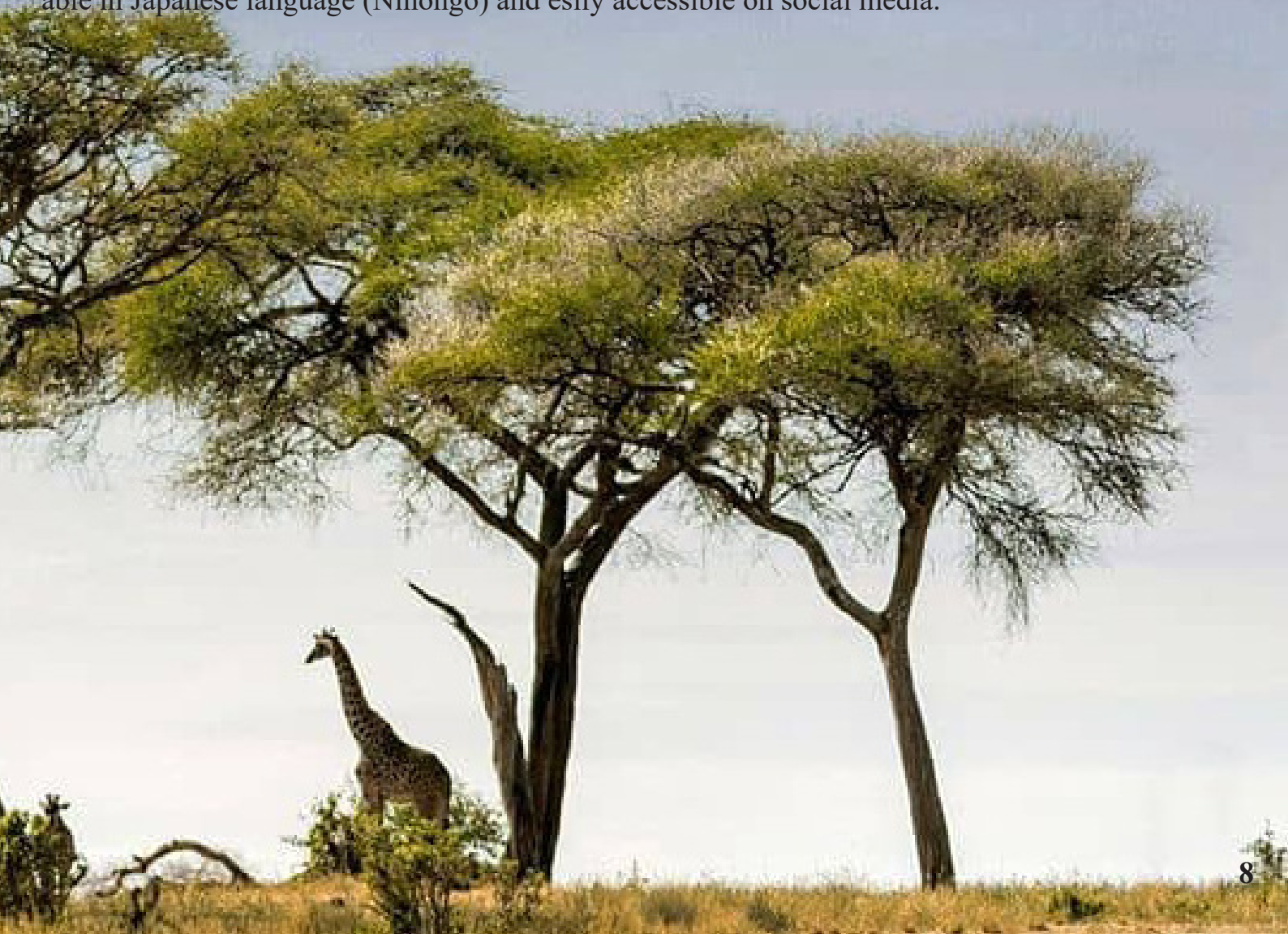


from different parts of the world to visit the country.

Tanzania ranks 1st in Africa and 12th in the world in World Economic Forum's Travel and Tourism Competitiveness Index for the quality of nature-based tourism resources. These resources make Tanzania among the world's top safari destinations in terms of quality, quantity, diversity, and visibility of wildlife, scenic and cultural resources.

Definitely, destination Tanzania is the land of beautiful and unique cultural and natural attractions that few other countries can match. Also, destination Tanzania has won several awards including Serengeti National Park recognized as the leading National Park in Africa, Ngorongoro Conservation Area recognized as the leading tourist attraction in Africa, Thanda Island (Mafia) recognized as the best exclusive island in the World, and Tanzania Tourist Board recognized as the leading tourist board in Africa by World Travel Awards.

Aligned with destination attractiveness, Her Excellency Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan, President of the United Republic of Tanzania initiated the Royal Tour Documentary aimed to promote country's endowed attractions as well as disclosing the investment opportunities. The documentary is also available in Japanese language (Nihongo) and easily accessible on social media.



Destination Accessibility

Tanzania enjoys an excellent geographical location making the country to be one the most accessible from different parts of the World. Tanzania is accessible by Air through three major international airports including Julius Nyerere International Airport (Dar es Salaam), Kilimanjaro International Airport (Kilimanjaro), and Abeid Aman Karume International Airport (Zanzibar). It may also be accessed by sea through Dar es Salaam, Mtwara, Tanga, and Zanzibar ports; and by train from Southern part of Africa through Tanzania – Zambia Railway (TAZARA). Moreover, Tanzania is served by a good road network with her neighbors in the East and Southern Africa regional blocs.

A number of international airlines fly in and out of Tanzania including Air Tanzania, Qatar Airways, Emirates, Fly Dubai, KLM Royal Dutch, Air France, Turkish Air, Lufthansa, Oman Air, Kenya Airways, Ethiopian Airlines, Egypt Air, Rwanda Air, South Africa Airways, Mozambique Airlines, Malawian Airlines, Uganda Air, Evia International Airline, AB Aviation etc. Also, Tanzania sea ports have been accommodating several cruise lines from across the World.

Tourism Trend in Tanzania

Tourism trend in Tanzania is promising after global containment of the COVID-19 pandemic and sector recovery. For instance, in 2023 Tanzania's tourism figures surpassed the Pre-COVID era with number of international arrivals reaching 1,808,205 tourists which is 18.4 percent increase compared to 1,527,230 tourists in 2019. Also, revenue generated from the same reached 3.3 billion USD in 2023 which is 26.9 percent increase compared to 2.6 billion USD in 2019.

In terms of tourists' arrivals from Japan has been steadily increasing after the disruption of the COVID-19 pandemic. For instance, in 2020 and 2021 the years that had been seriously hit by the pandemic, the number of tourists from Japan visiting Destination Tanzania had dropped to 2,378 and 596 tourists respectively. But, in 2023 the number has risen to 4,524 tourists a tendency that portray attainment of Pre-COVID statistics of 6,257 in 2019. In 2023 the tendency of tourists' arrivals to Destination Tanzania is also promising from other countries such as Australia and New Zealand with 12,020 and 2,168 tourists respectively both approaching Pre-COVID numbers.

Tourism Investment Opportunities

With conducive business environment, Tanzania offers a wide range of investment opportunities in the tourism sector attributed by peace and political stability, investment guarantees, and economic stability. Areas for investment include; Accommodation Facilities such as Hotels, Motels, Lodges, Tented lodges, and Tented Camps in and outside protected areas; Tour Operation Business; Conference and Convention Centres; Education and Training Institutions; International Food Services Restaurants; development of Recreation Facilities (Theme parks and Golf Courses); and Entertainment centres. Investors in the tourism sector enjoys multiple incentives offered by different Government Agencies including Tanzania Investment Centre (TIC), Export Processing Zone Authority (EPZA), Tanzania National Parks (TANAPA), Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority (TAWA), Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority (NCAA), and Tanzania Forestry Agency (TFS). The Tanzania Government through the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism has also established Special Wildlife Investment Concession Areas (SWICA) which provides exclusivity and longer investment contracts of up to 30 years focusing on high end tourism investors.

Contacts:

Tanzania Tourist Board

**Utalii House - Laibon street/Ali Hassan Mwinyi Road - Near French Embassy
P.O.Box 2485, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.**

**Email: dg@tanzaniatourism.go.tz / Email: info@tanzaniatourism.go.tz
General +255 22 2664878/9**



NGORONGORO CONSERVATION AREA AUTHORITY (NCAA)

By Special Writer, NCAA.

The Ngorongoro Conservation Area, which spans vast expanses of highland plains, savanna, savanna woodlands, and forests, was established in 1959. The area attractions include the spectacular Ngorongoro Crater, the world's largest caldera; Empakaai Crater; Olmoti Crater; Olduvai Gorge (the Cradle of Mankind); Laetoli footprint; Ndutu Plains, where you witness the magic of nature as female wildebeests calve and migrate; Endoro waterfalls; Northern Highlands Forest Reserve; and shifting sand, just to mention a few attractions.

Also, the area has global importance for biodiversity conservation due to the presence of globally threatened species, the density of wildlife inhabiting the area, and the annual migration of wildebeests, zebras, gazelles, and other animals into the northern plains of Ndutu, connecting to the Serengeti Masai Mara ecosystem.

Extensive archaeological research has also yielded a long sequence of evidence of human evolution and human-environment dynamics, including early hominid footprints dating back 3.6 million years.

Nestled at 2,405 meters above sea level, Ngorongoro Conservation Area (NCA) is no stranger to its plethora of attractions. From the Shifting Sand, a moving black dune composed of volcanic ash spewing out of the majestic Oldoinyo Lengai Mountain, to the Big Five, NCA has for years seen tourists flocking to the area in their droves. The area, which boasts the Ngorongoro Crater, remains a spectacle to behold and attracts around 700,000 to 1,000,000 tourists every year.

