The Tunduru District Council &
NALIKA Authorized Association

The Conservation Business Plan (2010-2015) for the Tunduru Wildlife Management Area

July 2010
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Chairman’s Foreword
The Resource Zone Management Plan (RZMP) for Tunduru WMA (TWMA) was prepared in 2009. RZMP was developed as an interim document to guide management of the TWMA for the period of five years. The completion of the RZMP was a precondition for the NALIKA Authorized Association (NAA) to be granted User Right, which was subsequently granted in September 2009. The user right gives NAA right to use in accordance with the existing law, resources in TWMA based on sustainability principles outlined in the RZMP.

One of the key strategies to implement the RZMP is to develop, appraise and implement Conservation Business Plan (CBP). In principle, CPB translates RZMP into a business document. The main purpose of CPB is to ensure that the TWMA is used for wildlife and tourism business in order to accrue benefits to support conservation of the area, people’s livelihoods and country’s socioeconomic development agenda. It is in this spirit that NAA through financial support from MCA-T and WWF worked with stakeholders to develop the CPB. The CPB shall provide day-to-day and long-term framework for the management of TWMA business. The world is changing. CPB shall therefore be reviewed, when necessary, to reflect changes that affect TWMA business.

I take this opportunity to convey my sincere gratitude to those who took part in the identification and design phases of this plan. Successful implementation of this document is highly dependent on your continued support.

_________________________                ______________________________
Chairman NAA                                                                              Date
### Acronyms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AA</td>
<td>Authorized Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AOP</td>
<td>Administrative and Operations Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AOPB</td>
<td>Annual Operation Plan and Budget</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CBP</td>
<td>Conservation Business Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCDB</td>
<td>Community Conservation and Development Bank</td>
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<tr>
<td>CDP</td>
<td>Community Development Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GMP</td>
<td>General Management Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LGRP</td>
<td>Local Government Reform Programme</td>
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<tr>
<td>MZP</td>
<td>Management Zone Plan</td>
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<tr>
<td>NAA</td>
<td>NALIKA Authorized Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCAA</td>
<td>Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGOs</td>
<td>Non Governmental Organizations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NNR</td>
<td>Niassa National Reserve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NRMP</td>
<td>Natural Resources Management Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSGRP</td>
<td>National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NWMA</td>
<td>NALIKA Wildlife Management Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RDS</td>
<td>Rural Development Strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RZMP</td>
<td>Resource Zone Management Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SGR</td>
<td>Selous Game Reserve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SME</td>
<td>Small and Medium Enterprise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TANAPA</td>
<td>Tanzania National Parks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEO</td>
<td>Village Executive Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VLUP</td>
<td>Village Land Use Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VUDRP</td>
<td>Visitor, Development and Revenue Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEO</td>
<td>Ward Executive Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WMA</td>
<td>Wildlife Management Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WMAs</td>
<td>Wildlife Management Areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WPREP</td>
<td>Wildlife-People Relations Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WWF</td>
<td>Wild Wide Fund for Nature</td>
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</table>
Executive Summary

The Conservation Business Plan (CBP) translates the Resource Zone Management Plan for Tunduru WMA into a business document. The main purpose of CBP is to ensure that the Tunduru WMA resources are used for wildlife and tourism business in order to accrue benefits to support conservation of the area, people’s livelihoods and country’s socioeconomic development agenda. Business trends were analyzed so as to describe how the wildlife and tourism industry in Tanzania and TWMA have been and could be affected by the by industrial and economic trends. Policy and legislative trends, ecological factors, technology, market trends, economic and financial factors which drive the wildlife and tourism industry in Tanzania and Tunduru WMA have been clearly identified in this plan. Existing wildlife and tourism industry situation have been outlined focusing on the existing key challenges facing the tourism and wildlife business in Tunduru WMA. The main challenge facing the industry is continued deterioration of the main business attractions of the Tunduru WMA. These include both biophysical and cultural resource. Existing outstanding attractions resource values of marketing and interpretation values are also outlined in this plan. Wildlife resources, outstanding forests, extraordinary physical features and cultures of the peoples of the area are key business attractions and shall help the NALIKA AA to focus its protection and marketing efforts on these unique business products. Interpretation themes and materials shall also be developed based on the existing outstanding resources values.

Desired future of the business in Tunduru WMA is envisaged in the business vision and mission of Tunduru WMA. The vision of the Tunduru WMA business is “integrated, well managed and self-financing protected area in which nationally-important biodiversity is protected, essential ecological processes are sustained, and stakeholders fully support and tangibly benefit from wildlife conservation efforts in the area”. The business mission, values and ethics to guide Tunduru WMA business is outlined in this plan based on the business vision. The goal and subsequent strategic objectives are also described to summarize the desired future of the Tunduru WMA business.

The kind of business Tunduru WMA wants to engage into is described in terms of detailed business principles, specific objectives, business targets and broad business actions over a period of five years. Core and secondary business products are also outlined. Understanding of the market is one of the most important elements of a business plan. It's not enough to expect that because there is a good product or service, that there's a market for it, or that people are ready to pay for it. Therefore, the business plan outlines results of the market analysis in terms of who are the existing clients or customers, where they are, what they do, and what problems they may face that the TWMA products or services can fix. This details a market conceptual model into marketing strategy, marketing mechanisms and a marketing plan. Financial analysis, forecasting and marketing strategy are part and parcel of this market conceptual model.

This Conservation Business Plan also describes a strategy that distinguishes Tunduru WMA business from its competitors. It defines the Tunduru WMA business in the eyes of the market and provides a direction where the business will stay focused on and develop into an identity. Existing wildlife and tourism business competitors are clearly identified and a unique competitive strategy based on existing
conditions is solidified. Details of the selling and pricing, financial resources requirements, timescales, costing and cash flow are provided under the financial analysis section.

Tunduru WMA business appraisal is provided in the plan in terms of cost-benefit analysis. This examines the potential impacts of proposed actions in order to propose measures that insure that business quality and environments are restored, enhanced and sustained. Examination of potential adverse effects of major proposals in the plans on major business environments is also summarized. Measures which mitigate, eliminate or off-set adverse effects of major business actions on Tunduru WMA business and environments are also outlined.

Finally it worth to note, Business Planning is possibly the easiest part of the business cycle. Managing business is the most difficult part of it. To easy the difficulty of Business Management, this business plan outlines strategies that will help the NALIKA Authorized Association to implement and manage the Tunduru WMA business. The business management chart, management team, management staff requirements, annual operation plan and budget, and monitoring and evaluation frameworks provide the business management guidelines. Business risks and mitigation are also outlined in this Conservation Business Plan.
1. The Background

1.1 Introduction
Development of Conservation Business Plan for Tunduru WMA (TWMA) is an effort to foster the empowerment of Tunduru Authorized Association to manage natural resources according to the provision of Policies, Laws and Regulation. Tunduru WMA having completed Resource Zone Management Plan and granted Resource User Right is a full formalized WMA. With Resource User Right, TWMA is in a position to enter into business agreement with investors and hence necessitated the development of Conservation Business Plan which will be NALIKA Authorized Association (NAA) core tool for business management. The NAA comprises of ten villages (Hulia, Darajambili, Namwinyu, Namakungwa, Ndenyende, Kajima, Kindamba, Twendembele, Mbugulaji and Rahaleo) is responsible for management of the TWMA. The TWMA was formed in 2005 following the government approval of the guidelines for designation and management of Wildlife Management Areas in order to guarantee sustainable conservation of wildlife resources in local community land and safeguard the interests of rural communities.

The establishment and operation of WMAs is a key feature of the Government of Tanzania’s Wildlife Policy of 1998 (revised in 2008). The policy got its legal backing in 2002 and 2009 through the implementation of Wildlife Management Areas Regulations and Wildlife Conservation Act respectively. The legal frameworks provide the basis for management and utilization of the resources and benefit sharing among key stakeholders. The Government’s focus on this policy is to empower and enable communities to manage natural resources responsibly and to derive benefits from those natural resources. This is an incentive-based wildlife conservation tool that seeks to provide rural people with the responsibilities, rights, knowledge, and skills to promote wildlife conservation and tourism as competitive and legitimate land uses. WMA would foster greater benefits to communities in terms of finances, increased conservation, improved governance and institutional development. WMA are also expected to increase democratic participation in planning decision making since most of the decisions regarding WMA require participation of all villagers.

While NAA is looking forward for its member villages and community at large to benefit from Wildlife Tourism based business, is equally committed to ensure wildlife and all natural resources in TWMA are well managed. This is in line with the Tanzania’s long-term vision of the corridor, and the natural resource around the area. The Government of Tanzania is committed to develop the Mtwara corridor, of which TWMA is part of, through improvement of the trunk road among other initiatives. The Government in collaboration with development partners and different stakeholders will ensure the road is rehabilitated and upgraded to environmental standards compliant Environmental Guidelines and sustainable human development including wildlife management practices.

Tunduru WMA has implemented different activities that lead to its gazettement and make it a full functional WMA. This has enable the Authorized Associations (AA) of the TWMA to obtain Resource User Right (the right to use wildlife resources) and will use that right to get into business agreements with potential investors, creating then necessary incentives for community-based management of natural resources, and offsetting some of the negative impacts of the improvement of the Mtwara Corridor. One
crucial activity implemented by TWMA is the Development of Resource Zone Management Plan (RZMP). RZMP outline how TWMA should be managed and define principles and philosophies which to guide overall management of an area over a period of five to ten years. The heart of RZMP is the management zone scheme. The management zone scheme assigns various management actions and/or interventions best to resolve existing problems facing a protected area. Conservation Business Plan is a detailed strategy to implement tourism management strategy outlined in RZMP. It translates RZMP into conservation and financial business endeavors.

1.2 Specific Purposes of Conservation Business Plan

A business plan, in its simplest form, usually defines where an organization want a business to be within a certain period of time, usually five to ten years, and strategies to get there. This plan therefore describes where the NALIKAA wildlife and tourism business come from, where the business is at the moment, where the business should focus and how best to get where the business should conceptually be. The plan is one of the strategies to implement the tourism program of the NALIKAA Resource Zone Management Plan. It translates the tourism management program of the RZMP into business vision, mission, core values, objectives, target and activities.

The main purposes of the Conservation Business Plan (CBP) are:

- To document business trends, existing business conditions and environment, desired future of the wildlife management business and means to achieve the desired future;
- To provide day-to-day and long-term business operation framework;
- To help WMA prepare framework for looking for funding from stakeholders, including banks and donors on business investments;
- To attract potential stakeholders to invest in the WMA for equitable and sustainable business;
- To inform potential clients and customers about the Tunduru WMA attractions and business potentials;
- To plan out the AA’s strategy to make sure the business is successful; and
- To provide wildlife and tourism business monitoring and evaluation framework.

1.3 The Conservation Business Planning Process

The process of preparing this business plan involved different stages as described below which different methodologies including stakeholders’ participation in workshops and literature review were used.

*Past business trends*

This was aimed at giving a broad picture of where we came from, the lessons learnt in the past and use this information as a base to look at the future. Financial, economic, funding, ecological, legislative and policy, which influenced wildlife and tourism business were examined and documented.
The Conservation Business Planning Process

Existing situation
The stakeholders were consulted to provide information on the existing wildlife and tourism business. Wildlife / tourism business issues, concerns and problems were analyzed. Strength, Weaknesses, Opportunity and Challenges for the AA and the WMA were analyzed and documented. Existing conditions of tourism and business attractions were also analyzed.

Future situation
The future business outlooks were defined in terms of vision, mission, business core values, objectives and targets.

Means to achieving the desired future
Business strategies and actions / activities were developed to guide the implementation of the business plan.

Tourism and wildlife business appraisal
Cost-Benefit Analysis was undertaken to avoid future business mistakes. Information was used to consolidate the business strategies.

Business plan implementation framework
The implementation framework was conceptualized in terms of annual business plan operation plan and budget framework, business plan implementation team and monitoring and evaluation framework. Means to achieve future situation and measurement of business achievements – these sections of the workshop were also approached using a NGP process in the groups before presentations were made in the plenary to agree on the common position.
2. Business past trends and influences

Every business is affected by various factors or trends. If the factors which influence the business are in an upward trend, the business will be affected. If the trends are downward, the business will be affected as well. One of the key elements of this section is to show how the wildlife and tourism business will be affected by various trends based on a twenty or ten year history. This is a key issue for both investors and lenders, whose decisions could clearly be influenced by economic, policy, legislation, ecological, industry, technological and other important trends.