The Ngorongoro Crater, which is 610 meters from top to bottom, is made of a vast caldera that was formed when a volcano the size of Mount Kilimanjaro erupted and then collapsed on itself over 2.5 million years ago. Today, the Ngorongoro Crater is the largest unfilled, intact, and inactive volcano in the whole world.

That's not the only crater found within the NCA. There's the Empakaai, a collapsed volcanic caldera that is 300 meters high and has a width of 6 kilometers. It is filled with a deep alkaline lake, which occupies about 75 percent of the crater's floor and is about 85 meters deep.



"THE JEWEL OF TANZANIA'S NORTHERN CIRCUIT"



One is guaranteed to see the Oldoinyo Lengai, Mount Kilimanjaro, and the Great Rift Valley from the top of the Empakaai crater.

Among the animals and birds living in this area are: blue monkeys, bushbucks, waterbucks, buffaloes, and birds such as the bearded vulture, the Augur Buzzard, flamingoes, and several terrestrial birds.

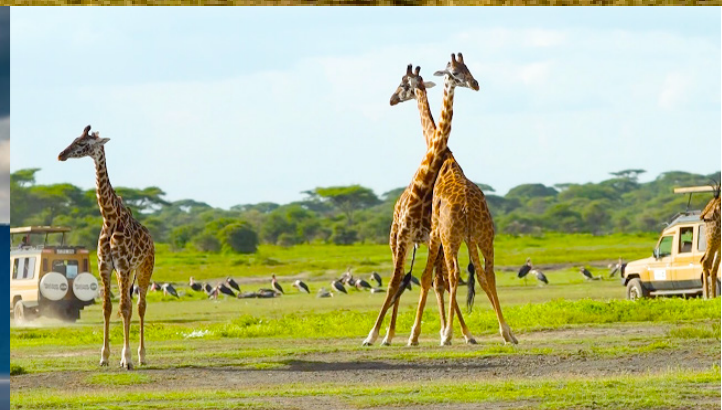
As mentioned earlier, NCA is home to the Ndutu Plains, which are famed for their short grass and rich nutrients. The plains sustain migratory animals like wildebeests and zebras, particularly during the calving season.

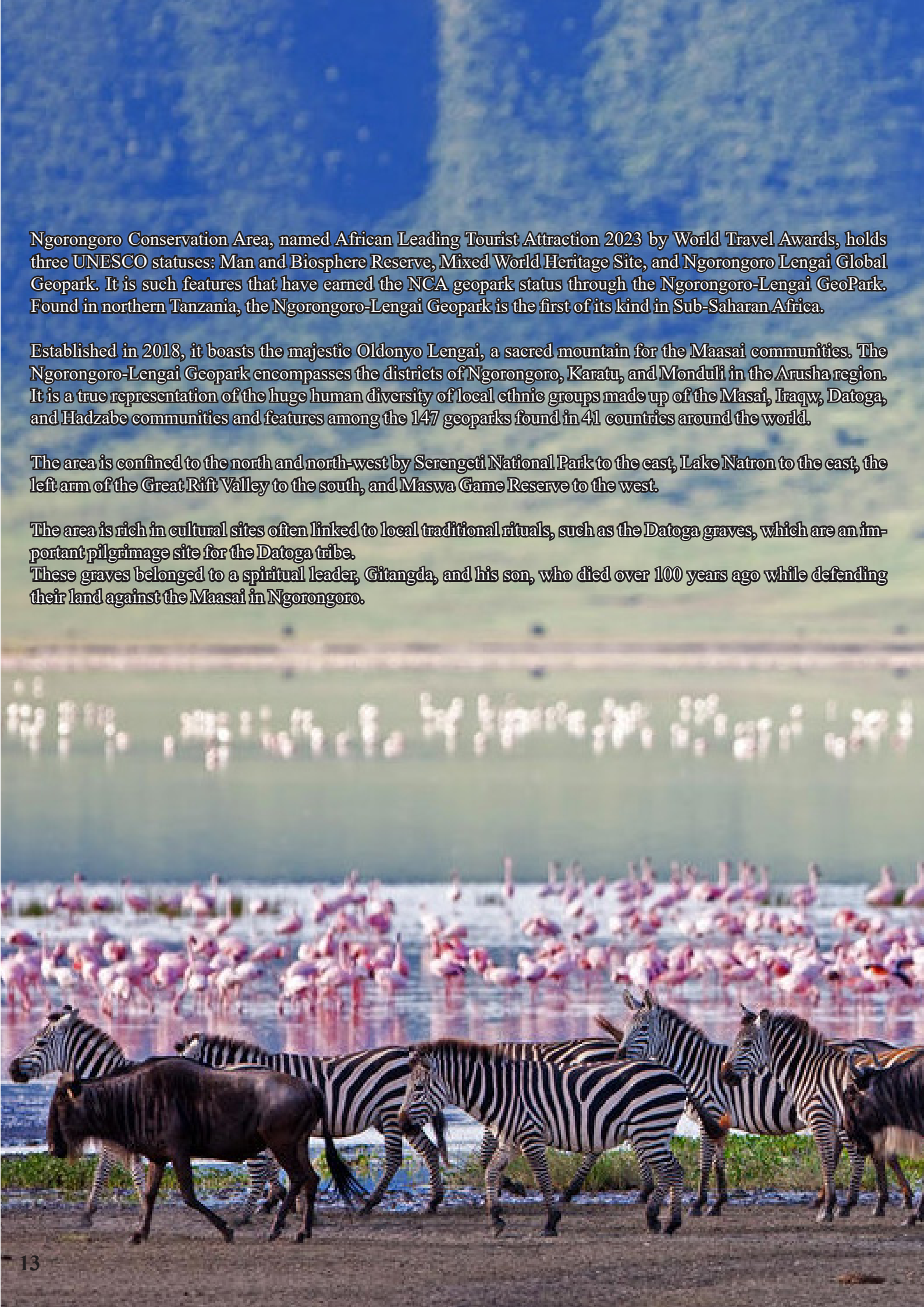
Many people are unaware that the renowned Olduvai Gorge is located within the Ngorongoro Conservation Area (NCA). This site is of great significance to paleo-anthropologists and is situated in the eastern Serengeti Plain, near northern Tanzania in East Africa. Olduvai Gorge is also known as the "Cradle of Mankind," as it is believed to be the place where the remains of the first human beings to walk on earth were found.

This is the very spot where Dr. Louis Leakey and his wife Mary made groundbreaking discoveries of stone tools and extinct vertebrates, including the rare Proconsul primate skull. Today, the area is a hub of knowledge and inspiration, with new museums offering a wealth of archaeological remains for researchers, educators, and tourists.

The research site where the couple used to work, including their vehicle, remains intact many years later. Situated about 20 kilometers north of Olduvai Gorge and a few kilometers off the shifting sand, stands the Nasera rock. The spectacular, 165-foot inselberg also lies in the southwestern part of the Gol Mountains. The name is a Maasai-inspired word, "Naasira," which means striped, written, or drawn.

The drawings are said to have been made by Maasai Nasera rock during ancient times, when they used the area as temporal settlements or hiding burrows.





Ngorongoro Conservation Area, named African Leading Tourist Attraction 2023 by World Travel Awards, holds three UNESCO statuses: Man and Biosphere Reserve, Mixed World Heritage Site, and Ngorongoro Lengai Global Geopark. It is such features that have earned the NCA geopark status through the Ngorongoro-Lengai GeoPark. Found in northern Tanzania, the Ngorongoro-Lengai Geopark is the first of its kind in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Established in 2018, it boasts the majestic Oldonyo Lengai, a sacred mountain for the Maasai communities. The Ngorongoro-Lengai Geopark encompasses the districts of Ngorongoro, Karatu, and Monduli in the Arusha region. It is a true representation of the huge human diversity of local ethnic groups made up of the Masai, Iraqw, Datoga, and Hadzabe communities and features among the 147 geoparks found in 41 countries around the world.

The area is confined to the north and north-west by Serengeti National Park to the east, Lake Natron to the east, the left arm of the Great Rift Valley to the south, and Maswa Game Reserve to the west.

The area is rich in cultural sites often linked to local traditional rituals, such as the Datoga graves, which are an important pilgrimage site for the Datoga tribe. These graves belonged to a spiritual leader, Gitangda, and his son, who died over 100 years ago while defending their land against the Maasai in Ngorongoro.





Tanzania has recently gained recognition as the sole Geo Park site in sub-Saharan Africa and has also taken on the esteemed responsibility of assuming the network's presidency. Tanzania's assumption of the presidency is expected to increase its global recognition as a geopark destination and attract tourists and researchers. This move will also broaden the country's scope in tourism and conservation.

Presently, Africa is home to two UNESCO Global Geoparks: the Ngorongoro-Lengai in northern Tanzania and the M'Goun in Morocco.

Contact:
NGORONGORO CONSERVATION AREA AUTHORITY
Address: P.O. Box 1, Ngorongoro Crater, Arusha, Tanzania
Hotline: +255 27 253 7019 / +255 734 160 015
Email: cc@ncaa.go.tz



TANZANIA NATIONAL PARKS (TANAPA)



‘Nature based’ or ‘wildlife tourism’ is the primary business of TANAPA

Tanzania has the most substantial large mammal populations left in any nation on the earth, and very probably the most beautiful landscapes within which to enjoy them. No single country anywhere on earth can compare in wildlife and wilderness riches. The core of these populations and the wild land they roam are protected and managed by the Tanzania National Parks Authority (TANAPA).

Further-more Tanzania is a stable, orderly and safe country without ethnic or religious strife. A country of kind, friendly, welcoming people. A people of great cultural diversity eager to share their natural treasures with visitors from all corners of the world.



Introduction of National Parks

1. MIKUMI NATIONAL PARK

Mikumi, 3,230 sq. km (1,250 sq. miles) in size, has an enormous area linked to Julius Nyerere National Park with forested abundance of the eastern arc mountains, and so is an important part of a huge ecosystem of rivers, flood plains, forests and woodlands. The northern plains that surround the Mkata River are readily accessible and is the best place to go for wildlife. A good network of tracks means that a wide variety of wildlife including big game, including buffalo, elephant, the big cats, hippo, crocodile, giraffe, zebra, eland as well as smaller species are approachable and can be enjoyed at close quarters.

2. SAADANI NATIONAL PARK

Saadani (1,062 sq km) is the only National Park in East Africa where you can be enjoying wildlife at one moment, including big game species such as elephant, buffalo, lion, giraffe, roan etc. and then the next be walking along a sandy beach and swimming in the surf of the Indian Ocean. The park which has about 8 km of sea front, can be enjoyed with wildlife plentiful everywhere. Bird life is in fact spectacular because not only there are woodland, river, mangrove and plains species, but also sea birds and waders along the beaches and shoreline. In addition, the undisturbed nature makes it a favourite and important place for green turtles as a breeding site in all of Tanzania.

3. KATAVI NATIONAL PARK

Katavi at 4,471 sq. km dimension, has an extensive open plain with broad-leafed woodlands, flat-topped acacia bush country and wide swamps and lakes. The wild animals have free domain over a huge hinterland of several thousand square kilometres both within and outside the Park, virtually untouched by man. They can move, live and multiply here. As the dry season arrives, they are forced slowly back to the swamps and lakes of Katavi, where they get more and more concentrated. By September, elephant can be seen daily, and the numbers of buffalo are phenomenal with herd upon herd of 1000 strong grazing the dried-out flood plains. Hippo and crocs numbering in thousands get increasingly confined to shrinking pools and mud wallows. This is a highly seasonal place only accessible in the dry months from July to October. Will need at least three days to explore.

4. RUAHA NATIONAL PARK

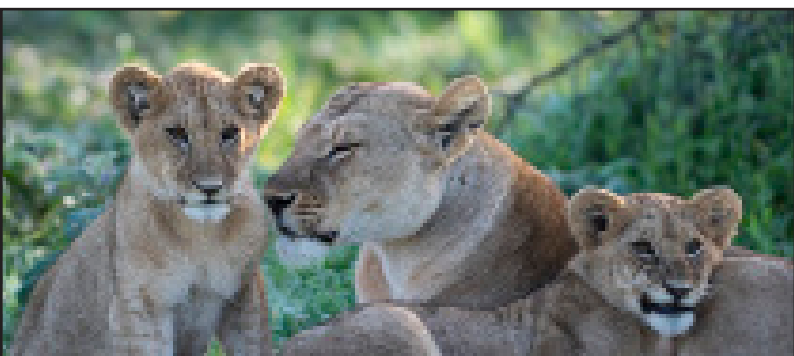
Ruaha National Park has a vast area with size of 20,226 sq. km making it Tanzania's second largest National Park. Rivers, mountains, plains, rock kopjes, swamps, dense woodlands, open savannas spread out across an immense landscape. Wooded hillsides, many with rounded granite outcrops and scatterings of huge baobabs, are dissected by sandy, rock-strewn seasonal rivers and streams running down to meet flood plains and seasonal swamps, many of which end up in the Great Ruaha River. The wild character of the land allows so many animals to roam. It is a land of starry nights, cool mornings and baking midday heat. A land of monumental storms in the rainy season, and desiccating winds in the dry. Wildlife varies because of the overlap of eastern and southern African wildlife zones, so besides regular big game animals, the more unusual species such as the antelopes sable, roan, greater and lesser kudu are quite common. It is also a great place for the big cats, lions, leopard and cheetah.

5. MKOMAZI NATIONAL PARK

Mkomazi is located in the northeast of Tanzania with 3,230 sq km in area. It is a place to enjoy wildlife in remote, wild, thorn bush country with open plains in places. The scenery is magnificent. Enormous baobabs dot the landscape and there are distant vistas with mountains near and far on its borders. Mount Kilimanjaro is easily visible from all parts of the Park. Previously being the prime habitat for Black Rhino, besides the commoner big game species such as elephant, buffalo, giraffe and plains game, and of course the big cats, you will also find unusual antelope such as oryx, gerenuk and lesser kudu. During the short green season (November / December and March / April) the flickering light of fire flies dot the wooded valleys at night.

6. BURIGI-CHATO NATIONAL PARK

Burigi Chato covers 4,707 sq. km stretching from Lake Victoria in the East to the Rwandan boundary in the West. It encompassed fresh water lakes, long hills, rocky crags along escarpments, deeply set valleys lined with forest, open plains, swamps, rivers, flood plains and hundreds of square kilometres of medium and tall grass wooded savanna. Wildlife numbers are increasing throughout the Park with Elephant, Buffalo, zebra, giraffe, waterbuck, eland, warthog, roan, topi, impala, sable and many other smaller species being regularly seen. There is an atmosphere of untouched remote wilderness, and a lifetime of exploring to encounter all its corners and treasures.





8. IBANDA-KYERWA NATIONAL PARK

Ibanda-Kyerwa National Park located in the north west of Tanzania where it borders Rwanda and Uganda. The altitude averages 1,288 meters above sea level and there are two wet seasons, Sept – Dec and March – May. The dry season lasts from June to early October but wildlife remains well distributed because the Kagera River flows around almost half of the National Park, and there are permanent springs elsewhere. Plains game, in particular topi, eland, impala, waterbuck, reedbuck and bushbuck are everywhere. Roan, that large and dramatic antelope are present in large herds. Herds of buffalo are also common. There are currently no lion in Ibanda, and so the main large predators are leopard and hyena.

7. RUMANYIKA-KARAGWE NATIONAL PARK

Rumanyika-Karagwe covers an area of 247 sq km. and has a wild and beautiful area with great opportunities for photographic tourism. The dry season is from June to October and the remainder of the year there can be rain with some of it very heavy with up to 1,300 mm in the west parts of the Park. Afterwards, much of the Park is well drained and so most parts are accessible all year round. The lower slopes of the valley are a mosaic of tall grass savanna and forested patches and thick bush. The higher slopes of many of the hills have montane forest. The Acacia tall grass woodlands are spacious and attractive and are kept relatively open by managed seasonal fires. One will be able to enjoy a variety of wildlife through the ecosystem.

9. NYERERE NATIONAL PARK

The Nyerere National Park, has great wildlife - big game, cape hunting dogs, sable, roan, greater and lesser kudu, raptors, ostrich, crocs, hippos etc. But the main point is that this wildlife can be enjoyed in such a variety of interesting habitats within this fabulous place. The Rufiji River, Tanzania's largest, flows through the northern part of the Park, creates a number of oxbow lakes in its northern flood plains, and they create a beautiful landscape of plains and woodlands interspersed with expanses of water. The lakes are fringed by bo-rassus and doum palm groves and other attractive trees, and besides being home for very large populations of hippos and crocodiles. The National Park is green and absolutely beautiful from December to February, with many parts easily accessible and possible to get within a reasonable but respectful distance of wildlife.

10. MAHALE MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK

For those who enjoy remoteness, beautiful landscapes and wildlife Mahale Mountains National Park is surely one of the most spectacular places to visit in all of Africa. The National Park lies on the eastern shore of Lake Tanganyika. Lake Tanganyika is the world's longest lake (673 km) and is about 1½ km deep and contains about 16% of the world's fresh water. Pristine forested mountains tower up behind intimate sandy beaches and bays and rocky promontories of the eastern shores of Lake. Furthermore, the forests at Mahale have a wealth of wildlife besides the 1,000 or so Chimpanzees. There are 6 species of monkey (yellow baboon, vervet, blue, red tailed, Angolan colobus and red colobus), duikers, bush pig, leopard, bushbuck, myriads of birds etc.





11. RUBONDO ISLAND NATIONAL PARK

Rubondo is a tropical island near the western shores of Lake Victoria and is about as pristine a place as it is possible to find. There has been no human habitation on the island for decades, and it is covered by primary tropical forest, interspersed with small patches of savannah and swamp. A rare swamp loving antelope, the sitatunga is found amongst the papyrus stands, and elephant are often seen on the shores along with masses of hippo, crocs, an occasional leopard, vervet monkeys, etc. The beautiful island paradise has diversity of habitats in the open woodland to papyrus swamps and evergreen forest attracts numerous resident and migrant species.

12. KITULO NATIONAL PARK

Local people refer to the Kitulo Plateau as ‘Bustani ya Mungu’ – The Garden of God. The soft rolling valleys on a high plateau in the cool uplands of southern Tanzania burst into a seasonal exuberance of flowers. Lying at around 2,600 metres (8,500 ft) between the rugged peaks of the Kipengere, Poroto and Livingstone Mountains, the well-watered volcanic soils of Kitulo support the largest and the most important montane grassland and floral community in Tanzania. Within these grasslands grow an extraordinary variety of wild flowers that burst into bloom between December and April. There are more than 350 species of plants, including 45 varieties of terrestrial orchids, which erupt into a riotous wildflower display of breathtaking scale and diversity in the biological wealth. The National Park with 413 sq. km in area, is gentle place where wild flowers, birds and some antelope and zebra are coexisting in paradise.