The TWMA is a start-up business. It has no history in terms of business management. Nonetheless, there are several trends global, regional and local trends which have influenced the wildlife and tourism industry, which provide learning opportunities for the TWMA business. Trends which adversely affected the wildlife and tourism industry will be considered as business risks in the business plan. Those trends and factors which positively influenced the wildlife and tourism industry over the past twenty or ten years will help to define the business principles and used as opportunities for the business.

2.1 Financial and Funding Sources

In 2009-2010, 4% (TShs 6,408,917.00) of the funding came from Tunduru District Council, 81% (TShs 140,000,000.00) grants from donors, 13 % (TShs 22,400,000.00) from central government, 1% (TShs 1,120,000.00) from tourist hunting; and 1% (TShs 2,000,000.00) donations in kind (All percentage have been rounded up)

Key: A: Tourist Hunting, B: Licensing fees, C: Tunduru District Council Contributions, D: Grants from donors, E: Central Government Contributions, F: Donation in kind

Figure 2: TWMA Fund Sources in 2009/10
Despite the fact that TWMA as a business entity started in 2009/10, wildlife and tourism business has been actively practiced elsewhere in Tanzania. The wildlife and tourism industry has been severely affected by changing regional and global financial markets, and particularly the financial crunch of 2008. The main source of revenue for wildlife tourism comes from Western Europe, United States of America, Japan and of recent, China. All these countries and regions were adversely affected by the financial market collapse of 2008.

Inflation in Tanzania has risen from 4.8% in December 2005 to 11.1% in May 2010. Increased inflation reduced the purchasing power of NALIKA AA in 2009. The CBP has to take cognizance of inflation trends, and over all financial and economic trends which influence tourism and business opportunities. NALIKA AA on the other hand, in the past years has shown a high dependency to grants from donors and contribution from Tunduru District Council. The dependency to the district council can be policy wise explained. Prior to Wildlife Conservation Act amendment in 2009 and subsequent review of WMA Regulations, revenue obtained from tourist hunting were directly paid to the central Government and later 40% returned to district council to be distributed to different villages. With Wildlife Conservation Act 2009 and Revised WMA Regulations it is anticipated the payments from tourist hunting to be paid directly to NALIKA AA. Figure 3 below show funding sources for NALIKA AA for the past 6 years in Tshs. The most reliable data is for the financial year 2008-2009 and 2009-2010 as data for other previous years could not easily available and hence partial.
2.2 Operating Expenditures
Operating expenditure (Non-investment) in 2009-2010 amounted to Tanzanian Shillings 94,720,000.00. Out of this operating expenditures, management and administration spent 72% (TShs 68,040,000.00), facility operation and maintenance 2% (TShs 1,550,000.00), resource protection and management 11% (TShs 10,630,000.00), resource utilization and visitation 0%; and community development 15% (TShs 14,500,000.00).

2.3 Investments in the year 2009-2010
In this business plan investment is defined as a significant one-time expenditure to build a structure, acquire equipment, and restore natural or cultural resources or other similar one-time activities. NALIKA AA in 2009-2010 had planned to spend TShs 51,500,000.00 for construction of the community’s office building, TShs 32,000,000.00 for the purchase of furniture and equipment, TShs 3,500,000.00 for the purchase of motor cycles TShs 10,000,000.00; and TShs 6,000,000.00 for the purchase of computer equipment. The plan identifies the necessary investments which would help NAA to protect business attractions and undertake operations to optimize business profit.

2.4 Functional Areas Details
- Management and Administration
This comprises of all WMA management and administration support activities such as safety to visitors and employees, fund raising, external affairs, communication, leadership, planning and financial management, partnership arrangements and human resource management. Human Resource Management, General Administration and Management activities in year 2009/10 were the leading in expenditure while financial charges was the least as can be observed in figure 6.
• **Facility Operation and Maintenance**
Encompasses all activities required to manage and operate WMA infrastructure daily. It involves repair and maintenance of roads, buildings, vehicles, telecommunication equipment and equipments. For the time being this program is operating at minimal as the WMA is new and has not yet secured property, save for a new office building which has not yet completed and therefore need not repair.

• **Resource Protection and Management**
It involves all activities aimed at management, preservation, protection of cultural and natural resources in the WMA. It includes patrolling, surveillance, wild fire management, prescribed burning and historical sites protection. For the year 2009/10 TWMA implemented Patrolling as the only program in this functional area and spent Tshs 10,630,000 in this particular program.

• **Resource Utilization and Visitation**
This includes all WMA activities related to visitor revenue collection, ecotourism, marketing, advertising, concession management, visit centre management, interpretation, maintenance of camp ground and trails. There has been no investment and expenditure in this functional area in TWMA for the period of 2009/10.

• **Community Development**
This comprises of all activities aimed at educating, informing local communities and all development initiatives. It involves linkage between the WMA with the local communities whether they visit or do not visit the WMA. It includes environment education, public meetings and events, distribution of funds and public activities. TWMA has been paying school fees, buying school uniforms to pupils and giving contributions to community initiated development projects like school construction as part of community development initiative (figure 6).
2.5 Budget Deficit

There is a financial shortfall amounting to TShs 356,639,815.00 (TShs 216,040,400.00 and TShs 140,599,415.00 for operational and capital expenditure respectively) in the TWMA. Details for each of the five functional areas operational expenditure is provided in table 1. The budget deficit is expected to be covered from income accruing from renting two tourist hunting blocks, sale of bush meat as well as tourist concessions during the first year 2010-2011. The TWMA will implement human resources management framework by June 2011 after developing and making operational the organisation structure to administer the TWMA.

Table 1: Required, Available Funds and Fund Deficit for Different Functional Areas (Operational Expenditure) in TWMA in the First Year of the Business

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Functional Area</th>
<th>Total Funds Required (TShs)</th>
<th>Available Funds (TShs)</th>
<th>Fund Deficit (TShs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Management and Administration</td>
<td>85,548,000.00</td>
<td>68,040,000.00</td>
<td>(17,508,000.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facilities, Operation and Maintenance</td>
<td>39,975,000.00</td>
<td>1,550,000.00</td>
<td>(38,425,000.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resource Protection and Management</td>
<td>104,703,400.00</td>
<td>10,630,000.00</td>
<td>(94,073,400.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resource Utilization and Visitation</td>
<td>79,950,000.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>(79,950,000.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Development</td>
<td>112,450,000.00</td>
<td>14,500,000.00</td>
<td>(97,950,000.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>422,626,400.00</strong></td>
<td><strong>94,720,000.00</strong></td>
<td><strong>(327,906,400.00)</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.6 Ecological / Climatic Trends which Affected Wildlife / Tourism Business

Wildlife and tourism industry are dependent on biodiversity and physical resources as the main products. Ecological factors and climatic condition changes have colossal influence on survival of these important resources. Drought, severe rainfall, climatic changes, wildlife and human diseases have been adversely affecting biodiversity of the Selous-Niassa ecosystem where TWMA lies. Elnino, floods and recent drought which hit Tanzania had adverse effects of wildlife and infrastructure of the Selous-Niassa ecosystem and wildlife in general. Declining quality and quantity of biodiversity will reduce market and business value of TWMA. Other ecological / health factors which adversely affected wildlife tourism in Tanzania the outbreak of Avian Flu, Swine Flu and increase volcanic activities in the Iceland which caused volcanic ash and cancellation of flights from Europe. CBP must take cognizance of these and other similar factors which might happen so as to minimize potential business risks.

2.7 Policy and Legislative Trends that Affected the Wildlife / Tourism Business

Operationalization of the TWMA day to day activities and its business projections are governed by a number of legal and policy entities. The TWMA is governed by the WMA Regulations (2002) revised 2005 and 2010 under the Wildlife Act of Tanzania (1974), amended 2009. The TWMA draws its mandate from the Wildlife Policy of Tanzania (1998) revised 2007. NAA also draws its mandate from Cooperative Act and the Village land Act (1999). Many more recent policies and legislation were responsible for directing the evolution of NAA and TWMA and subsequent development of this plan.

2.8 Technological Trends which Influenced Wildlife / Tourism Trends

Recently the world has become a village due to recent development of satellite technology, internet and mobile phones. These technological developments have eased communication within and outside the TWMA. Formation of NAA, development of RZMP and subsequent formulation of the CBP has been facilitated by the advancement of communication technology. Other technological advancement like Global Positioning System (GPS) and Geographical Information System (GIS) helped to ease physical planning of TWMA. Ironically, illegal activities which affect biodiversity of TWMA have been facilitated by GIS, mobile phones and sophisticated firearms. CBP must take cognisance of these developments to protect, manage and market its products. Table 2 below summarises trends which affected wildlife tourism over the past few years in Tanzania; to TWMA these trends are not an excuse.

Table 2: Summary of Trends which Affected Wildlife/Tourism Business

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factors / Event and Timing</th>
<th>Effects on wildlife / tourism business</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Positive</strong></td>
<td><strong>Negative</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic / financial / trade Trends</td>
<td>Financial crunch 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reduced number of tourist and tourist hunters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Factors / Event and Timing</td>
<td>Effects on wildlife / tourism business</td>
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<tr>
<td>----------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Positive</strong></td>
<td><strong>Negative</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inflation</td>
<td>Inadequate resource for wildlife management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate funding of local government authorities</td>
<td>Inadequate resource and capacity for wildlife management and tourism programs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increased the rate of wildlife poaching</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retention scheme</td>
<td>Support training of wildlife managers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support conservation activities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provided for some institutions to self sustain their operations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecological / Climatic / Health and Disease trends</td>
<td>Increased wildlife-people conflicts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat shrinkage /blockage of wildlife corridors</td>
<td>Adversely affected wildlife habitats, anti-poaching patrols and escalated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural disasters, e.g. severe drought, El Niño</td>
<td>Increased Human-Wildlife Conflicts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human Population increase</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Stable wildlife population</td>
<td>Increased tourism opportunities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increased Human-Wildlife Conflicts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social - Cultural Trends</td>
<td>Increased poaching incidences and reduce quality of products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fast changing culture – eating of variety of wildlife meat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ever increasing interaction of wildlife and human beings – changing life style</td>
<td>Increased Human-Wildlife Conflicts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicinal values no longer accessible</td>
<td>Reduced the value of wildlife to communities and therefore increased killing of wildlife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political conflicts</td>
<td>Made available sophisticated firearms for poaching</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>War in neighbouring countries</td>
<td>Inadequate security for tourists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opened routes to illegal markets for wildlife products</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Factors / Event and Timing</td>
<td>Effects on wildlife / tourism business</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Positive</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Politics and local elections</td>
<td>Enhanced protection of wildlife and increased benefits to communities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wildlife Conservation Act 2009</td>
<td>Gave powers to communities to protect wildlife and cultivated support from local people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WMA Regulations 2002, revised 2005 and 2010</td>
<td>Devolving powers to communities to benefit from conservation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wildlife Policy 2007</td>
<td>Baring illegal development of settlements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land Act 1999</td>
<td>Regulated development in the tourism sector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourism Act 2008</td>
<td>Gave private sector a leading role in developing the tourism industry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourism Policy 1999</td>
<td>Promote and develop tourism that is ecologically friendly and environmentally sustainable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Village land Act 1999</td>
<td>Gave power to village authorities to decide on investment on their village lands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Environmental Management Act 2004</td>
<td>Provided provision for EIA and hence natural resource protection framework</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WMA establishment</td>
<td>Gave powers to communities to protect wildlife and cultivated support from local people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Factors / Event and Timing</strong></td>
<td><strong>Effects on wildlife / tourism business</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Positive</strong></td>
<td><strong>Negative</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decentralization</td>
<td>Reduced capacity of local government to protect wildlife which is the main business attractions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East African Community (EAC)</td>
<td>Provided an avenue for international collaboration in protection of the wildlife and collaboration in tourism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increasing number of NGOs and CBOs</td>
<td>Provided access to financial support to conservation and tourism initiatives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Establishment of Land Trusts arrangements</td>
<td>Provided more land for protection of wildlife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closing down of many factories / industries</td>
<td>Laid off workers resorted to poaching, logging and settlement in potential conservation areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Technological</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internet</td>
<td>Helped fast exchange of information and tourism marketing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile Phones</td>
<td>Made anti-poaching patrols more effective and tourism marketing easy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GPS / GPS Collars</td>
<td>Made easy studies of wildlife movements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Availability of modern firearms</td>
<td>Provide adequate protection of tourists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accessibility – infrastructure</td>
<td>Easy to reach poachers and easy access of wildlife attraction by tourists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forensic evidence</td>
<td>Made tracking of illegal wildlife trade easy</td>
</tr>
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</table>
3. Existing Business Conditions

3.1 Existing Wildlife and Tourism Business Challenges

The first step in any planning process is to identify the business planning and management challenges that would be addressed in the Business Plan. TWMA is facing severe threats to its continued existence potentially for wildlife and tourism businesses. Business threats facing TWMA are the uncontrolled and unplanned conversion of land for agricultural use, ribbon development along the major roads, the unsustainable and illegal use of natural resources including the high value poaching of ivory across the national boundaries and uncontrolled wildfires. These challenges will adversely affect the tourism and business values of the TWMA. Heavy encroachment by agriculture and destruction due to conversion of forest for farming and settlement are already taking place in most part of this area. The high human population growth rate and its impact on the near natural habitat of TWMA reduce the tourism and business values of TWMA.