13. ARUSHA NATIONAL PARK

This beautiful Park has often been called a little gem. It is a half an hour by tarmac road from Arusha town, the safari center of northern Tanzania and dominated by Mount Meru, which is 4,566 m (14,980 ft). The Park offering frequent views of spectacular beauty, with both Mount Meru and Kilimanjaro often in sight. It is habitat for a wide variety of mammals including bushbuck, giraffe, elephant, leopard (rarely seen!), monkeys, duiker, baboon, buffalo, waterbuck and hippo. The game viewing track that winds around the Momella Lakes is a great way to get close to and watch lesser and greater flamingo. At the bottom end of the Park is another small, but complete, volcanic crater called Ngurdoto, which has recently been opened to guided hikes. It is a secret paradise, with a lake on one side and elsewhere clothed in virgin forest and a network of open grassy glades.





14. KILIMANJARO NATIONAL PARK

Mount Kilimanjaro is Africa's highest mountain (5,895 meters). This makes it the world's highest peak as measured from the surrounding plains to its summit. The very highest point was named Uhuru Point after Tanzania's independence in 1961. It is a volcano and arises alone out of an expansive landscape of hills and plains. Popular times to visit include June–October and December–March when the sky is clear and the mountain top is easily seen. Most people avoid April and May, when there are heavy monsoon rains. However the climb can be done provided you have proper climbing clothing and equipment. Today there are over 50,000 attempted summits per year and over 90% conquer the summit. The hike will take you up through lush rainforest to a moorland zone with giant heather and lobelias, and then on up through Afro Alpine montane desert, and on up still further to an Arctic landscape of ice snow and rock and without vegetation. There are at least 7 routes up the mountain ranging from 5 to 9 days or longer. Anyone planning to climb Kilimanjaro is strongly advised to do it with a reputable registered local tour operator employing trained guides who have a strong track record of success, and who know of the latest ground conditions.

15. TARANGIRE NATIONAL PARK

Tarangire National Park with many African Elephants per square kilometers than any other national park in the country, lies about 120Km southwest of Arusha City. It is in this Park that visitors will be able to see threatened as well as endangered species of such as ebony trees, python, cheetah, elephants, African wild dogs, lesser and greater Kudu, Beisa Oryx, Gerenuk and others. About 550 species of birds have been recorded in the park, which is a larger number of bird species than the famous Serengeti National Park.

16. SERENGETI NATIONAL PARK

Serengeti National Park is Tanzania's first and third largest National Park covering 14,763 square kilometers. The Park is one of the top listing UNESCO's World Heritage Site as well as Man and Biosphere Reserve since 1982. Serengeti is home to many cultures from famous tribes of Maasai Maasai, Sukuma, Kurya and Ikoma. The Great Migration of Wildebeests, The Big Five, Highest concentration of Carnivores and Herbivores, Rare and Endangered Species, Unique bird collections, Scenic and spectacular landscapes are some of the attractions one will encounter. Serengeti forms the core part of "Serengeti-Mara Ecosystem" roughly defined by annual wildebeest migration treks. The Ecosystem covers an area of about 30,000 square kilometers. TANAPA is planning to construct a modern golf course at Fort Ikoma outside Serengeti National Park. The total coverage area for the project is 450 acres.

Tanzania National Parks Authority (TANAPA) offers a plethora of tourism experiences aimed at enhancing visitor satisfaction across several national parks. Here are some of the key offerings that investors can establish a tour Company Operations to leverage on:

1. **Wilderness Walks:** Visitors can immerse themselves in the beauty of Tanzania’s natural landscapes through guided wilderness walks, available in all national parks. These walks cater to both short and long distances, providing opportunities for up-close encounters with wildlife and stunning scenery.
2. **Cycling:** For the adventurous souls, cycling is available in Kilimanjaro and Arusha National Parks, offering a unique way to explore the parks’ diverse terrain and ecosystems.
3. **Mountain Climbing:** Tanzania’s national parks boast several iconic peaks, including Kilimanjaro, Meru, and Udzungwa. Visitors can embark on mountain climbing expeditions guided by experienced professionals, offering thrilling challenges and breathtaking vistas.
4. **Boat Excursions:** Explore the waterways of Saanane, Saadani, Mahale, Gombe, and Buri-gi-Chato National Parks through scenic boat excursions. These tours provide opportunities for wildlife spotting and serene enjoyment of Tanzania’s aquatic landscapes.
5. **Mawenzi Peak Technical Climbing:** Adventure enthusiasts can test their skills with technical climbing on Mawenzi Peak, located within Kilimanjaro National Park, offering an exhilarating and rewarding experience.
6. **Paragliding:** Experience the thrill of paragliding off the slopes of Mount Kilimanjaro within Kilimanjaro National Park, providing a unique perspective of the park’s stunning views.
7. **Canopy Walkway:** Lake Manyara National Park offers a unique canopy walkway experience, allowing visitors to stroll amidst the treetops and observe wildlife from a different vantage point.
8. **Crater Camping:** On the slopes of Mount Kilimanjaro, visitors can enjoy the unique experience of crater camping, surrounded by breathtaking scenery and serene natural beauty.





9. Chimps' Habituation Experience: Rubondo Island National Park provides visitors with the opportunity to participate in the habituation process of chimpanzees, offering insights into their behavior and ecology.

10. Chimps Viewing: Mahale and Gombe National Parks are renowned for their chimpanzee populations, offering visitors the chance to observe these fascinating primates in their natural habitat.

11. Canoeing and Car Kayaking: Enjoy water-based activities such as canoeing and car kayaking, providing unique perspectives of Tanzania's national parks and their aquatic ecosystems.

12. Night Game Drives: Explore the nocturnal wonders of Tanzania's national parks through guided night game drives, offering thrilling encounters with nocturnal wildlife species.

13. Sports Fishing: Anglers can indulge in sports fishing activities in specified areas with water bodies within national parks, providing opportunities to catch various freshwater fish species.

14. Hot Air Balloon Safaris: Experience the breathtaking beauty of Tanzania's national parks from a bird's eye view with hot air balloon safaris, available in Ruaha, Tarangire, and Serengeti National Parks.

These diverse offerings cater to a wide range of interests and preferences, ensuring that visitors have unforgettable experiences while exploring Tanzania's rich natural heritage.

Contact:

Tanzania National Parks

Address: P.O.Box 3134, Arusha

Tel: +255- 272 970 404 / +255-272-970-408

Email: info@tanzaniaparks.go.tz,

cc@tanzaniaparks.go.tz



TANZANIA TRADE DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

TanTrade is a Government institution under the Ministry of Industry and Trade. It was established by the Act of Parliament No. 4 of 2009 following the repeal of Acts establishing the BIT and BET. It is a statutory organ with powers to develop and promote Tanzania goods and services in domestic and international markets.

Main objective is to develop and promote both domestic and foreign trade through these roles.

- Promotion of Tanzanian Goods and Services
- Trade Information Services
- Capacity Building and SME's Development
- Regulations of all Trade Fairs
- Trade Policy and Facilitation
- Product and Market Development
- Advisory Services on Business Competitiveness
- Market Research and Development

Tanzania has many opportunities for doing business but major sectors are:

- Agriculture
- Mining
- Tourism
- Trade and Industry
- Livestock and Fisheries
- Transport and Logistics

Achievement (Transport and Logistics)

JICA involvement on transit-oriented Development strategy.

- This will enable urban development and public transport facilities and infrastructures through developing areas that BRT corridors crosses and accelerated the re development.



- Infrastructure performance where JICA is involved to TOD strategy by developing TanTrade area Master plan of which BRT Corridor crosses at Sabasaba Ground.

TANZANIA – JAPAN BUSINESS DIALOGUE

Achievement (Trade and Industry)

TanTrade participated in the Business Dialogue Meeting held on 11th May 2023 in Dar es salaam, which was co- chaired by H. E. Yasushi MISAWA, Ambassador of Japan in Tanzania and Mr. Sempeho Manongi (Acting Director of Trade Development) on behalf of the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Investment, Industry and Trade. The aim of the meeting was to discuss the views, expectations and challenges faced by Japanese Companies in Tanzania. The meeting also came up with the recommendations/ proposals to address them.

Export Potential (Underutilized Potential)

Tanzania has potential to increase its exports which leaving a room to realize additional exports with the worth \$ 176.918 million in Australia, Japan, New Zealand, and Papua New Guinea market.

Table.1 Value in US \$ million. Unrealized Potential export value in 2028 based on projections of supply, demand, market access conditions and bilateral ease of trade.

	Export potential	Actual exports	Unrealized potential remaining
JAPAN	166	80	166
AUSTRALIA	11	5.1	9.3
NEW ZEALAND	1.9	0.749	1.5
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	0.118	0.03	0.118
TOTAL	179.018	85.879	176.918

Prepared by TanTrade data from Export Potential Map - ITC





Product with greater potential in in Australia, Japan, New Zealand, and Papua New Guinea market
There is underutilized export potential of Tanzanian products to Japan, Australia, New Zealand, and Papua New Guinea market. This gives an opportunity for Tanzania to increase exports of existing products such as sesame seed, frozen fish fillets, ground nuts, gold, fish, rice, and legumes.

Table.2: Underutilized export potential and diversification by sector

Market	Product	Unrealized export potential (Value in US\$ million)	Diversification by Sector (Product)
Japan	Sesame seed	15	Mining Sector (Jewelry)
	Frozen fish fillets	7.2	Fishing Sector (Frozen crabs, Frozen Bigeye tunas)
	Precious metals ores	4.5	Textile (men's trousers)
	Ground nuts	3.3	Agriculture Sector (Cut roses & buds fresh) and beverages (Wine of fresh grapes)
Australia	Gold	5.7	Agriculture Sector (Cut roses & buds fresh, soya bean oil)
	Fish	0.224	
	Sesame Seeds	0.236	Mining Sector (jewelry) Textile (Men's & Women's trousers)
New Zealand	Sesamum seed	0.073	Fishing Sector (Frozen crabs, Frozen Bibeye tunas)
	Rice	0.056	Agriculture Sector (Cut roses & buds fresh, soya bean oil)
	Gold	0.04	Textile (Men's & Women's trousers)
Papua New Guinea	Rice	0.039	Agriculture Sector (Wheat, ground nuts)
	Quicklime	0.026	Fishing Sector (Prepared or preserved tune)

Source: Prepared by TanTrade data from Export Potential Map - ITC

Contact:

Tanzania Trade Development Authority (TanTrade)
P.O. Box 5402, Dar es Salaam, Mwl.. J.K. Nyerere Trade Fair Ground, Plot No. 436, Block A,
Kilwa Road, Tanzania
Tel: +255-733-002-014
Email: info@tantrade.go.tz



Tanzania export performance with Australia, Japan, New Zealand, and Papua New Guinea for the past five years 2019-2023

Table.3 Export Value in US\$ Thousand

Year	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Exports	67,013	59,850	72,175	94,270	55,049
Imports	644,303	422,705	559,667	654,310	724,722
Trade Balance	-577,290	-362,855	-487,492	-560,040	-669,673

Source: Prepared by TanTrade data from TRA

Major exports products

Table 4: Bilateral trade between Tanzania, United Republic of and ASIAN PACIFIC

Product code	Product Label	Tanzani, United Republic off's exports to ASIAN PACIFIC			
		Value in 2020	Value in 2021	Value in 2022	Value in 2023
090111	Coffee	37,052	44,931	55,210	33,012
120740	Sesamum	14,998	22,835	22,377	18,453
030463	Frozen fillets of Nile perch	0	918	3,270	631
710812	Gold	189	0	2,324	29
152190	Beeswax	500	621	856	829
110100	Wheat	0	0	179	0
060290	Live plants	21	76	178	0
240220	Cigarettes	178	0	157	2.5
120190	Soy beans	0	0	132	0
151511	Crude in seed oil	0	0	125	0
100510	Maize	0	0	121	0
270119	Coal	0	0	59	0

Source: ITC

Conclusion

We build trust, promote trade opportunities, encourage innovation, and facilitate exchange of trade information and research to enhance Tanzania economic performance through trade development.



TANZANIA INVESTMENT CENTRE (TIC)

TIC was established under the Act of Parliament No. 26 of 1997 to replace Investment Promotion Centre (IPC) of 1990. This Act was repealed by the New Investment act No. 10 of 2022.

- TIC is the Primary Agency of Government for:

Coordinating: Drive an Agenda, form propositions & create platform

Encouraging: Approach and motivate domestic and foreign investors

Promoting: Brand the country, build country image & unfold opportunities

Facilitating investment: Incorporation, licenses, certificates, permits, etc.

- TIC advises the Government on investment climate and policies

Why Invest In Tanzania?

1. PEACE & POLITICAL STABILITY.

Tanzania is also one of the most peaceful and politically stable countries in Africa. Since its independence in 1961, the country has never experienced a civil war or any major internal strife.

2. RICH NATURAL RESOURCES

Tanzania is endowed with a variety of natural resources including a 1,424 kilometer coastline, large arable land, world class tourist attractions, minerals, and oil and gas.

3. ECONOMIC STABILITY WITH HIGH GROWTH POTENTIAL

Tanzania pursues sound economic policies which have engendered strong macro-economic performance and stability for over two decades now. Tanzania's economy grew by an annual average of 7 percent in the last decade and is one of the largest and fastest-growing economies in the continent. Inflation is at 3.3 percent by August, 2023.

4. INVESTMENT GUARANTEES

Tanzania is a signatory of several multilateral and bilateral agreements on the protection and promotion of foreign investment.

Among other International agreements and membership, Tanzania is a member of :-

The Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA),

The African Trade Insurance Agency (ATIA)

The International Centre for Settlement of Investment disputes (ICSID).

5. STRATEGIC LOCATION

Tanzania's geographic location makes her a natural regional business hub. Tanzania borders 8 countries, 6 out of which namely Rwanda, Burundi, Uganda, Malawi, Zambia and Eastern part of the Democratic Republic of Congo, uses the Dar es Salaam Port and Tanzania's railways and roads for their sea freight. This presents good opportunities for investment in infrastructure development, trade, transport and logistics.

6. ACCESS TO MARKETS

Tanzania provides a sizeable market of 64 million people. Being a member of two regional economic groupings, namely the East African Community (EAC) and the Southern African Development Community (SADC), Tanzania provides a market access of more than 500 million people for her investors.

Tanzania also enjoys duty free and quota free access to the US market through AGOA, the European market through the EBA facility as well as with China through FOCAC arrangements, India through Indo-Africa Partnership and Japan through TICAD. Tanzania provides also market access to the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) that covers 55 African countries with a market of not less than 1.4 billion people.



TANZANIA INVESTMENT CENTRE				
INVESTMENTS WITH JAPAN INTEREST FROM 1997 - 26 FEBRUARY 2024				
SN	Sectors	Projects	Jobs	Value in USD (M)
1	Agriculture	3	15	11.404
2	Manufacturing	9	292	15.151
3	Construction	5	695	5.046
4	Tourism	3	73	4.848
5	Transportation	2	2.07	2.298
6	Services	1	11	2.07
TOTAL		23	1088.07	40.817

INVESTMENT INCENTIVES SCHEME

The prospective investors can enjoy both fiscal and non-fiscal incentives for investments in Tanzania. These incentives include the following:

FISCAL INCENTIVES

- i. Exemption on Project Capital goods a. Zero Import Duty on capital goods. b. Zero Import Duty on raw material
- ii. Tax Relief on Deemed Capital Goods - Import Duty exempted by 75%
- iii. Reduced corporate tax to 20% for the first 5 consecutive years on Manufacturing of pharmaceuticals, Textile or leather products
- iv. Capital Allowance on Agriculture (100%), Mining - first 5 years (20%), Hotels (50%), Fish farming (50%), Tourist services (50%);
- v. Reduced corporate tax to 10% for the First 5 consecutive year on Assembly of motor vehicles, tractors, fishing boats or out boat engine;
- vi. VAT Deferment on project capital goods whose VAT charge is from Tsh 10,000,000 and above.

NON FISCAL INCENTIVES

- i. Automatic Immigration Quota: Initially 10 expatriates during project implementation. Additional, one expatriate for every 10 jobs created.
- ii. Unconditional (Free repatriation) transferability of funds of any currency of: Net profits, Repayment of foreign loans, Royalties, Fees charges in respect of foreign technology, Remittance of proceeds; and Payment of emolument.
- iii. Land Derivative Right : Foreigners have security of tenure under TIC DR for 98 years.
- iv. Access to services under the one stop facilitation Centre.

ONE-STOP FACILITATION CENTRE

TIC is the first point of call for all potential investors, a “one-stop facilitative Centre for all investors including 14 institutions with a recent addition of representatives from Ministry of Agriculture and Mining Commission.



THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

One Stop Facilitation Services



www.tic.go.tz



www.zipa.go.tz





Tanzania Transport



86,472km Road Network



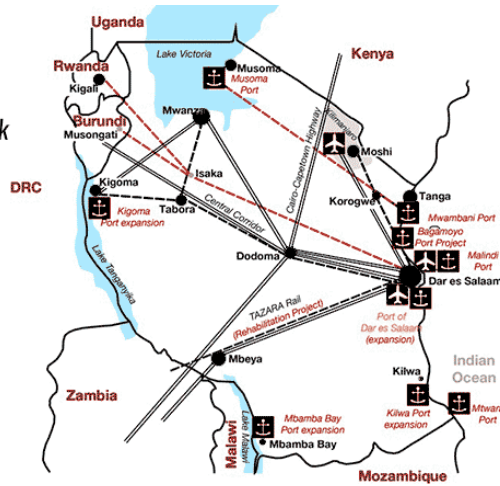
3,676km Railway Lines



58 Airports



3 Ocean Ports



PUBLIC SECTOR PROJECTS



PRIVATE SECTOR PROJECTS



SUBSECTOR PROFILES: AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES



AGRICULTURE PROJECTS



LAND FOR INVESTMENT



TANZANIA MAINLAND AND ZANZIBAR INVESTMENT PROMOTION VIDEO



LIVESTOCK OPPORTUNITIES VIDEO



AGRICULTURE OPPORTUNITIES VIDEO



TANZANIA ECONOMIC SURVEY



OVERVIEW OF THE TANZANIA INVESTMENT CLIMATE



www.tic.go.tz

Contact:

Tanzania Investment Center (TIC)
 P.O.Box 938, Golden Jubilee Tower,
 1st Floor, Ohio Street, Dar es Salaam
 Tel: +255-734-989-469
 Email: info@tic.go.tz

EXPORT PROCESSING ZONE AUTHORITY (EPZA)

The Export Processing Zone Authority (EPZA) is an Autonomous Government Agency operating under the President office, Planning and Investment. EPZA was established following an amendment of the Export Processing Zones (EPZ) Act of 2006, to oversee the implementation of the EPZ program. In 2011 EPZA's responsibilities were expanded to enable EPZA to oversee the Special Economic Zones (SEZ) Program, following the revision of the EPZ and SEZ laws of 2011, which made EPZ part of the SEZ program.

The Export Processing Zone (EPZ) Act of 2002; was established to promote investment in the manufacturing sector mainly for Export, for the purpose of promoting global competitiveness and ultimately boosting the country's foreign currency earnings while

The Special Economic Zones (SEZ) Act was established following the enactment of the Special Economic Zones Act of 2006. The program encourages investment in various sectors for both domestic and foreign market. The implementation of the SEZ program officially began in 2011 after the EPZ and SEZ laws were amended and the SEZ regulations were enacted.

EPZA's objectives include; Creating and expanding foreign exchange earnings, attracting transfer of new technology, promoting investment for export-led industrialization, creating employment and developing skilled labor, fostering linkages of the local economy with the international market, Promote processing of local raw materials for export (value addition), Enhancing international Competitiveness.