During the consultations, TWMA stakeholders identified specific issues facing the Tunduru Wildlife Management Area and which, if not attended properly, will adversely affect the tourism and business values of the area. Since management and resource protection issues and business aspects are not always confined to TWMA boundaries, stakeholders identified external issues as well.

- **Inadequate income from the wildlife and business**
  Resources and funding for management of the TWMA is inadequate. A majority of funds for operations which were accrued during the 2009/10 financial year as well as the past years came mainly from the District Council and donors. Income that was generated from the License Fees and the 25% Game Fees is inadequate to support TWMA business and support village developments. Revenue that is generated from wildlife utilization in the district is shared amongst the villages in the entire district making the revenue retained to focus in wildlife protection in TWMA insufficient. Other tourism initiatives that are being exercised in the TWMA do not produce tangible benefits due to inadequate wildlife entrepreneurial skills, knowledge and attitudes of the village governments. Local people feel that investments in the tourist hunting in the TWMA do not benefit them enough.

- **Inadequate business working tools**
  Vehicles, tents, uniforms, firearms and other wildlife management and business tools are inadequate or lacking for wildlife and business management duties in NAA and Tunduru District Council at large. Wildlife management activities are seriously constrained due to lack of necessary tools. Destruction of wildlife resources have been going unabated in and outside the TWMA due to lack of necessary working tools.

- **Effects of shifting agriculture and encroachment on TWMA business**
  Shifting agriculture involves clearing a patch of land to grow crops. The patch is then deserted until the soil regains its fertility. There are many varieties of shifting cultivation, but as a rule it is characterized by a large diversity in crops. In Tunduru district the crops grown by shifting cultivators include bananas, pigeon peas, cassava, beans, rice, maize, and millet. Since the nutrient supply is constantly decreasing under cultivation, yields decrease with time, and eventually the farmers must clear and cultivate new land to meet their basic needs. In these areas, the usual period of cultivation is from two to four years,
and, depending on the properties of the soil, a fallow period of eight to ten years is required to regenerate soil fertility. Shifting cultivation systems are perceived both by numerous scientists as well as the general public, as wasteful, unproductive, and exploitative and the cause of widespread environmental degradation. Shifting cultivators are blamed for the destruction of much of the world’s tropical forests, land degradation, atmospheric pollution and global climatic change. This kind of agriculture has become one of the major sources of economy for the people around TWMA. This kind of agriculture causes expansion of farm lands and encroachment into wildlife areas. Coupled with increased human population, shifting agriculture is major cause and source of conflicts between humans and wildlife in these areas. Crop damage by wildlife in many instances is due encroachment of agriculture into wildlife dominated areas. Encroachment would reduce the size of the WMA, accelerate conflicts and reduce tourism and business values of the WMA.

- **Deforestation in the area**
  Trees are the most important source of building materials and energy for the local communities of the ten villages. Regeneration of trees in the TWMA is slowed due to excessive tree felling associated with shifting agriculture. Demands for trees have also increased as a result of lack of alternative sources of energy and building materials. The major problems are shifting cultivation, building materials, charcoal and the biggest is unsustainable lumbering in the area.

- **Destruction of tourism attractions and business foundation**
  Destruction of business opportunities through illegal harvest of wildlife in the area is very common. Main species that suffer from poaching are Elephant (for ivory) and Buffalo (for meat). Animals that are poached are most likely to become extinct or endangered. If one animal dies then many other animals will to. Poaching causes decline of wildlife population and interruption of their social organization. For instance, poaching of elephants caused many family groups of Elephants to lose their matriarchs, compromising their social, competitive and physiological functioning. Continued declining of elephant and other key species in the area might disrupt the ecology of TWMA with some serious devastating effects.

- **Increased property damage by wildlife**
  Local community properties, mostly crops, were being frequently raided by wildlife from TWMA or nearby conservation areas. Elephant is the major wildlife species which causes crop damage. Buffaloes, Water Buck, Eland, Velvet Monkeys, Olive Baboons, Warthog and variety of birds also cause crop loss in areas adjacent TWMA. Major crops that were being affected by wildlife include Beans, Rice, Bananas, Cassava, Millet, Sorghum and Maize. Many agricultural landowners in the area believe that they are experiencing reduced crop yield and quality as a result of wildlife damage.

  Human attack by wild animals specifically Lions, Elephants and Buffaloes were very common on areas adjacent to the proposed TWMA. Incidences of Lions causing damages to livestock in areas around the TWMA were also reported. Property damage by wildlife is the most important cause of conflicts between wildlife management and other land uses in the area. Conflicts create antipathy of the local people towards wildlife conservation and management. The negative attitudes of the people towards wildlife would diminish tourism / business values of the WMA.
• **Unskilled business labor**
Successful wildlife management requires specialized knowledge, skills and right attitudes. Wildlife population in the TWMA is declining partly due to lack of skilled labour in the village governments. The implementation of the RZMP also may not succeed without proper training of the managers of TWMA. Skills in resource inventory, resource protection and wildlife entrepreneurship would be necessary for the successful management of TWMA.

• **Wildfires affect business resources and tourism attraction**
Wildfires occur frequently inside the TWMA. The major causes of wildfires in the areas are charcoal producers and honey gatherers. Less often tourist visiting the TWMA for hunting and people passing through the Songea-Namtumbo-Tunduru main road accidentally cause wildfires. Wildfires have overwhelming effects on the biodiversity and ecology of the TWMA when occur at wrong season and magnitude.

• **Poverty and ignorance**
Poverty of all kinds is evident in the area. Income poverty, diseases and hunger force the local people in the area to engage in illegal wildlife exploitation for food and income. Ignorance is also common in the area. Inadequate knowledge on values of conservation necessitates certain people to cause unnecessary problems to the wildlife conservation authorities in the area.

### 3.2 Existing Business Attractions, Marketing and Interpretation Themes
In any conservation business there are many important resources and values which forms the basis for tourism / wildlife business. For business planning purposes, the stakeholders agreed to focus on what was termed as outstanding business attractions. The term “outstanding” was used to mean extraordinary, exceptional or unique attractions. Outstanding attractions were defined as resources that capture the essence why the TWMA was created and exist, because they helped maintain the integrity of the protected areas system. These could be intangible or tangible resources. These resources are not limited to the boundaries of protected areas. Due to resources (time, staff and money) limitation, protected areas needed a management priority for protecting natural and cultural resources of outstanding business values. These resources will be used for marketing and development of interpretation themes and materials.

The following criteria were developed and used in the identification of tourism outstanding resources and values for the TWMA. These resources will also be used to develop interpretation themes and marketing materials for tourism.

- Unique biological attributes, vegetation types and land forms;
- Outstanding natural and physical features;
- Critical for maintaining the integrity of the protected areas;
- Rare, endemic, endangered, threatened plants and animals;
- Sensitive biological and physical resources;
- Major cultural, historical and archaeological sites; and
- Resources with worldwide recognition.
Experiences of stakeholders and existing documents on Selous and Niassa Game Reserves were the major sources of information in the identification of the following outstanding business resources and values of the TWMA:

- **Variety of wildlife**
  The area supports a large number of globally significant, threatened and CITES listed large mammal species. Variety of wildlife species exist in the area. Birds, reptiles, and mammals of different kind exist in the TWMA. This area is part of the corridor connecting Selous Game Reserve in Tanzania and Niassa Reserve in Mozambique, making it important in trans-boundary conservation. Significant wildlife species include Elephant, Lion, Leopard, Zebra, Buffaloes, Eland, Hartebeest and Wildebeest. Rare and threatened wildlife species include Pangolin, Wild Dogs and Greater Kudu.

The identification of exceptional resource and values would allow planners, managers, and decision makers to focus their efforts, limited resources and staff on these most important resources. These exceptional resource and values were integral in determining the TWMA purposes and significance, formed the basis for identifying the area’s primary interpretive themes, and helped set the parameters for developing management zones.

- **Natural dams**
  Dams are important natural phenomena. Dams increase biodiversity and improves overall environmental quality. Under normal circumstances positive effects brought by dams are radically diminished if they are eradicated from an area. Modern societies have recently begun to realize the benefits of dams thus protect wetlands. Kanduru, Mnemwajani, Mkware, Mngwa, Lilasi, Naluwale, Mpwisi, Chandembo, Katuli, Kawe, Malaika, Maemila, Mkwajuni, Kwakundungu, Machonda, Makereketa and Chechangu are the most significant dams in the area which upon proper utilization may generate great benefits to the TWMA. Interpretative and marketing materials must take cognizance of these dams.

- **Rivers and river systems**
  The rivers in this area play an important role in the ecology and socio-economy of the Tunduru people. The river systems provide livelihoods for a large number of people all over the Ruvuma and adjacent regions. This easily explains why nearly all the major villages of the Ruvuma villages are located by the banks of some major rivers that either go through the TWMA or originate from it. The survival of wildlife of the area is also highly dependent on these rivers and river system of the area. The rivers also have an important role in mythology of the people of Tunduru and are considered holy by all many people in the area. Muwesi, Nampungu, Lilasi, Lipembe, Likuyu, Makangaga, and Mkundi are outstanding rivers in the area. Other rivers that provide unique scenic values in the area include Utumwa, Katuli, Rumile, Kisi, Sasawala, Ndemambili, Mtepela, Chingwalangwala, Kapesula, Mikeyi, Majegeja, Naluwale, Michonjo, Mzizima, Ruagala and Mahoyohoyo.

- **Valleys**
  Valleys provide habitat for wildlife and sources of major rivers in the areas. Valleys also provide outstanding views for would be visitors in the area. Mtawila, Lingwamba, Machonda, Mpumbe,
Likoroma, Kungilike, Manganje, Chaosaigembo, Mfunikile, Ngwalangwala, Minjalo, Naitiwi, Njinjiurambo and Gema la mama are some of the unique valleys in the TWMA.

- **Cultures of the local people**
  Cultures of the local people are unique. More information on culture should be collected, documented and used for the promotion of ecotourism in the area.

- **Hills and mountains**
  The distinction between a hill and a mountain is unclear and largely subjective in accordance to the local people of Tunduru. Nonetheless a hill is generally somewhat lower and less steep than a mountain. Hills have played an important role in the history of the people of these areas. Many settlements were originally built on hills, either to avoid or curb floods, particularly if they were near a large body of water, or for defence, since they offer a good view of the surrounding land and require would-be attackers to fight uphill. There are outstanding Hill/mountain features in the TWMA. Kilimasera, Lihowela, Chingwalangwala, Binti mboka, Naichanga, Likecha, Narohombaya, Mitumbitumbi, Mlima Bado, Humbiwili and Chipembele are among the outstanding scenic values to the TWMA.

- **Part of the Selous-Niassa wildlife corridor**
  The area is part of the Selous - Niassa wildlife corridor which is a landscape linkage between Africa's largest protected areas: The Selous Game Reserve of Tanzania, acknowledged as a World Heritage Site and home to Africa's largest elephant, buffalo, sable and other wildlife populations; and the Niassa Game Reserve of Mozambique, well renowned for its large elephant population. The area consists of natural miombo woodland; it encompasses a wide variety of wildlife habitats with wooded grassland, substantial areas of open savannah, granite inselbergs, seasonal and permanent wetland, and riverine forests along numerous rivers and streams draining either towards the Rufiji or Ruvuma rivers. The area is part of the corridor that allows the largest herbivore, the African elephant to migrate between the two largest elephant ranges of the world.

- **Trees (Names in Vernacular)**
  Unique and abundance of tree species give TWMA unique scenic values. Vernacularly named; Mninga, Mbambakofi, Mgwina, Muwawa, Mininga maji, Mnyenye, Muwanga, Mpuga, Nchenga, Muyombo, Mgelaogela, Mtonga, Mpembu, Msuku, Mdala mwezi, Mteteraka, Nyangandembu, and Mchinji are dominant plant species in the TWMA.

- **Medicinal trees (Names in Vernacular)**
  Mgawa, Mbuto, Mtomoni, Matatu, Msolo, Chibuluka, Msangusangu, Mkuyu, Mjoka, Msondoka, Mpinji and Mbungulaji are some of medicinal plants found in TWMA which are used to treat different diseases.

- **Cultures of the local people**
  Cultures of the local people are unique. More information on culture would be collected, documented and used for the promotion of ecotourism in the area.
4. The Desired Future of the WMA Business

4.1 Business Vision
NAA will ensure that TWMA is integrated, well managed and self-financing protected area in which nationally-important biodiversity is protected, essential ecological processes are sustained, and stakeholders fully support and tangibly benefit from wildlife conservation and tourism efforts in the area.

4.2 Business Mission Statement
In pursuance of the vision, the NAA will carry out the following:
- Protect and regulate use of TWMA biodiversity, physical and cultural resource;
- Plan and develop human, infrastructure, technological and financial resources;
- Collaborate with local communities, government and strategic business partners; and
- Promote tourism for revenue and visitor optimal satisfactions.

4.3 Business Core Policies / Principles, Values and Ethics
It is very common to come across a business which is conducted in an unethical way. Most of the clients and customers normally vow never to shop the products again, and tell their friends about negative experiences encountered. In some cases, customers continue shopping at a business they had bad experiences with, albeit grudgingly, because they couldn’t find the same product or service elsewhere. This is not the case in tourism and wildlife business. There are several wildlife management areas and wildlife protected areas which are comparatively or equally better than TWMA.

In order to ensure fair and successful competitions with other conservation businesses, clear definition of core business policies, values and ethics is necessary. The policies, values and ethics will guide day-to-day service operations and business infrastructure development, if acceptable and adequate inculcated into the working cultures and ethics of the staff of TWMA. Policies, values and ethics should aim at ensuring visitor satisfaction, and must extend beyond the manuals and wall posters. Every TWMA staff, from the managers to the rest of the staff, and everything, must make visitors feel good and staff appreciated by visitors. Business ethics should trickle down into all aspects of the business. They should be felt and should resonate with customers, employees, suppliers, and the local community. Identifying and committing core values and ethics is one of the key elements of a business plan.

In the next five years the TWMA shall implement the business plan whilst adhering to the following main policies / principles:

- Principle of integrating tourism business into sustainable development programs
The TWMA shall strive to ensure that national policies and strategies on sustainable development are integrated into the implementation of the plan. Also efforts to reconcile conflicting resource uses inside the WMA shall be speeded up and strengthened in order to ensure sustainable visitor development.
• **Principle of development and management of sustainable conservation**
Planning is the key to the sustainable tourism. In the next five years the TWMA management shall endeavour to ensure that tourism and ecotourism products are accurately identified and tourism plans are designed, appraised, monitored and evaluated for sustainability. Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) shall be part and parcel of the development of tourism in the TWMA. Also tourism and ecotourism developments shall take into account the developments and land uses at sub-regional and sub-national levels. Care shall always be taken to make sure that development of tourism in the sub region complies with Government laws and regulations. Use of technology shall be encouraged to ensure that efficiency and effectiveness in managing tourism is guaranteed.

• **Principle of sustainable tourism and wildlife business**
In order to succeed in the implementation of the plan involvement of key stakeholders, information exchange and capacity to manage tourism is the key to business success. The NAA shall Endeavor to involve key stakeholders at every stage of development and implementation of the plan. Also the NAA shall strive to build and maintain the capacity to manage the plan. Information exchange on lesson learned would be encouraged in order to improve the implementation of the plan.

• **Sustainable funding and equity in the distribution of business revenue**
Sustainable funding is simply the amount of money NAA need to provide and sustain a particular level of conservation and community development services over time. It is important to appreciate that sustainable funding does not mean enough money to publicly fund all the community development services that NAA should be providing. It is the responsibility of local community to establish what they believe is an appropriate and affordable level of publicly funded services and then to work out how much money is required over time to sustain that particular level. Also local government would need to make sure that the community understood and appreciated that the need to set a funding level inevitably would result in a degree of rationing, the extent of which would be determined by the level at which the sustainable funding path was set. Likewise any policy would need to provide the NAA with a mechanism to cope with pressures on funding, reacting to those pressures in a planned, rather than an unplanned, manner and any policy would need to provide confidence to the NAA and local communities that the policy settings were appropriate and able to be met within the parameters set by the sustainable funding framework. It is also important for the village governments and local communities to understand that what determines the level of income to be accrued from the TWMA by each village from the WMA is not necessarily the size of the area each village contributed to the formation of the TWMA. The village governments may need to develop a system to distribute revenue that ensures equity. This is because distribution and abundance of natural resources, particularly wildlife, are not necessarily determined by the size of the area.

The following core values and ethics will be observed by NAA during the operationalization of the business plan:
• Customer / clients optimal satisfaction;
• Tunduru WMA optimal staff satisfaction;
• Local communities and stakeholders optimal satisfaction;
• Good governance, including accountability; and
• Dynamism and responsiveness.
5. Business Description
This chapter describes the business in terms of strategic objectives, business targets and milestones, and business actions over the five-year period. Product analysis, market analysis, competition strategy and financial forecasting are also part of the description of the business and help to describe how to achieve the strategic objectives.

5.1 Business Objective, Targets and Actions
This business plan comprise of seven objectives and targets, and thirty (30) different activities to be implemented. The set targets will form a basis for evaluating the TWMA business performance at the end of implementation of this plan and lessons learnt from the implementation period will be used to develop the next cycle of the business plan. Strategic and measurable business objective, targets and activities to be implemented for the period of 2010-2015 are summarized in table 4 below.

Table 3: Strategic Objectives, Business Targets and Business Actions/Activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategic Objective 1: To increase and sustain financial contribution of the TWMA to NAA, local government and local people by 600% by 2015</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Target 1.1 Income from ecotourism, including hunting, stands at Tshs 1 billion per annum by 2015</td>
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| Target 1.2 TWMA is known to 50% of potential customers by 2015 | Activity 1.2.1 Create and operationalize a website |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| Activity 1.2.2 Participate in national / international trade fairs |
| Activity 1.2.3 Develop and circulate quality brochures |
| Activity 1.2.5 Implement marketing strategy and plan |

<p>| Target 3.1 Tourist feedback framework developed by June 2011 | Activity 3.1.1 Develop tourism satisfaction indicators |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| Activity 3.1.2 Develop and implement visitor satisfaction plan |
| Activity 3.1.3 Develop interpretive materials |
| Activity 3.1.4 Develop Client Service Charter |
| Activity 3.1.5 Develop and implement procedures for reviewing and improving tourist programs |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategic Objective 4: To build and maintain business infrastructure by 2015</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Target 4.1</strong> TWMA accessible by road and air throughout the years by 2013</td>
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<tr>
<th>Strategic Objective 5: To ensure adequate collaboration with and support from stakeholders</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Target 5.1</strong> ensure sustained funding support from relevant sources</td>
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<tr>
<th>Strategic Objective 6: To ensure that ecotourism developments, including hunting, are designed, appraised, monitored and evaluated for sustainability by 2015</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Target 6.1</strong> Environmental impact management mechanisms developed/adopted by June 2011</td>
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<tr>
<th>Strategic Objective 7: To ensure that resources (human, financial, cultural and biophysical) are protected and enhanced by 2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Target 7.1</strong></td>
</tr>
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</table>

5.2 Business Products

These are products for advertisements, marketing and sale. Core products are prime sources of attraction and are fundamental for revenue generation for TWMA. These are well established and widely practiced elsewhere in Tanzania. Secondary products form the secondary sources of income, new in our environments and require further research for sustainability.

5.2.1 Core / Primary Products

The following are potential core products:

- Tourist hunting and associated opportunities like camping
- Accommodation (Tented Camp, Lodges, Eco-Lodges, etc)
- Meals and drinks in designated camps, lodges or sites
- Game drive in open vehicles
- Barbequing at designated camps, lodges or sites
- Nature walks and trails
- Visit to outstanding physical features like lakes, glades, rivers and dams
- Synergy visits to nearby outstanding sites Selous Game Reserve, Mbarang’andu WMA, Majimaji historical sites, visit to cultural sites, including cultural interactions with local communities.
• Complete guide information on places of interest for visitors
• Guided nature walks with signage - informative signs should be installed at specific points of interest along the nature trails to provide guests with interesting information about the area.

5.2.2 Non core / secondary products
• Geo-caching - Geo-caching is the latest fad in parts of the world where hand-held Global Positioning Systems (GPS) devices are abundant. Individuals will bury or hide small gifts in different locations around the Eco-Lodge or even the entire Tunduru WMA and upload the GPS coordinates of these gifts. Then, individuals and families use the coordinates and a handheld GPS device to locate the gifts and take them and/or leave something else in its place. It is a fun activity for families and single “treasure hunters” alike.
• Horseback riding
• Biking
• Diving and swimming
• Rough road driving
• Laundry services
• Community work program for volunteers
• Concessions from Uranium mining
• Fisheries projects
• Beekeeping / apiculture
• Special interest activities - bird, butterfly and insect watching
• Invest in shares

5.3 Market Analysis and Strategy
This section describes existing target market in very general as well as in specific terms. It covers location, age, gender, profession, income, lifestyle, etc of the existing and potential market for tourism and business products envisaged for the TWMA. Understanding target markets, their motivations and financial status are fundamentals in focusing the specific design and delivery of the products. This section also covers what the total market is for the products and what proportion of that market the plan expects to capture. What is the market's growth potential, and will the TWMA be in a position to capitalize on this growth and increase the intake or market share? It also substantiates this information from the market research which was conducted during the field reconnaissance survey by the plan experts.

5.3.1 Market segmentation
It is not enough to expect that because you have a good product or service, that there's a market for it, or that people are ready to pay for it. This makes market research very important. Understanding of who they are, where they are, what they do, and what problems they may face and how your product or service can fix them is very important. You might find out that the market for your product is enormous, or you may find out that it's very small. Either way, you would have to find out how many people would be willing to purchase your product or service if it could solve a specific problem they have. Also you would need to find out what price your potential buyers are willing to pay - what is the monetary value
they attach to it? The market analysis was conducted through consultation with stakeholders and other expertise from other corners of Tanzania and findings provide market segmentation for TWMA as summarized in table 4.

### Table 4: Market Segment Ranking

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product type</th>
<th>Share</th>
<th>Growth</th>
<th>Competition</th>
<th>Product Quality</th>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Ranking</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Camping</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Outstanding</td>
<td>Competitive</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lodging</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Outstanding</td>
<td>Competitive</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beach</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>Average-high</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Good-to-outstanding</td>
<td>Competitive</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wildlife Safaris</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Outstanding wildlife but average-to-weak accommodation</td>
<td>High, un-competitive</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountain Climbing/Hiking</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>Average-high</td>
<td>Low-to-mid</td>
<td>Outstanding</td>
<td>Competitive</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bird / Butterfly / insect Watching</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>Niche but fast growth</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Outstanding</td>
<td>Competitive</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diving</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>Low-to-average</td>
<td>Mid-to-high</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Competitive</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sport Fishing</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>Low-to-average</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Outstanding</td>
<td>Competitive</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adventure</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>Average-high</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Moderate-to-good</td>
<td>Higher than competitors</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Culture/Heritage</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>Average-high</td>
<td>Mid-to-high</td>
<td>Moderate-to-good</td>
<td>Higher due to access and accommodation costs</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunting Safaris</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>Low-to-average</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Outstanding</td>
<td>High, un-competitive</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local tourist</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Competitive</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rough road driving</td>
<td>5-10%</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Outstanding</td>
<td>Competitive</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apiculture</td>
<td>5-10%</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Outstanding</td>
<td>Competitive</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish culture</td>
<td>5-10%</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Outstanding</td>
<td>Competitive</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 5.3.2 Marketing Mechanisms / Strategies

Marketing strategies outlines how the marketing program is planned so that TWMA is understood by specific target audience. A successful product or service means nothing unless the benefit of such a service can be communicated clearly to the target market. The marketing / promotional strategies which will help reach the target audience consist of the following:
Advertising
This is any non personal paid form of communication using any form of mass media (website creation, publications, newsletters, airlines magazines and other local and international magazines like Kakakuona, TANAPA and NCAA magazines, trade journals, brochures, etc).