EPZA's Functions include Acquiring land for Investment and owning Special Economic Zones in Tanzania's mainland, Developing EPZ and SEZ infrastructures, Issuing EPZ and SEZ investment licenses, Provision of business services to EPZ, and SEZ investors before and after obtaining licenses, Promoting investment opportunities within Special Economic Zones, Administrative procedures in getting EPZ and SEZ investment incentives. Also, The Authority functions as a One-Stop Service Centre and offers a wide range of investor support services under one roof.

The Centre delivers services such as investment guidance and comprehensive information about the establishment of SEZ/EZP investments in Tanzania; facilitates investors in obtaining factory space or serviced land in or outside the existing industrial/commercial parks; company registration process; administrative procedures in getting tax incentives and in obtaining visas, residence permits and work permits. Also assists investors in logistics for clearing and forwarding of merchandise at the ports; provision of useful contacts of key public and private organizations and other logistic issues support.

Investment opportunities under EPZA programns: Tanzania offers a number of natural resources which provide plenty of Raw Materials for the Manufacturing Sector. Through the EPZ and SEZ licenses, an Investor can establish Industrial parks, logistics centres, motor vehicle and motorcycle assembly plants, spare parts production facilities, pharmaceutical industries, Production of construction materials such as ceramics and cement, Development of iron and steel industries, Agro-industries and Agro-processing to add value to agricultural, livestock, forestry, fisheries products, Sugar industry, edible oil production, food, beverages manufacturing, processing, and preservation of meat, fish, fruit, vegetables, oils, Manufacture of dairy products; manufacture of grain mill products, starch products, and prepared animal feeds, Manufacture of other food products (e.g. bread, sugar, chocolate, pasta, coffee, nuts, and spices), The manufacture of bottled and canned soft drinks, fruit juices, beer, and wines. Other sectors that one can engage with, include Agro – processing, Fish processing, Textile, Leather processing and Minerals processing.



Generally, an investment proposal would be evaluated to determine its eligibility for licensing under SEZ/ EPZ scheme (hence incentives) based on the prescribed criteria as per the SEZ Act, Cap 420, RE of 2012 and EPZ Act, Cap 373, R.E 2012 which provides for the legal framework governing investment in Special Economic Zones. Some General Criteria Include:

- a) Minimum investment capital requirements 500,000 USD.
- b) Minimum Export Turnover Requirements USD 500,000.
- c) EPZ Scheme: at least 80% of production is exported
- d) A new Investment, with demonstrable skills and tech transfer in the long run and generation of employment.

Incentives for eligible investments include both fiscal and procedural such as tax breaks (exemption from corporation tax, withholding tax, property tax for a period of 10 years), exemption from payment of Customs and Import duties including VAT on qualifying capital goods, exemption from stamp duty obligations, entitlement to immigration quota for expatriates, VAT exemption on utility charges, exemption from pre-shipment or destination inspection requirements, on-site customs inspection and treatment of goods destined into special economic zones as transit cargo.

Licensing Procedures

1. The investor makes an inquiry with EPZA to confirm investment procedures, eligibility criteria as well as the availability of factory space or serviced land.
2. Investor incorporates SEZ Company, locates premises or land, and obtains an environmental approval appropriate to the nature of the project.
3. The investor submits a project proposal and completed the application form.
4. EPZA evaluates the project proposal and provides the investor with a letter of approval.
5. In case the Investor is asking for Zone development, EPZA will facilitate a declaration of land, which is approved by the Minister for Industry and Trade.
6. Upon completion of the above-mentioned steps, the Investor will be able to start his operations. In practice, the above processes take a maximum of 14 working days

Invest in Tanzania and get access to African and global markets through free trade agreements, including: Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) with a market of 492M, East African Community (EAC) with a market of over 185M, Tripartite Free Trade Area Agreement (COMESA EAC SADC) with a market of 600M Continental Free Trade Agreement (CFTA), Agreement established with the EU through Everything but Arms (EBA) and conclusion of EPA, World Trade Organization (WTO) Declarations, Access to the US markets under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA).

For more information please visit our website: www.epza.go.tz

For more information please visit the website: www.epza.go.tz

ZANZIBAR

Zanzibar, an archipelago in the Indian Ocean, boasts of a wealth of history and cultural heritage, reflected in over eighty-five heritage sites. Based on recent archaeological investigation, it was confirmed that Zanzibar was once a Stone Age settlement in the period between 30,000 – 3,000 BC.

Heritage sites dotted across the two main islands of Unguja & Pemba are a relic of this distant period. From the beginning of the millennium traders across Asia and the Arabian Peninsula had commercial ties with coastal communities in East Africa, and the dhow played a critical role in the development of trade routes that brought mainland Africans, Arabs, Indians, Chinese and Portuguese to the shores of Zanzibar.

The East African coast was involved in commerce in the Indian Ocean for at least two thousand years.

It also served as an intermediate zone of exchange between various producing and consuming areas.

It was through commerce that cultural interaction took place between the African interior and countries across the Indian Ocean. This led to the of what later became the Swahili civilization.



GENERAL INFORMATION



Zanzibar is part of the United Republic of Tanzania which resulted from the merger of the former Tanganyika and Zanzibar in 1964. Under the constitution of Tanzania, Zanzibar has its own government for all its non-union matters; it has a House of Representative which constitutes all acts for Zanzibar, cabinet ministers, and the Revolutionary Council as a supreme body.

Geography, Zanzibar is a small archipelago, consisting of Unguja (commonly referred to as Zanzibar), Pemba and some 52 smaller surrounding Islands and islets. Zanzibar is located on the East African Coast, and is totally lapped by the Indian Ocean.

It is situated at 39°E longitude, east of the prime meridian and 6°s latitude, south of the equator. The nearest point to mainland Tanzania is 37 kilometers, separated by a narrow stretch of the ocean. The Unguja Island which is the largest of the archipelago is 86 kilometers long, and 39 kilometers wide, with a total land area of 3,354 square kilometers.

Pemba on the other hand, is only 68 kilometers long and 23 kilometer wide making a land area of 1,537 square kilometers. Physically, the geography of the two islands differs considerably where Pemba is more rugged, hilly, higher on the west side and low on the east. Unguja is generally with a ridge at the center moving north south besetting the land into two district parts. The coral rag is found on the eastern and southern part of the island where western parts has deep fertile soil.



ZANZIBAR COMMISSION FOR TOURISM (ZCT)

Expanding on Zanzibar's Charm:

Zanzibar's allure extends beyond its historical and cultural treasures to embrace a diverse array of attractions that captivate travelers from around the globe. The archipelago's two main islands, Unguja and Pemba, boast their own unique charm, ensuring there's something for every visitor to discover. Unguja, the larger of the two islands and home to Stone Town, serves as the cultural and economic heart of Zanzibar. Wander through the narrow, winding streets of Stone Town, and you'll find yourself transported back in time. Admire the intricate architecture of ancient buildings, from ornate Arab mansions to colonial-era structures, each telling a story of Zanzibar's multifaceted past. Dive into the bustling markets, where the vibrant colors and exotic scents of spices, fruits, and handicrafts create a sensory feast.

Pemba, on the other hand, offers a sanctuary of natural beauty and tranquility. Renowned for its lush greenery, pristine beaches, and thriving marine life, Pemba is a haven for nature enthusiasts and adventure seekers alike. Explore the underwater wonders of the Pemba Channel, where coral reefs teem with life, or trek through the verdant forests in search of rare flora and fauna.

Sustainable Tourism Initiatives:

Zanzibar's commitment to sustainability is woven into the fabric of its tourism industry. The "Greener Zanzibar" campaign, launched by the Zanzibar Commission for Tourism (ZCT) in 2023, reflects the island's dedication to preserving its natural and cultural heritage for future generations. Through initiatives such as effective waste management, sustainable food sourcing, and ecosystem restoration, Zanzibar is leading the way in responsible tourism practices.

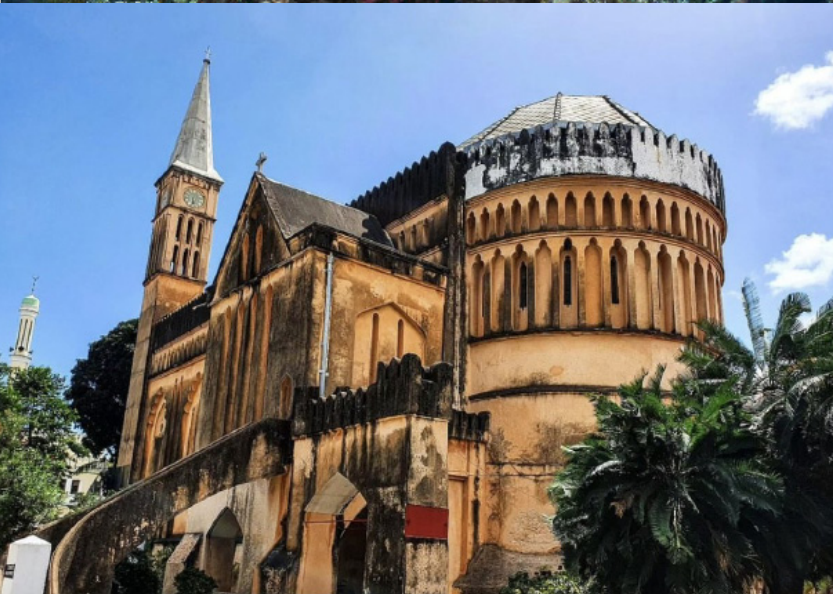
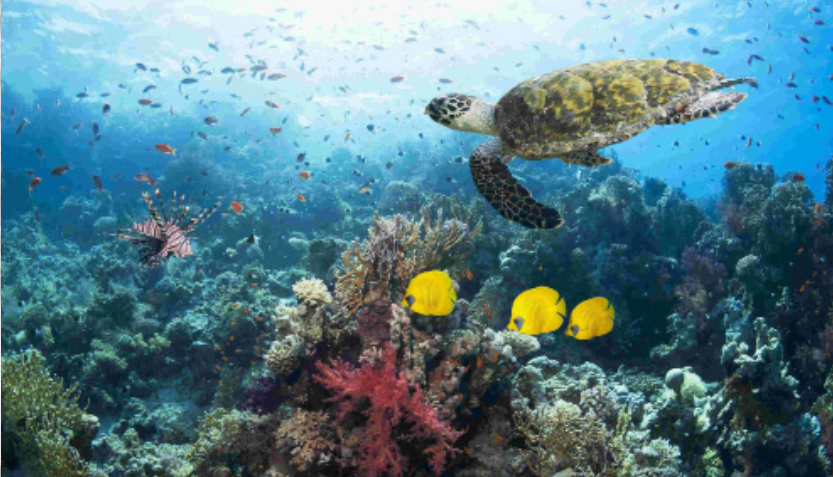
One shining example of Zanzibar's sustainability efforts is the Jozani-Chwaka Bay UNESCO Biosphere Reserve. This pristine ecosystem, home to rare and endangered species like the red colobus monkey, is not only a sanctuary for wildlife but also a model for sustainable conservation and eco-tourism. Visitors to the reserve can embark on guided tours led by knowledgeable local guides, learning about the importance of biodiversity and the efforts underway to protect it.