Sales promotion
Sales promotions commonly are used to obtain an increase in sales short term. It could involve using money off coupons or special offers. This could especially be used to capture the local market in order to promote local tourism and resident tourism.

Personal selling
This means selling a product service one to one. This involves participation in workshops, seminars and trade fairs inside and outside Tanzania. NAA shall prepare marketing materials to be circulated during conferences, seminars and workshops. Poster presentation as well as PowerPoint presentations shall be prepared to be administered during the major events.

Direct mail
Direct mail involves sending of publicity material to a named person in a particular organization. Direct mail allows an organization to use their resources more effectively by allowing them to send publicity material to a named person within their target segment. By personalizing advertising, response rates increase thus increasing the chance of improving sales.

Use of tourist offices in major tourist centers in and outside Tanzania
MAA shall enter into agreements with other organizations to use the existing offices of major wildlife and tourism corporations to convey information about TWMA.

Public relations
It involves developing positive relationships with the organization media public. The art of good public relations is not only to obtain favorable publicity within the media, but it is also involves being able to handle successfully negative attention. The NAA shall develop public relations policy and recruit public relations officer to coordinate the public relations policy. The public relations manager shall also be responsible for:

- Direct mailing;
- Personal selling;
- Promotion of good will;
- Sales promotion;
- Advertisements; and
- Coordination of marketing plan.

5.3.3 Marketing Plan Framework
The marketing plan provides a description of the NALIKA AA desired strategic positioning concerning to marketing efforts. It also describes detailed descriptions of the Tunduru WMA products and services offered and potential product extensions. The plan provides descriptions of the Tunduru WMA
promotional strategies and an overview of the NALIKA AA pricing strategies. It finally provides a description of current and potential strategic marketing partnerships / alliances. Equally important aspect of the marketing plan framework is branding, which provides descriptions of the NALIKA AA desired image and branding strategy. A brand as a name, term, sign, symbol or design, or a combination of them intend to identify the goods and services of one seller or group of sellers and to differentiate them from those of other sellers.

Specific objectives of marketing plan are:

- Enables companies to look internally in order to fully understand the impact and the results of past marketing decisions;
- Equips companies to look externally in order to fully understand the market that it targets and the competition in that space; and
- Set future goals and provide direction for future marketing initiatives. The goals should be understood and supported by everyone with MAA.

Table 5: Market Plan Framework

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Desired Image and Branding Strategy</th>
<th>Promotion Strategies</th>
<th>Pricing Strategy (see annex 2)</th>
<th>Marketing Partnership / Alliances</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Culture/Heritage</td>
<td>Focus on different unique traditions of southern Tanzania, Majimaji war, etc</td>
<td>Website and other advertisement and personal selling strategies</td>
<td>Penetration Pricing</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>GTT, WWF, WD, Banks, TANAPA, Mining Co, Tunduru WMA, SGR, TTB, NNR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wildlife Safaris</td>
<td>Focus on unique wildlife, wetlands and vegetation types and river system. Threatened and unique wildlife species like Kudu and Wild Dog. Rivers systems and being part of Selous-Niassa corridor</td>
<td>Website and other advertisement and personal selling strategies</td>
<td>Product Line Pricing</td>
<td>GTT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>GTT, WWF, WD, Banks, TANAPA, Mining Co, Mbarang’anodu WMA, SGR, TTB, NNR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hiking and walking safaris</td>
<td>Focus on different, unique mountain experiences</td>
<td>Website and other advertisement and personal selling strategies</td>
<td>Price Skimming</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>GTT, WWF, WD, NDC, Banks, TANAPA, Mining Co, Tunduru WMA, SGR, TTB, NNR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Product</td>
<td>Desired Image and Branding Strategy</td>
<td>Promotion Strategies</td>
<td>Pricing Strategy (see annex 2)</td>
<td>Marketing Partnership / Alliances</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bird / Butterfly / insect Watching</td>
<td>Focus on different and unique species of birds and insects</td>
<td>Website and other advertisement and personal selling strategies</td>
<td>Product Line Pricing</td>
<td>GTT, WWF, WD, Banks, TANAPA, Mining Co, Tunduru WMA, SGR, TTB, NNR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diving / swimming</td>
<td>Focus on Tunduru River diving</td>
<td>Website and other advertisement and personal selling strategies</td>
<td>Product Line Pricing</td>
<td>GTT, WWF, WD, Banks, TTB, TANAPA, Mining Co, Tunduru WMA, SGR, NNR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camping</td>
<td>Unique wilderness experiences</td>
<td>Website and other advertisement and personal selling strategies</td>
<td>Product Line Pricing</td>
<td>GTT, WWF, WD, Banks, TBB TANAPA, Mining Co, Tunduru WMA, SGR, NNR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lodging</td>
<td>Unique wilderness experiences</td>
<td>Website and other advertisement and personal selling strategies</td>
<td>Product Line Pricing</td>
<td>GTT, WWF, WD, Banks, TBB TANAPA, Mining Co, Tunduru WMA, SGR, NNR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sport Fishing</td>
<td>Impressive wetlands and river systems</td>
<td>Website and other advertisement and personal selling strategies</td>
<td>Product Line Pricing</td>
<td>GTT, WWF, WD, Banks, TTB, TANAPA, Mining Co, Tunduru WMA, SGR, NNR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunting Safaris</td>
<td>Unique wildlife species and hunting experiences</td>
<td>Website and other advertisement and personal selling strategies</td>
<td>Premium Pricing</td>
<td>GTT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local tourist</td>
<td>Species that are more available and provide meat value</td>
<td>Direct mails, local shows. Local meetings</td>
<td>Penetrating Pricing</td>
<td>GTT, WWF, WD, Banks, TBB, TANAPA, Mining Co, Tunduru WMA, SGR, NNR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rough road driving</td>
<td>Unique habitat and rough environment</td>
<td>Website and other advertisement and personal selling strategies</td>
<td>Price Skimming</td>
<td>GTT, WWF, WD, Banks, TBB, TANAPA, Mining Co, Tunduru WMA, SGR, NNR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Conservation Business Plan (2010-2015) for the Tunduru Wildlife Management Area

### Product Descriptions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Desired Image and Branding Strategy</th>
<th>Promotion Strategies</th>
<th>Pricing Strategy (see annex 2)</th>
<th>Marketing Partnership / Alliances</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Apiculture</td>
<td>Vast availability of bees</td>
<td>Direct mails, local shows and local meetings</td>
<td>Penetration Pricing</td>
<td>ADAP, GTT, WWF, WD, Banks, TTB, TANAPA, Mining Co, Tunduru WMA, SGR, NNR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish culture</td>
<td>Good environment for fisheries</td>
<td>Direct mails, local shows and local meetings</td>
<td>Penetration Pricing</td>
<td>None, GTT, WWF, WD, Banks, TTB, TANAPA, Mining Co, Tunduru WMA, SGR, NNR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 5.4 Business Competition Feasibility

This section lists six biggest competitors by name. It describes why NAA believe that this plan will be better received by stakeholders than other plans. It describes the market survey carried out to confirm the feasibility of funding and providing a program that fits the needs of the target market. It answers the question what is something unique and special about each business. The business competition feasibility attempts to distinguish this business from its main competitors by distinguishing a strategy that defines its business in the eyes of the market. It is what this business will stay focused on and develop into an identity. To identify and solidify a unique competitive strategy, there is a need to focus on potential target market and determine which segment of buyers TWMA products or services relate to. The business competition feasibility also provides a summary of competitive analysis in terms of Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats.

#### Table 6: Competition Strategy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main Competitors</th>
<th>Major Competitive Product / Service</th>
<th>Degree of Competition</th>
<th>Unique and Main Competition Strategy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Selous Game Reserve</td>
<td>Tourist hunting</td>
<td>Intense</td>
<td>Cost Minimization, Pricing, Partnership, Product Differentiation, Comparative / Competitive Advantages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Game viewing</td>
<td>Intense</td>
<td>Cost Minimization, Pricing, Partnership, Product Differentiation, Comparative / Competitive Advantages, Effective Infrastructure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Camping</td>
<td>Intense</td>
<td>Cost Minimization, Pricing, Partnership, Product Differentiation, Comparative / Competitive Advantages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main Competitors</td>
<td>Major Competitive Product / Service</td>
<td>Degree of Competition</td>
<td>Unique and Main Competition Strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lodging</td>
<td>Intense</td>
<td>Cost Minimization, Pricing, Partnership, Product Differentiation, Comparative / Competitive Advantages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wilderness activities</td>
<td>Intense</td>
<td>Cost Minimization, Pricing, Partnership, Product Differentiation, Comparative / Competitive Advantages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Domestic tourism</td>
<td>Intense</td>
<td>Partnership, Product Differentiation, Offers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mbarang’andu WMA</td>
<td>Tourist hunting</td>
<td>Intense</td>
<td>Cost Minimization, Pricing, Partnership, Product Differentiation, Comparative / Competitive Advantages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Game viewing</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Comparative / Competitive advantages, Partnerships</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Camping</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Comparative / Competitive advantages, Partnerships</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lodging</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Comparative / Competitive advantages, Partnerships</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wilderness activities</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Comparative / Competitive advantages, Partnerships</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Domestic tourism</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Comparative / Competitive advantages, offers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liwale WMA</td>
<td>Tourist hunting</td>
<td>Intense</td>
<td>Cost Minimization, Pricing, Partnership, Product Differentiation, Comparative / Competitive Advantages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Game viewing</td>
<td>Intense</td>
<td>Comparative / Competitive advantages, Partnerships</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Camping</td>
<td>Intense</td>
<td>Comparative / Competitive advantages, Partnerships</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lodging</td>
<td>Intense</td>
<td>Comparative / Competitive advantages, Partnerships</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wilderness activities</td>
<td>Intense</td>
<td>Comparative / Competitive advantages, Partnerships</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Domestic tourism</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Comparative / Competitive advantages, offers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mikumi National Park</td>
<td>Wilderness activities</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Cost Minimization, Pricing, Partnership, Product Differentiation, Comparative / Competitive Advantages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Game viewing</td>
<td>Intense</td>
<td>Comparative / Competitive advantages, Partnerships</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Camping</td>
<td>Intense</td>
<td>Comparative / Competitive advantages, Partnerships</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lodging</td>
<td>Intense</td>
<td>Comparative / Competitive advantages, Partnerships</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Domestic tourism</td>
<td>Intense</td>
<td>Comparative / Competitive advantages, Partnerships</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main Competitors</td>
<td>Major Competitive Product / Service</td>
<td>Degree of Competition</td>
<td>Unique and Main Competition Strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liparamba Game Reserve</td>
<td>Tourist hunting</td>
<td>Intense</td>
<td>Cost Minimization, Pricing, Partnership, Product Differentiation, Comparative / Competitive Advantages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Game viewing</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Comparative / Competitive advantages, Partnerships</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Camping</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Comparative / Competitive advantages, Partnerships</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lodging</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Comparative / Competitive advantages, Partnerships</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wilderness activities</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Comparative / Competitive advantages, Partnerships</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Domestic tourism</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Comparative / Competitive advantages, offers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lukwika Lumesule Game Reserve</td>
<td>Tourist hunting</td>
<td>Intense</td>
<td>Cost Minimization, Pricing, Partnership, Product Differentiation, Comparative / Competitive Advantages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Game viewing</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Comparative / Competitive advantages, Partnerships</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Camping</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Comparative / Competitive advantages, Partnerships</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lodging</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Comparative / Competitive advantages, Partnerships</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wilderness activities</td>
<td>Intense</td>
<td>Comparative / Competitive advantages, Partnerships</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Domestic tourism</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Comparative / Competitive advantages, offers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niassa National Reserve</td>
<td>Tourist hunting</td>
<td>Intense</td>
<td>Cost Minimization, Pricing, Partnership, Product Differentiation, Comparative / Competitive Advantages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Mozambique)</td>
<td>Game viewing</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Comparative / Competitive advantages, Partnerships</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Camping</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Comparative / Competitive advantages, Partnerships</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lodging</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Comparative / Competitive advantages, Partnerships</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wilderness activities</td>
<td>Intense</td>
<td>Comparative / Competitive advantages, Partnerships</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Domestic tourism</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Comparative / Competitive advantages, offers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.5 Financial Analysis, Forecasting and Strategy

The Financial Plan involves the development of the company's revenue and profitability model. It includes detailed explanations of the key assumptions used in building the model, sensitivity analysis on key revenue and cost variables, and description of comparable valuations for existing organization with similar business models.

In addition, the financial plan assesses the amount of capital TWMA needs, the proposed use of these funds, and the expected future earnings. It includes Projected Income Statements, Balance Sheets and Cash Flow Statements, broken out quarterly for the first two years, and annually for years 1-5. Importantly, all of the assumptions and projections in the financial plan must flow from and be supported by the descriptions and explanations offered in the other sections of the plan. The Financial Plan is where the entrepreneur communicates how he/she plans to "monetize" the overall vision for the new venture.

The following are key financial assumptions:

- NAA shall retain block and trophy fees from hunting activities and pay necessary taxes to the central and local governments from revenue received from hunting;
- For the first two years, NAA shall receive in-kind support from TWMA stakeholders to put up basic infrastructure and management institutions and cover all other start-up costs;
- There will be financial liabilities within the first two years and will be repaid back starting from the third year of implementation of the business plan;
- The marketing plan and strategy shall be implemented in the first year and its effects felt after the second year of implementation of the business plan;
- Corruption free NAA and competent staff recruited to implement the business plan;
- Three years after the implementation of the business plan, NAA will be self-financing;
- The Mtwara-Ndanda, Songea-Namtumbo, Namtumbo-Tunduru and Tunduru-Masasi roads will be of tarmac standard within the first two years of implementation of the business plan.

Using the above assumptions clear picture of the financial requirements for the business and how to maintain the control of the business is beginning to emerge.

5.5.1 Start-Up Costs

This section indicates start-up costs of the business. It shows how institutional input will be and will be used. This is an important part of quantifying the real costs of developing and delivering this plan. The Conservation Business Plan analysis shows that there is huge gap between what is required by NWMA operations and what actually exists. Comparing the funds used in the operations during the financial year 2009-2010 and the indicated funding required during the Conservation Business Planning process, a financial gap amounting Tshs 417,005,815.00 exists during the first year of operation 2010-2011 including investment funds. It assumes that the funding will come from revenue from hunting, grants from donors and other supporters from the private sector. A second option would be to finance the start-up costs through a loan, which would incur an average 18% interest rate.
Table 7: Financial Statement Showing TWMA Required Fund by Functional Areas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FUNCTIONAL AREAS AND PROGRAMS</th>
<th>Required Funds (TShs)</th>
<th>Available Funds (TShs)</th>
<th>Surplus/(Deficit) TShs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1. Resource Protection and Management</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuel</td>
<td>10,600,000.00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(10,600,000.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intelligence &amp; Patrolling</td>
<td>14,510,000.00</td>
<td>10,630,000.00</td>
<td>(3,880,000.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law enforcement</td>
<td>68,250,000.00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(68,250,000.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prescribed burning</td>
<td>6,293,400.00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(6,293,400.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resource inventory</td>
<td>5,050,000.00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(5,050,000.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub total</strong></td>
<td>104,703,400.00</td>
<td>10,630,000.00</td>
<td>(94,073,400.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2. Resource utilization and visitation</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concessions management</td>
<td>6,200,000.00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(6,200,000.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marketing</td>
<td>39,600,000.00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(39,600,000.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resources interpretation</td>
<td>3,970,000.00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(3,970,000.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visitors safety</td>
<td>6,100,000.00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(6,100,000.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visitor use services</td>
<td>5,000,000.00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(5,000,000.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fees collection cost</td>
<td>9,680,000.00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(9,680,000.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resource utilization</td>
<td>9,400,000.00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(9,400,000.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub total</strong></td>
<td>79,950,000.00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(79,950,000.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3. Management and administration</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human resource management</td>
<td>32,108,000.00</td>
<td>38,640,000.00</td>
<td>6,532,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General administration</td>
<td>24,340,000.00</td>
<td>9,900,000.00</td>
<td>(14,440,000.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Management</td>
<td>27,600,000.00</td>
<td>17,000,000.00</td>
<td>(10,600,000.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial expenses</td>
<td>1,500,000.00</td>
<td>2,500,000.00</td>
<td>1,000,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub total</strong></td>
<td>85,548,000.00</td>
<td>68,040,000.00</td>
<td>(17,508,000.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4. Facility operations and maintenance</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fleet operation</td>
<td>26,375,000.00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(26,375,000.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building operations and maintenance</td>
<td>13,600,000.00</td>
<td>1,550,000.00</td>
<td>(12,050,000.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub total</strong></td>
<td>39,975,000.00</td>
<td>1,550,000.00</td>
<td>(38,425,000.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5. Community Development</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental education</td>
<td>13,950,000.00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(13,950,000.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public outreach and information</td>
<td>18,500,000.00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(18,500,000.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local development and assistance</td>
<td>80,000,000.00</td>
<td>14,500,000.00</td>
<td>(65,500,000.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub total</strong></td>
<td>112,450,000.00</td>
<td>14,500,000.00</td>
<td>(97,950,000.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Recurrent Expenditure Total</strong></td>
<td>422,626,400.00</td>
<td>94,720,000.00</td>
<td>(327,906,400.00)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6. Investments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Cost 1</th>
<th>Cost 2</th>
<th>Difference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Building</td>
<td>61,899,415.00</td>
<td>32,000,000.00</td>
<td>(29,899,415.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicles/motor cycles/generator</td>
<td>35,500,000.00</td>
<td>10,000,000.00</td>
<td>(25,500,000.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computers/telephone/GPS/Camera/ Binoculars</td>
<td>10,100,000.00</td>
<td>6,000,000.00</td>
<td>(4,100,000.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other furniture and equipments</td>
<td>33,100,000.00</td>
<td>3,500,000.00</td>
<td>(29,600,000.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub total</strong></td>
<td><strong>140,599,415.00</strong></td>
<td><strong>51,500,000.00</strong></td>
<td><strong>(89,099,415.00)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total Tshs</strong></td>
<td><strong>563,225,815.00</strong></td>
<td><strong>146,220,000.00</strong></td>
<td><strong>(417,005,815.00)</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above financial statement was prepared from the financial records of Tunduru WMA. Available fund reflects operations done during the financial year that began in 1st July 2009 and ended on 30th June 2010. The resources required reflect funding required in operation in the first year 2010-2011 as agreed in the Conservation Business Planning processing. In future years, the same amount will increase to accommodate the effects of inflation which currently is at a rate of 11.1%. The financial statement does not include investment on campsites, roads and tourist trails in the area which are expected to be done by the prospective investors, however, it includes investments whose cost could be determined with certainty such as office building construction, furniture and equipment and purchase of motor cycles.

5.5.3 Costing and Cash Flow

A full projected costing of the development of the project, as well as the delivery costs is over a period of five years (2010 – 2015). This should make it clear what cash will be required and what costs will be ‘in kind’ by virtue of the institution putting in the resources noted under that heading earlier. This will give a much realistic figure on which to base the pricing rather than the one which does not take account of the use of institutional input. Costs can then be compared with projected incomes to allow one to evaluate whether the project is attractive or not. In order to avoid huge cash deficit in year 1, it has been assumed that purchase of vehicles worth TShs 165,000,000 will take place during year 2 of the operation, and monitoring and evaluation cost amounting to TShs 15,000,000.00 will be paid in the 4th year.

Further more, it has been assumed that a subvention of at least TShs 250,000,000.00 during year 1 will be provided as grants and other form of support from donors, private sector and other partners and; the amount will be reduced during year 2 to TShs 200,000,000.00 and as the business in the TWMA improves the subvention will be withdrawn from year 3. The grants from will mainly be used for capital expenditure. The grant will be reduced gradually from year to year as the business stabilizes. From the second year, TWMA will have established steady tourist business where it will start earning revenue to sustain itself. Based on the stakeholders workshop organized by the NAA, there are significant gaps in TWMA operations. However, NAA came up with start up cost for year 1 which was the basis for projecting costs for the subsequent years at additional rate of between 11.1% and 20% of the preceding year cost.

The start up cost for year 1 for different functional areas and investments in MWMA is outlined here below:
• Resource Protection and Management will require TShs 104,703,400.00 during the first year of operation in order to implement programs under its function.
• Resource Utilization and Visitation will require TShs 79,950,000.00
• Management and Administration will require TShs 85,548,000.00
• Facilities Utilization and Maintenance will require TShs 39,975,000.00
• Community Development will require TShs 112,450,000.00; and
• Investment TShs 140,599,415.00

This makes the total amount of funds required during year 1 to start the TWMA business entity to be TShs 563,225,815.00. Table 8 summarizes projected start-up cost and costs during the business operation in the period of 2010 – 2015 for different MWMA function areas.

It is expected that TWMA will earn income from tourism activities during year 1 amounting to TShs 152,400,000.00 which will subsequently grow fast from year 2 when the area will have been promoted and become known to many users, mainly foreign tourists and natural resources investors. TShs 285,700,000.00 is expected from other sources such as government subvention and bee products. Non-governmental Organizations are expected to donate TShs 150,000,000.00 during year 1. The amount so earned will be used to finance the programs listed in the functional area for the year 1. The Government subvention will cease from year 3 and NGO grants will be declining from year to year as the TWMA business grows. Table 9 provides projected income and applications of the funds for the period of 2010 – 2015.

Table 8: Estimated Start-up Cost and Projected Cost for the 5 Years

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Year 1</th>
<th>Year 2</th>
<th>Year 3</th>
<th>Year 4</th>
<th>Year 5</th>
<th>Total (TShs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Resource Protection and Management</td>
<td>Tunduru</td>
<td>Tunduru</td>
<td>Tunduru</td>
<td>Tunduru</td>
<td>Tunduru</td>
<td>Tunduru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuel</td>
<td>10,600,000</td>
<td>11,776,600</td>
<td>13,083,803</td>
<td>14,536,105</td>
<td>16,149,612</td>
<td>66,146,120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intelligence</td>
<td>14,510,000</td>
<td>16,120,610</td>
<td>17,909,998</td>
<td>19,898,007</td>
<td>22,106,686</td>
<td>90,545,301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law enforcement</td>
<td>68,250,000</td>
<td>75,825,750</td>
<td>84,242,408</td>
<td>93,593,316</td>
<td>103,982,174</td>
<td>425,893,647</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prescribed burning</td>
<td>6,293,400</td>
<td>6,991,967</td>
<td>7,768,076</td>
<td>8,630,332</td>
<td>9,588,299</td>
<td>39,272,074</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaluation of trees for beekeeping</td>
<td>5,050,000</td>
<td>5,610,550</td>
<td>6,233,321</td>
<td>6,925,220</td>
<td>7,693,919</td>
<td>31,513,010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub Total TZS</td>
<td>104,703,400</td>
<td>116,325,477</td>
<td>129,237,605</td>
<td>143,582,980</td>
<td>159,520,690</td>
<td>653,370,153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Resources Utilization and Visitation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concessions management</td>
<td>6,200,000</td>
<td>6,888,200</td>
<td>7,652,790</td>
<td>8,502,250</td>
<td>9,446,000</td>
<td>38,689,240</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Conservation Business Plan (2010-2015) for the Tunduru Wildlife Management Area
### Marketing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Resources interpretation</td>
<td>3,970,000</td>
<td>4,410,670</td>
<td>4,900,254</td>
<td>5,444,183</td>
<td>6,048,487</td>
<td>24,773,594</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visitors safety services</td>
<td>6,100,000</td>
<td>6,777,100</td>
<td>7,529,358</td>
<td>8,365,117</td>
<td>9,293,645</td>
<td>38,065,220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visitors use services</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
<td>5,555,000</td>
<td>6,171,605</td>
<td>6,856,653</td>
<td>7,617,742</td>
<td>31,201,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fees collection costs</td>
<td>9,680,000</td>
<td>10,754,480</td>
<td>11,948,227</td>
<td>13,274,481</td>
<td>14,747,948</td>
<td>60,405,136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resources utilization</td>
<td>9,400,000</td>
<td>10,443,400</td>
<td>11,602,617</td>
<td>12,890,508</td>
<td>14,321,354</td>
<td>58,657,880</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sub Total TZS** 79,950,000 88,824,450 98,683,964 109,637,884 121,807,689 498,903,987

### 3. Management and Administration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Human resources management</td>
<td>32,108,000</td>
<td>35,671,988</td>
<td>39,631,579</td>
<td>44,030,684</td>
<td>48,918,090</td>
<td>200,360,340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General administration</td>
<td>24,340,000</td>
<td>27,041,740</td>
<td>30,043,373</td>
<td>33,378,188</td>
<td>37,083,166</td>
<td>151,886,467</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General management</td>
<td>27,600,000</td>
<td>30,663,600</td>
<td>34,067,260</td>
<td>37,848,725</td>
<td>42,049,934</td>
<td>172,229,519</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial expenses</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td>1,666,500</td>
<td>1,851,482</td>
<td>2,056,996</td>
<td>2,285,322</td>
<td>9,360,300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sub Total TZS** 85,548,000 95,043,828 105,593,693 117,314,593 130,336,513 533,836,626