Investment Opportunities and Future Prospects:

Zanzibar's transformation in the tourism sector is fueled by strategic investments in infrastructure and attractions that promise to elevate the visitor experience while safeguarding the island's natural and cultural treasures. Projects such as the Zanzibar Marina, Jozani Theme Park, Beach Sports Arena, Eco-Conventional Center, and Zanzibar Aquarium are paving the way for sustainable growth and development.

These ventures not only create opportunities for economic prosperity but also contribute to the empowerment of local communities through job creation and skills development. By embracing sustainable tourism practices and fostering collaboration between government, private sector, and civil society stakeholders, Zanzibar is forging a path towards a brighter, more resilient future.

In essence, Zanzibar stands as a shining example of how a commitment to sustainability can enhance the visitor experience, preserve natural and cultural heritage, and drive economic growth. As travelers seek out destinations that offer both authenticity and environmental responsibility, Zanzibar is poised to emerge as a premier choice for those seeking an immersive island experience unlike any other.



ZANZIBAR INVESTMENT PROMOTION AUTHORITY (ZIPA)

Investment Promotion in Zanzibar: A Journey of Decades Yielding Fruits

Nearly four decades have passed since earnest endeavors to safeguard, regulate, and foster private investment in Zanzibar commenced. Prior to the 1964 Revolution and for many years thereafter the administrations overseeing these enchanting islands failed to acknowledge the pivotal role that private investment plays in job creation, economic growth, and overall development. The post revolution era was experienced with lack of market orientation which was in conformity with the political ideology of the day, “Ujamaa & Kujitegemea” which required all economic avenues to be owned by the public. This was partly due to the global geopolitics divided by the West (market) and East (centrally controlled).

Vuai Yahya Lada, Acting Executive Director, of the Zanzibar Investment Promotion Authority (ZIPA), highlights that this journey began in 1986 when the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar established the first department dedicated to investment matters under the Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs. During this era

“Due to the changes in the 1990s the right context was needed to attract investments. This led to the Government’s decision to having 3 different promotion Institutions as a deliberate efforts to attract more investments in the key sectors. This was a part of broad economic diversification initiatives that also saw a creation of tourism commission in 1992 and the gazetting of free economic & exports processing zones.”

This momentum persisted until 1992, when the department evolved into the Zanzibar Investment Promotion Agency, a transition accompanied by a degree of autonomy, as noted by Lada. However, further strides were deemed necessary. This entity was situated within the Ministry of State-Planning," he explained. However, despite this decisive action, gaps in investment operations persisted, prompting the formation of a third institution, the Zanzibar Free Port Authority, through an Act of the House of Representatives in 1998. This authority operated under the Ministry of Finance, according to Lada

Lada added, the merger of three entities in the early 2000s was instigated by recommendations from experts following an in-depth literature review. This merger was integral to advancing reforms across three key areas: economic and financial reforms, HR & Institutional Reforms, and Good Governance. Within the realm of economic and financial reforms, UNCTAD contributed to reviewing the investment regime, ultimately proposing the merger. Consequently, an Investment Policy was established in 2004, with a new Act being enacted in 2005 to formalize the changes.

This was the starting point of the new ZIPA (Zanzibar Investment Promotion Authority) with the responsibility of promotion and facilitation of investment in Zanzibar. In 2018, the Government widen up the mandate of the ZIPA to include economic development which was later on repealed and replaced by the Zanzibar Investment Act No 10 of 2023 to include investment opportunities diversification, local content participation and new investment incentive packages.

“ZIPA is mandated to promote and facilitate both inward and outward investment and ensure conducive business environment. It processes approval for new investments, facilitates incentives and all necessary permits to investors. It also provides institutional support for economic development and ensures coherent economic and business policy formulation,” he said.



Milestones

Throughout the period of legislative and status adjustments, Lada revealed that a total of 1,076 projects were registered valued at USD 12.85 billion holding the potential to generate 77,302 job opportunities to Tanzanians and boosts Zanzibar economic development.

The Acting Director of ZIPA highlighted a notable acceleration under the current President, His Excellency Dr. Hussein Mwinyi, The President of Zanzibar and Chairman of the Revolutionary Council particularly in terms of numbers. "In the last three years he has achieved twice as much compared to what was achieved in six years prior in attracting Foreign Direct Investments (FDIs); this is unparalleled in Zanzibar's history," he remarked.

Over the span of three years, ZIPA recorded a remarkable 320 tally of investment projects, potentially result in the creation of 19,578 job opportunities for Zanzibaris. "The implemented projects amount to USD 5.3 billion (TZS. 14.1 trillion/-)," he emphasized, acknowledging the significant magnitude of this figure.

Blue Economy

Lada noted that tourism is one of the thematic areas of the Blue Economy initiative. He said tourism ranging from hotels and accommodation is the leading sector with the total of 122 registered projects and account for 38% of total number of investment projects registered under ZIPA hotels, followed by the now booming sector of the real estate with the total of 65 registered projects and account for 20% of total number of projects.

"We are also doing very well in agriculture, manufacturing, livestock and fisheries where we have registered a total of 26 projects and a lot being done to modernize fisheries, especially deep-sea fishing," he said. ZIPA is working, and coordinating with relevant ministries, to ensure that the Blue Economy agenda succeeds in attracting more investments and creating much needed jobs for Zanzibaris, especially the youth

Sustainable industrialization

Zanzibar promotes investment including construction of factories but while aware that industrialization normally comes with consequences to the environment at a time when the world grapples with the devastating impact of climate change. "In Zanzibar we don't allow construction of heavy industries such as steel rolling to protect the environment," he said.

"We encourage light industries and in the past three years we registered 36 projects that are not a threat to the environment," he said. He said the factories include motorcycle assembly for export to neighboring countries, electronics manufacturing, pharmaceuticals, modern furniture production for local market and export as well as fabric.





Infrastructure

One of the important catalysts for investment is infrastructure which eases not only movement of the people but goods such as farm produce from the production point to the market. “If you look around in Zanzibar today there is either construction of a new road or rehabilitation work going on,” Lada noted.

Transport network is one of the criteria that investors look at before settling on where to put their money because it hugely reduces the cost of production and that is why heavy investment in infrastructure in the Isles is a wise decision.

Opening up Pemba

President Dr Mwinyi has made clear his intention to open Pemba economically. There is a new 13.8-kilometre tarmac road to Micheweni Free Economic Zone which boasts an area of 808.8ha and is located in the Northeastern tip of Pemba Island, approximately 75 kilometers from the Mkoani seaport and 45 kilometers from Chake Chake Airport.

The zone provides uninhabited and ready land for a variety of investments, Lada said, “Moreover, there is electricity, access expansion and internet via fibre optic broadband in Micheweni – all for the purpose of preparing Pemba for investments.

Small islands

Lada emphasized that President Mwinyi's decision to open up the small islands for investments was carefully considered and driven by noble intentions. Its sole purpose is to leverage these islands to contribute to the development of Zanzibar, he asserted. "In total, we have 52 islands across Unguja and Pemba. Among them, 16 are already earmarked for investment and have generated about USD 20.58 million on Land Acquisition Cost (LAC) alone and with capital of investment of USD 384.5 million with three being officially launched during the commemoration of the 60th anniversary of the Zanzibar Revolution," he stated.

Furthermore, Lada elaborated that investments in these islands are tailored to a special niche market, which doesn't merely entertain any ordinary investment but rather prioritizes high-end properties with significant returns and a strong commitment to environmental conservation.

Compensation for land owners

Acting Director of ZIPA said that they currently encourage Zanzibaris with landed properties suitable for investment but lack skills and financial resources to inter into partnership with investors. However, those who wish to relinquish the same to investors are duly compensated.

“The President has personally directed that no investment license should be issues until due compensation is made to land owners,” he said. ZIPA works closely with the ministry of land to ensure that land owners are compensated as well as to ensure that that there are no lingering conflicts on the parcels earmarked for investment, he said.



One Stop Centre

This service domiciled at ZIPA is meant to ensure that investors get the facilitation they want in one place without having to move from one office to another. Thus, bringing under one roof departments such as Lands Commission, labor Commission, immigration personnel, Institution responsible for company registration and any other relevant institution responsible for investment facilitation. This has been going on for the last three years and wide experience has been gained.