### 4. Facility operations and maintenance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fleet operations</td>
<td>26,375,000</td>
<td>29,302,625</td>
<td>32,555,216</td>
<td>36,168,845</td>
<td>40,183,587</td>
<td>164,585,274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buildings operations</td>
<td>13,600,000</td>
<td>15,109,600</td>
<td>16,786,766</td>
<td>18,650,097</td>
<td>20,720,257</td>
<td>84,866,719</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sub Total TZS** 39,975,000 44,412,225 49,341,982 54,818,942 60,903,845 249,451,993

### 5. Community Development

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Environmental education</td>
<td>13950000</td>
<td>15498450</td>
<td>17218777.95</td>
<td>19130062.3</td>
<td>21253499.22</td>
<td>87050789.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public outreach and information</td>
<td>18500000</td>
<td>20553500</td>
<td>22834938.5</td>
<td>25369616.6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>28185644.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local development and assistance</td>
<td>80000000</td>
<td>88880000</td>
<td>98745680</td>
<td>109706450.</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>121883866.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sub Total TZS** 112,450,000 124,931,950 138,799,396 154,206,129 171,323,010 701,710,486

**Total Recurrent Start-up Costs** 422,626,400 469,537,930 521,656,641 579,560,528 643,891,746 2,637,273,245

### 6. Investments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Buildings</td>
<td>61,899,415</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>61,899,415</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Conservation Business Plan (2010-2015) for the Tunduru Wildlife Management Area
The Conservation Business Plan (2010-2015) for the Tunduru Wildlife Management Area

Table 9: Projected Cash Flow Statement for the 5 Years

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TUNDURU WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA – TUNDURU DISTRICT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Particulars</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Income</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income from Tourism Activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debtors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other income</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGO Grants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opening balance July 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Income</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Expenses</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management and Administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facility operation and Maintenance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resource protection and Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resource Utilization and Visitation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Expenses</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Revenue After Expenses</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TWMA business is expected to suffer a loss in year 1 amounting to TShs 2,554,039.90. Therefore, there will be no contribution to the ten villages forming the community which is 40% of the net profit excluding depreciation. From year 2 the profit is expected to grow up to TShs 1,076,070,435.20 in year
5. The TWMA will also pay 30% of profit before tax and interest to the central government being income tax.

Table 10: Projected Income and Expenditure Statement for the 5 Years

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TUNDURU WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA – TUNDURU DISTRICT</th>
<th>Perfora Income and Expenditure Statement for 5 Years 2010 - 2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Particulars</td>
<td>Year 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Net Revenue TShs</td>
<td>438,100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resource protection and management</td>
<td>104,703,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resource utilization and visitation</td>
<td>79,950,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management and administration</td>
<td>85,548,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facility operation and maintenance</td>
<td>39,975,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Development</td>
<td>112,450,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation on PPE</td>
<td>18,027,640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Costs</td>
<td>440,654,040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit/(Loss)</td>
<td>(2,554,040)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carried forward</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retained Earnings</td>
<td>(2,554,040)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax Payable 30% on Profit</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Profit/(Loss) after tax and interest</td>
<td>(2,554,040)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumulative depreciation</td>
<td>18,027,640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumulative earnings (Net of depreciation)</td>
<td>15,473,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit Sharing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payable to villages forming TWMA 40%</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6.0 Business Appraisal / Cost-Benefit Analysis

The business appraisal focuses on change in condition of products and tourism services due to the proposals in the business plan (including non-action alternative, or continuation of existing action). The assessment examines potential impacts of proposed actions in order to propose measures that will insure that business quality is maintained, restored, and enhanced. The appraisal will help the NAA to achieve the following:

- Recommend actions with positive business effects and where there were negative effects, the least possible negative impacts were considered;
- Recommend actions to resolve existing business by not creating a series of other problems;
- Identify mitigation actions to reduce, eliminate or offset adverse business effects and incorporate these actions directly into the business plan process; and
- Make informed decisions with full understanding of the potential business consequences.

It was not possible for the technical people to examine the effects of all the business proposals on the products, services and TWMA environments. Thus the Tunduru District Council staff, NAA and the technical planning team selected the following three major proposals for the assessment:

- Continued with tourist hunting;
- Opening the area for more consumptive and non consumptive activities; and
- Opening more roads to improve access.

The technical staff defined the environment to mean physical, biological, cultural, socio-economic aspects and their interrelationships. Based on this definition the planning teams identified the following important environments for environmental assessment:

- Local economy and revenue;
- Local communities social conditions;
- Wildlife and biodiversity conservation; and
- Ecosystem maintenance and ecological integrity.

Specific environmental statements are summarized in sections 6.1, 6.2 and 6.3 here after.

6.1 Impacts on Local Economy and Revenue

Tourist hunting, if planned, priced and implemented properly is the most sustainable and profitable business product compared to other tourism products in TWMA. Continued tourist hunting in the area and adding a second hunting block would have significant positive effects on the local economy and revenue of the area. Nonetheless if hunting quotas are not set properly and hunting is not properly supervised, deterioration of wildlife resources is evident. Wildlife resources form the foundation of conservation business for TWMA. Depletion of wildlife would erode business values of TWMA.
Likewise, opening the area for more consumptive and non consumptive activities would have beneficial effects on the local economy and the revenue for NAA. However proper resource assessment, pricing and proper supervision of any use of TWMA resources must be ensured for optimal and sustainable profit.

Opening more roads would improve access by would be visitors and customers of the TWMA. This means more tourists and more revenues for the NAA. Access could also open up TWMA to more vehicles and illegal acts. Law enforcement efforts should be strengthened, if revenues are to be optimized and sustained. The overall the benefits of continuing with tourist hunting operation, opening the area for more consumptive and non consumptive activities and opening more roads to improve tourism access outweigh the costs outlined above, if proper tourism management is effected.

6.2 Impacts on Local Communities Social Conditions

Tourism is a relatively new social activity that has recently emerged as a national, regional and global phenomenon. Long before tourists began traipsing all over the world, social interactions involving different cultures usually occurred in the context of commercial trading, wars or migrations. As a result, cultural exchanges were relatively restricted, occurring in specific geographical regions or within the expanding limits of political and military empires. This process has accelerated in recent decades as a result of further technological breakthroughs in the airplane and information industries. It is from this perspective that one can begin to comprehend the cultural impact of national and international tourism.

When tourists arrive at TWMA, they bring with them different beliefs and behaviors, which to some extent influence the NALIKA community members and culture of its surroundings. At the same time, tourists are changed by their experiences. In short, tourism is an interactive phenomenon, affecting both the hosts and the visitors. The influence of tourists on the societies they visit is generally more pronounced than vice versa. The majority of global tourists come from a few affluent countries (dominant cultures), which are relatively unaffected by visitors from smaller local cultures. On the other hand, tourism increases the risk of irreversible cultural and eco-systemic disruptions in smaller societies.

If we assume that culture is the foundation of a society, it is clear that tourism in TWMA, if conducted in a non sustainable manner, can contribute to social impoverishment. One problem is that the foreign culture, as portrayed by tourists, appears out of context. While on vacation, many people change their styles of sleeping, spending, gambling, and socializing. As a result the view that local people receive of the visitors' culture is not only alien, but also inaccurate. However, the overall the benefits of continuing with tourist hunting operation, opening the area for more consumptive and non consumptive activities and opening more roads to improve tourism access outweigh their adverse effect on local people’s cultures and socio-economic conditions. NAA must adhere to principles of good governance and sustainable tourism to ensure that adverse effects of proposed plan are eliminated, reduced or compensated.
6.3 Impacts on Biodiversity Conservation and Ecological Integrity

Continuing with tourist hunting operations, opening the area for more consumptive and non consumptive activities and opening more roads to improve tourism access have the following adverse effects on biodiversity:

- It threatens our food supplies, opportunities for recreation and tourism, and sources of wood, medicines and energy;
- It interferes with essential ecological functions such as species balance, soil formation, and greenhouse gas absorption;
- It reduces the productivity of ecosystems, thereby shrinking nature's basket of goods and services, from which we constantly draw; and
- It destabilizes ecosystems and weakens their ability to deal with natural disasters such as floods, droughts, and hurricanes, and with human-caused stresses, such as pollution and climate change.

It can also cause loss of biodiversity when land and resources are strained by excessive use, and when impacts on vegetation, wildlife, water and other natural resources exceed the carrying capacity. This loss of biodiversity in fact means loss of tourism potential in future. Tourists and suppliers, often unwittingly, can bring in exotic species e.g. insects, wild and cultivated plants, as well as diseases that are not native to the local environment and that can cause enormous disruption and even destruction of ecosystems. Opening more roads to improve tourism access might also disrupt natural movements of wildlife between protected areas of the southern Tanzania.

However potentially huge amount of revenue accrued from tourism initiatives proposed in this business plan could be useful in mitigating some of the anticipated adverse effects. Good governance principles and principles of sustainable tourism outlined in this plan are keys to reduce, off-set or eliminate adverse effects of proposed tourism initiatives on biodiversity and ecological integrity of the area. The overall benefits of continuing with tourist hunting operation, opening the area for more consumptive and non consumptive activities and opening more roads to improve tourism access outweigh the costs outlined above, if proper NAA adhere to principles of good governance and sustainable tourism.
7. Business Implementation Strategies
Implementation is the most difficult and possibly the weakest stage of business management cycle. Clear strategies and defined processes are keys in ensuring effective and efficient implementation of the business plan. This chapter describes the strategy and process for implementing the business plan. In a nutshell, the following strategies shall support the implementation of the business plan over the period of 5 years:

- Development of the organization structure;
- The formation of a implementation;
- Preparation of Annual Operation Plan and Budget (AOPB);
- Development and implementation of a monitoring plan, with objectively verifiable performance indicators;
- Purchase of essential movable and fixed assets; and
- Filling the staff workloads gaps resulting from RZMP activities.

7.1 Organization Leadership and Structure
The organization of the NAA encompasses all TWMA management and administrative support activities. It includes all communications and external affairs activities, fundraising and partnership development, WMA level planning, human resource management, WMA leadership, and financial management, as well as ensuring the safety of both visitors and employees. It is the basis for the management of TWMA business. The TWMA business management is made of several clusters defined as follows:

**General business administration:** This includes procurement, contracting, filing, typing, and general office logistics.

**General business management:** Management and oversight of staff, also regular short-term planning and institutional relations

**Financial management:** All budget, accounting, and financial analysis activities, as well as annual reporting requirements.

**MWMA-wide safety and security:** The cluster deals with search and rescue, structural fire protection, emergency medical services, vehicle safety, and coordination and planning efforts.

**Fundraising and partnerships:** This cluster deals with development of alliances and relationships with national and international groups interested in supporting TWMA activities, acquisition of grants or in kind gifts.

**Planning, monitoring and evaluation:** This section deals with large scale structural or programmatic planning, including responses to legal threats, design of new buildings and architecture needs, and land acquisition and monitoring and evaluation of the business.
For the time being, both the technical and financial responsibilities of TWMA management at Mbarang’andu are carried out by the NAA. The NAA leadership structure is stipulated in the NAA constitution. The leadership comprises of NAA Council of Representatives formed with three (3) members from each of the member villages, NAA Chairman and Secretary elected from the Council of Representative, NAA Central Committee which comprise of ten (10) elected members from the NAA Council of Representatives and three (3) sub-committees elected from the Council of Representatives. The three (3) sub-committees are: Defense and Disiplinary, Finance and Planning sub-committees. To ensure accountability, NAA Treasurer Position is filled by employment rather than election. The responsibility of each of the leaders and leadership categories is stipulated in the NAA constitution.

7.2 Business Management Team
Of all the elements of a business plan, management of the business is the most important, for two reasons. The business can't grow effectively if it isn't managed effectively. But also investors and lenders are most interested in who is managing the business. This is because investors rely on management experience and credentials to decide whether the business is a safe or risky investment choice. Selection and proposal for the business management team will determine the credibility of this business. Even if NAA has a solid business concept and a thorough understanding of the market, if they lack the management expertise to realize it, the business stands a good chance of failing. Have the right management team, especially in the case of startup businesses, gives both NAA and stakeholders some level of confidence. The business management team shall comprise the NAA members. The NAA may decide to co-opt members from the village government, NGOs or the district authority or other key stakeholders.

7.3 Human Resources Projections
7.3.1 Personnel Plan
The success of an organization depends most on the functioning of the human capital. Thus, recruitment of skilled and experienced human capital is most crucial for the success of TWMA. Measures need to be taken to ensure such human resource is recruited from the member villages wherever available. However, for the case where no such personnel are available in the member villages, qualified and experienced staff shall be hired from the wider labor market. Below is the personnel plan for TWMA, explaining the caliber of staff to be hired and the desired traits. In this endeavor, TWMA will operate under the Tanzania Labor Law in terms of Salaries and overall work general conditions and TWMA constitution.

Head Management and Administration
This is an important post in the day to day management of TWMA. The Head of Management and Administration need to have such skills and experiences in both human resources administration and financial management. The person to be hired for this position should have a minimum qualification of a Diploma in Business Administration, Business Management or similar fields.
Head Resource Utilization and Visitation
TWMA expect to derive majority of benefits from both game viewing and hunting tourism. For the success of such business management of resources utilization and visitation in the area is very crucial. The Head Resource Utilization and Visitation is required to have good skills in wildlife population dynamics as well as visitors management. Such person needs to have a minimum qualification of a Diploma in Wildlife Tourism, Wildlife Management or any other similar disciplines.

Head Resource Protection and Management
Protection of resources within TWMA is vital for the long-term sustainability of the business in the TWMA. This position requires well trained, qualified and motivated personnel with both population dynamics and resources protection knowledge and skills. The head of this department requires a minimum qualification of a Diploma in Wildlife Management.

Head Facility Operation and Maintenance
Success of tourism business, resources management in TWMA depends much in the accessibility of the areas and the presence of required facilities and infrastructures. The position of Head Facility Operation and Maintenance calls for a qualified personnel with knowledge and skills in facilities construction, management and maintenance. The holder of this position requires a minimum qualification of a Full Technician Certificate (FTC) or a Diploma in Mechanics or Engineering. Driving skills are additional advantages.

Head Community Development
Communities in villages forming TWMA need to derive financial and materials benefits from the existence of TWMA. For the proper channeling of these benefits to sustainable development of these communities, proper development planning and administration is necessary. This position requires knowledgeable personnel to manage the Community Development Department. The head of this department requires a minimum qualification of a Diploma in Rural Development, Community Development, Development Management or similar disciplines.

7.3.2 Staff Projection
Currently TWMA has a steering staffing made of two members of staff namely secretary and treasurer, and will increase the staff and their salaries based on business stabilization and cost effectiveness. However, in order to operate the business as outlined above, it will have to recruit other members of staff to fill in vacant posts as depicted in the organization structure as detailed in 7.3.1 above.

7.4 Business Monitoring and Evaluation Indicator Framework
Monitoring and evaluation are essential management functions that are interactive and mutually supportive. Monitoring is an ongoing process of collection, storage and analysis of data for improved business implementation. The following are objectives of monitoring the business plan:

- Compliance with Wildlife Policy (2007), Wildlife Conservation Act (2009) and other relevant policies and legislation;
- Provide early indicators of progress, or lack thereof, in the implementation of the business plan;
- Identify risks and adverse environmental impacts of implementing the business plan;
• Control and improve the business plan on the basis of practical information; and
• Assess whether or not the plan continues to be relevant as implementation unfolds.

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan Framework shall be completed and coordinated by the management team. The plan contains the following information:

- Strategic objectives, as envisaged by the business plan;
- Targets;
- Verifiable indicators;
- Monitoring frequency
- Means and sources of verification; and
- Roles and responsibilities for collection and management of collected data.

On the other hand, evaluation is a time-bound exercise that attempts to assess, systematically and objectively, the impacts, effectiveness, efficiency and relevance of an ongoing or completed business plan.

Evaluation can take place in any of the following scenario:

- When the CBP is still underway (mid-term);
- On completion of the plan (end-of-the-plan); and
- A number of years after completion of the plan (ex-post evaluation).

Once the plan is partially or completely implemented, it would be useful to look back over what took place, to compare actual progress with the plans, and judge whether the decisions and actions taken were reasonable and useful. This kind of analysis would help not only in the management of the plan during and after the initial implementation phase, but would also help in preparation of future plan and in the review of current conservation planning and management policies, practices and legislation.

Therefore it would be important for the team to draw TOR and contract an independent Consultant to carry out mid-term, end-of-the plan and ex-post evaluation exercises. Monitoring and Evaluation Plan Framework would help the Consultant in the assessment of impacts, relevance, efficient and effectiveness of the plan.

7.5 Annual Operation Plan and Budget Framework
Annual Operation Plan and Budget (AOPB) is a yearly administrative plan prepared by the team detailing specific activities that will be undertaken during the fiscal year. Information for the AOPB can be taken directly from the plan. The AOPB should delineate the specific activities, associated resources and amount of money that needs to be disbursed each year to implement the plan.

7.6 Business Implementation Risks
Before defining the specific management objectives for TWMA, the constraints on its management and any other major threats to the area’s values should be identified. Constraints may take different forms such as legal obligations, constraints of tenure, prior usage of land, health and safety considerations, managerial constraints, obligations to neighbors and visitors, international obligations and other policy
considerations. The planning team recognized and took into account the constraints to the development and subsequent implementation of the business plan. The chapter on actions / activities has proposed mechanisms that would reduce the adverse effects of these limitations. These mechanisms would minimize the risks and threats that may lead to failure in implementing the business plan.

Some of the risks are:

- Leadership;
- Continued influx of people in the district;
- Continued expansion of agriculture;
- Mining in the area; and
- Failure to implement land use plans.

Other external factors, outside the NAA management scope that may influence the business plan include but not limited to:

- Local and global inflationary forces;
- Global financial markets; and
- Ecological factors like the volcano ashes, diseases and Elnino.
Appendices

Appendix 1: Management Zone Scheme from RZMP
Sasawala Nature Management Zone (28,732.1186 Ha)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rationale for the zoning</th>
<th>To protect outstanding resources values and generate income from different forms of tourism including photographic safari.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Resources and value</td>
<td>There are a lot of wild animals, beautiful flowering plants and attractive features like rivers (Sasawala, Rumile, Mawoyowoyo, and Chingwalangwala), valleys (Mtawila, Lingwamba), hills (Likecha, Lihowela, and Chingwalangwala) and natural dam Mkwate. Good riverine vegetation which is ideal for good production of honey.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description of Boundaries
Sasawala Forest Reserve to the South, Tunduru-Songea road to the North and Mtungwe Forest Reserve to the West

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Allowed Uses</th>
<th>Uses</th>
<th>Limits of Acceptable Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.Bush Crafting</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.Photographic safari</td>
<td>1 safari</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3.Beek keeping</td>
<td>Where there is no bush crafting and photographic safaris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4.Walking safaris</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prohibited Uses
1.Mining
2.Fishing
3.Hunting
4.Charcoal burning
5.Construction of houses
6.Tree felling

Other Conditions
- All conditions imposed by the Wildlife Management Area Regulations and Wildlife Conservation Act, Forest Act, Tourism Act
- All conditions imposed by bylaws

Misisima Local Hunting Zone (12,332.07302 Ha)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rationale for the zoning</th>
<th>To protect outstanding resources values and generate income from different forms of tourism include hunting, tourist camping and walking safaris.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Resources and value</td>
<td>Variety of wildlife species, include Elephants, Aardvark, Wilderbeest and Buffaloes. Other outstanding resource values include riverine vegetation system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description of Boundaries</td>
<td>Muhewesi Forest Reserve to the North and River Likuyu to the North-west.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Conservation Business Plan (2010-2015) for the Tunduru Wildlife Management Area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Allowed Uses</th>
<th>Uses</th>
<th>Limits of Acceptable Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. Resident hunting</td>
<td>Based on permits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Beekeeping</td>
<td>Off-hunting season</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Walking safaris</td>
<td>Off-hunting season</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. Camp sites</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prohibited Uses</th>
<th>Uses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Mining</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Charcoal burning</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Construction of houses</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Tree felling</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Tourist Hunting</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Other Conditions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• All conditions imposed by the Wildlife Management Area Regulations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• All conditions imposed by bylaws</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mbarang’andu Tourist Hunting Zone (70,060.81514 Ha)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rationale for the zoning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The area has a lot of wild animals which are highly preferred by tourist hunters like Elephant, Lion, Leopard and Buffalo. The area also has also has features which are ideal for attracting animals and setting of hunting camps like rivers (Mbarang’andu, Utumwa and Majegeja) and natural dams (Machonda, Maemila, Makereketa and Chechangu).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resources and value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Variety of wildlife species, include Elephants and Buffaloes. Other outstanding resource values include river and mountain systems. Other significant feature includes Historical site namely Chandamali. This is the area where both German and British colonialist at different time during their leadership they used the area as a ranging site. Another site is Naitiwi. This is a saltlick area for wild animals and hence important for the conservation of wildlife in the area.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of Boundaries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Selous Game Reserve to the North, River Likuyu to the East and Tunduru Songea road to the South.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Allowed Uses</th>
<th>Uses</th>
<th>Limits of Acceptable Uses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. Tourist hunting</td>
<td>1 hunting company</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Hunting camps</td>
<td>1 hunting camp at Kalulu (which will be located in the area river Majegeja and Utumwa join) and another at Ngembambili</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Photographic safari</td>
<td>1 company at a time, off-hunting season</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. Walking safaris</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. Camp site</td>
<td>At Mawoyowoyo and Mitepela</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6. Bee keeping</td>
<td>Off-hunting season</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<td>2. Charcoal burning</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. Construction of houses
4. Tree felling
5. Resident hunting

**Other Conditions**
- All conditions imposed by the Wildlife Management Area Regulations
- All conditions imposed by bylaws
Relative Position of Tunduru WMA

Location of the Proposed Tunduru WMA

Legend
- Small Towns/Rural Centres
- Regional HQ
- District HQ
- Major Road
- Tunduru WMA
- Tunduru District

Kilometers

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110

N
S
W
E

To Masasi
To Nakapanyo
To Msechela
To Nangao
To L. Isingiro
To L. Karenuma
To L. Nyamiriamo
To Yemi
To Sinya
Appendix 2: Description of Pricing Strategies

**Premium Pricing:** Use a high price where there is a uniqueness about the product or service. This approach is used where a substantial competitive advantage exists. Such high prices are charge for luxuries.

**Penetration Pricing:** The price charged for products and services is set artificially low in order to gain market share. Once this is achieved, the price is increased.

**Economy Pricing:** This is a no frills low price. The cost of marketing and manufacture are kept at a minimum. Certain protected areas often have economy brands for certain products.

**Price Skimming:** Charge a high price because you have a substantial competitive advantage. However, the advantage is not sustainable. The high price tends to attract new competitors into the market, and the price inevitably falls due to increased supply. Manufacturers of digital watches used a skimming approach in the 1970s. Once other manufacturers were tempted into the market and the watches were produced at a lower unit cost, other marketing strategies and pricing approaches are implemented.

Premium pricing, penetration pricing, economy pricing, and price skimming are the four main pricing policies/strategies. They form the bases for the pricing exercise. However there are other important approaches to pricing.

**Psychological Pricing:** This approach is used when the marketer wants the consumer to respond on an emotional, rather than rational basis. For example 'price point perspective' 99 shillings not 100 shillings.

**Product Line Pricing:** Where there is a range of product or services the pricing reflect the benefits of parts of the range. For example camping. Basic campsite could be Tsh 15,000 and food 10,000 and the whole package TShs 20,000.

**Optional Product Pricing:** Companies will attempt to increase the amount customer spend once they start to buy. Optional 'extras' increase the overall price of the product or service. For example airlines will charge for optional extras such as guaranteeing a window seat or reserving a row of seats next to each other.

**Captive Product Pricing:** Where products have complements, companies will charge a premium price where the consumer is captured. For example a razor manufacturer will charge a low price and recoup its margin (and more) from the sale of the only design of blades which fit the razor.
Product Bundle Pricing: Here sellers combine several products in the same package. This also serves to move old stock. Videos and CDs are often sold using the bundle approach.

Promotional Pricing: Pricing to promote a product is a very common application. There are many examples of promotional pricing including approaches such as BOGOF (Buy One Get One Free).

Geographical Pricing: Geographical pricing is evident where there are variations in price in different parts of the world. For example rarity value or where traveling costs increase price.

Value Pricing: This approach is used where external factors such as recession or increased competition force companies to provide 'value' products and services to retain sales.