Online application

Lada highlighted that individuals interested in investing in Zanzibar can now do so from anywhere in the world, eliminating the need to physically travel to Zanzibar. This streamlined approach not only saves time spent on solitary travel but also allows potential investors to complete the entire process online, with a visit to Zanzibar only necessary for the final steps.

He emphasized the user-friendly nature of the Zanzibar Investment window, which is seamlessly integrated with the Ministry of Land, facilitating the allocation of land for intended investments.

"The online application system has greatly facilitated the investment process, and overall, things are progressing smoothly. Any hiccups encountered typically stem from individuals failing to submit the required documents," he noted.

Economic diplomacy

Both Union and Zanzibar Governments have a longstanding practice of empowering investment promotion bodies to accompany official delegations during visits by the President of Tanzania and the President of Zanzibar, whether for foreign engagements or investment promotion forums. These platforms have been effectively utilized to advocate for both parts of the Union.

ZIPA has traversed numerous continents in its endeavors to attract both tourists and investors. High-ranking government officials have frequently joined ZIPA representatives on official tours, as well as economic and investment forums, leveraging these opportunities to showcase the abundant opportunities in Zanzibar and affirm its readiness for tourism and investment.

According to Lada, more such engagements are on the horizon: "We currently have 10 forums scheduled targeting potential investors across Asia, Europe, the Americas, and select African countries. We are attuned to the preferences of our potential investors and are strategically targeting regions where interest is most pronounced."



A MAKEOVER FOR THE TANZANIA-JAPAN PARTNERSHIP

The 26th of April 2024, Tanzania celebrates the Diamond Jubilee, marking the 60th Anniversary of the founding of the United Republic of Tanzania which came about as a result of the Union of the then the State of Tanganyika and State of Zanzibar. As a country, we need to be thankful to God for keeping the Union alive and thriving, against all odds. But at the same time, we owe a debt of gratitude to the late Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere, the Father of the Nation and the first President of the United Republic of Tanzania, as well as the late Abeid Amani Karume, the first President of Zanzibar, for their instrumental roles in bringing about this historic union. On behalf of the Government and the People of the United Republic of Tanzania, I wish to express my utmost respect to the highly revered Imperial Majesties, Emperor Naruhito, and Empress Masako, and to all distinguished members of the Imperial Royal family. It is also my most singular honor to extend my sincere greetings to the Prime Minister Fumio KISHIDA and to the friendly and brotherly people of Japan.

Having completed two years of my stint as Tanzania Ambassador to Japan, I am satisfied with the extent of the bilateral relations between our two countries. I can attest with certainty to the fact that the relationship of our two countries has remained steadfast, robust, and cordial for over those six decades. Since its inception in 1961, in the wake of Tanganyika's independence, our bilateral relationship has stood as a testament to the values of mutual respect and trust that we hold so dear. The establishment of Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) offices in Tanzania in 1962, as well as the Embassy of Japan in Tanzania in 1966 and the Embassy of Tanzania here in Tokyo in 1970, further solidified this bond.

Over the past years, Tanzania and Japan have built a strong relationship based on shared goals of promoting sustainable economic growth, social development, and reducing poverty. Japan has become Tanzania's largest and reliable stakeholder, thanks to its significant economic and technological influence in the country.

At present, the partnership between Japan and Tanzania can be termed as strategic, highly productive, and mutually beneficial. This dynamic partnership has continued to expand and diversify, with Japan providing significant support to Tanzania in various fields such as infrastructure development, power generation, agriculture, water, mining, transport, health, sports, education, and skills development. Notably, in the infrastructure sector, to date, there are several infrastructures that stand out as

symbols of our strong bond, to name just a few, from Salendar Bridge through Mfugale (Tazara) Flyover to Gerezani Bridge, Rusumo and Namanga One Stop Border Posts (OSBPs), Arusha – Namanga Multinational Road, New Bagamoyo Road and so many others.

Furthermore, through the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD), the framework which provides an opportunity to strengthen cooperation between Japan and African countries in general, and to Tanzania, in particular, has benefited in many ways. Currently, the implementation of three major projects submitted under TICAD framework is still progressing well. Those projects include the Rehabilitation of Kigoma Port – as a link of neighboring countries through Lake Tanganyika; Arusha-Holili Road Improvement Project – as an international route connecting northern part of Tanzania as well as addressing road safety by improving traffic safety of the vicinity of Kikafu Bridge; and the Zanzibar Urban Water Distribution Facilities Improvement Project.

Likewise, in other fields like trade and investment, our two countries have undertaken many initiatives to promote strategic commercial relations as well as enhancing Japanese investments in Tanzania. Up to now, thanks to this broad-based relationship, there are several active Japanese companies that have already established businesses in Tanzania either through joint ventures with local companies or doing it solo. We also actively engage in trade partnerships with a host of Japan's biggest conglomerates. Tanzania's Kilimanjaro Coffee is appealing brand to most Japanese as the best quality coffee beans and has become one of Japan's three most beloved brands. The brand is used exclusively in Japan to refer to all coffees produced in Tanzania in appreciation of the appeal of Mount Kilimanjaro. Additionally, Tanzania is renowned as one of the world largest sources of sesame and is among the top five countries to trade its sesame with Japan.

It can be said that there is still untapped export potential of Tanzania products to Japan's markets, presenting a remarkable opportunity for both Japan and Tanzania businesses to grow. Such products include, coffee (both beans and instant), sesame seeds, spices, tobacco, cotton, tea, minerals and precious stones, live plants and mushrooms, groundnuts, cashew nuts, cocoa beans, avocados, guavas, and mangoes (fresh and dried), fish and seafood, honey, wines, handicrafts (Makonde carvings and Tingatinga paints), wood, and articles of wood, among others.



H.E. President Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan with Japanese Ambassador to Tanzania, H.E. Ambassador Yasushi Misawa at the New Year Diplomatic Sherry Party, at the State House in Dar es Salaam, February 2024.



Prime Minister Fumio KISHIDA with Tanzanian Ambassador to Japan, H.E. Ambassador Baraka Luvanda at the Prime Minister's Office in Tokyo, April 2024.

The current administration of Her Excellency Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan, President of the United Republic of Tanzania, is committed to creating a conducive trade and investment environment to more attract foreign businesses. Applying her 4R's Philosophy - Rebuilding, Reforms, Reconciliation, and Resilience, President Samia has succeeded in creating a democratic space for all stakeholders, has promoted business innovation, and also increased the number of foreign investors, tourists, and visitors to the country.

Several mega infrastructure projects in Tanzania have been executed by the Government including, Standard Gauge Railway Line (SGR - 2561 kilometers) and the Julius Nyerere Hydropower Project (2,115 megawatts) the which will ease investment in Tanzania. Tanzania's SGR Project is progressing towards a significant milestone with the upcoming launch of the 300km section connecting the port city of Dar es Salaam to Morogoro. After successful trials in February 2024, full-scale operations on the recently built electrified line are set to commence by July 2024. The Government's target is to advance the remaining phases of the project, with the ultimate goal of connecting Tanzania with neighboring Burundi, Rwanda and Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), thus promoting both bilateral and regional integration.

On the other hand, Tanzania's JNHP Project has made commendable progress, with an overall construction advancement of 95%, including the completion of the water impounding for the dam reservoir and the main dam structure. Upon completion in the coming months, the project will add 2115 megawatts of environmentally friendly and sustainable power to the national grid.

It is worth noting that Tanzania is a country of diverse potentials, in the areas such as agriculture and livestock, fishing, tourism, blue economy, energy, infrastructure, mining, health and pharmaceuticals, financial services, economic zone, telecommunication, broadcasting, manufacturing, and real estate development. We welcome all

those who wish to invest in our beautiful country and contribute to its growth and development.

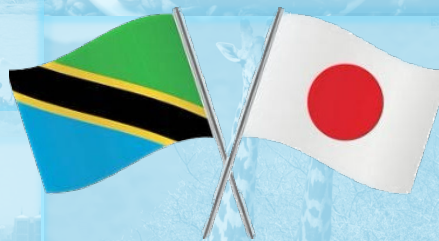
I would naturally not conclude without inviting our Japanese friends to visit Tanzania to enjoy and experience the Seven UNESCO World Heritage Sites that are located only in Tanzania. They include, the Ngorongoro Crater, the Serengeti National Park, the Kilimanjaro National Park and magnificent Mount Kilimanjaro (Africa's roof top and the world's highest free-standing mountain), the Selous Game Reserve, the Ruins of Kilwa Kisiwani and Songo Mnara, the Kondoa Rock Art Site, and the Stone Town of Zanzibar. Whereas in 2023, the Serengeti National Park was named Africa's Leading National Park at the World Travel Award for the fifth time in a row, Zanzibar on its part, was awarded the title of the Africa's Leading Beach Destination for the seventh consecutive year.

Apart from the aforementioned 07 UNESCO world heritage wonders, Tanzania is home to 22 National Parks; 01 Conservation Area; 32 Game Reserves; 44 Game Controlled Areas; 33 Wildlife Conservation Areas; 06 Nature Reserves; and 04 Ramsar Sites (the Malagarasi Muyovozi, the Kilombero Valley Flood Plain, the Lake Natron Basin and the Rufiji-Mafia-Kilwa Marine sites); as well as a home to the great lakes – Lake Victoria which is the largest tropical lake in the world and Lake Tanganyika which is the 2nd deepest freshwater lake in the world.

Tanzania looks forward with enthusiasm to participating fully in the two major events namely, TICAD 9 and the 2025 OSAKA KANSAI WORLD EXPO.

Ahsanteni sana, Domo Arigato Gozaimashta.

By Baraka Luvanda
Ambassador of Tanzania to Japan
April 26, 2024



Tanzania Embassy in Japan
April 26, 2024