



LAKE MANYARA NATIONAL PARK

STATUS REPORT FOR LAKE MANYARA NATIONAL PARK ON TOURISM MANAGEMENT (24/02/2006)

By
EUNICE M. MSANGI
TOURISM WARDEN



Introduction

- ❖ The Park was gazetted in 1960 (TANAPA ordinance 1959) and becoming the second park after Serengeti.
- ❖ It is Located in Northern Tanzania within Arusha and Manyara Regions.
- ❖ It is about 125 Km from Arusha City.



Introduction cont....

- ❖ It covers an area of 330 Sq. Km, of which 220 Sq. Km is covered by the Lake and remaining 110 Sq. Km is a narrow strip of dry-land.
- ❖ The park is located within the Rift valley *(From middle east in Jordan to - mozambique).*



Introduction cont...

- ❖ The name Manyara was derived from a plant '*euphorbia tirucalli* *'emanyara* in *Maasai Language*' used by Maasai people to protect their Livestock from predators and poachers.
- ❖ The park is a "Biosphere reserve" under UNESCO.



Tourist attractions

1. High diversity of wildlife.
2. The Lake
3. High density of water birds.
4. Tree climbing lions.
5. Rift Valley escarpment.
6. Ground water forest.
7. High diversity of bird species (390 *spp.*)
8. Hippos
9. Hot Spring.



Visitors Management in the Park

- ❑ Visitors management in the park level ensure that visitors experiences/facilities and services meet public expectation in term of qualities.
- ❑ All Planned activities and developments expected to be implemented inside the park have to abide the requirements of the General Management Plan (GMP) and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA).



- The park has been zoned to different zone based on the do's and don'ts (*management zones*).
 - Lake use zone
 - Recovery zone
 - High use zone
 - Low use zone
 - Wilderness zone
 - Administrative use zone



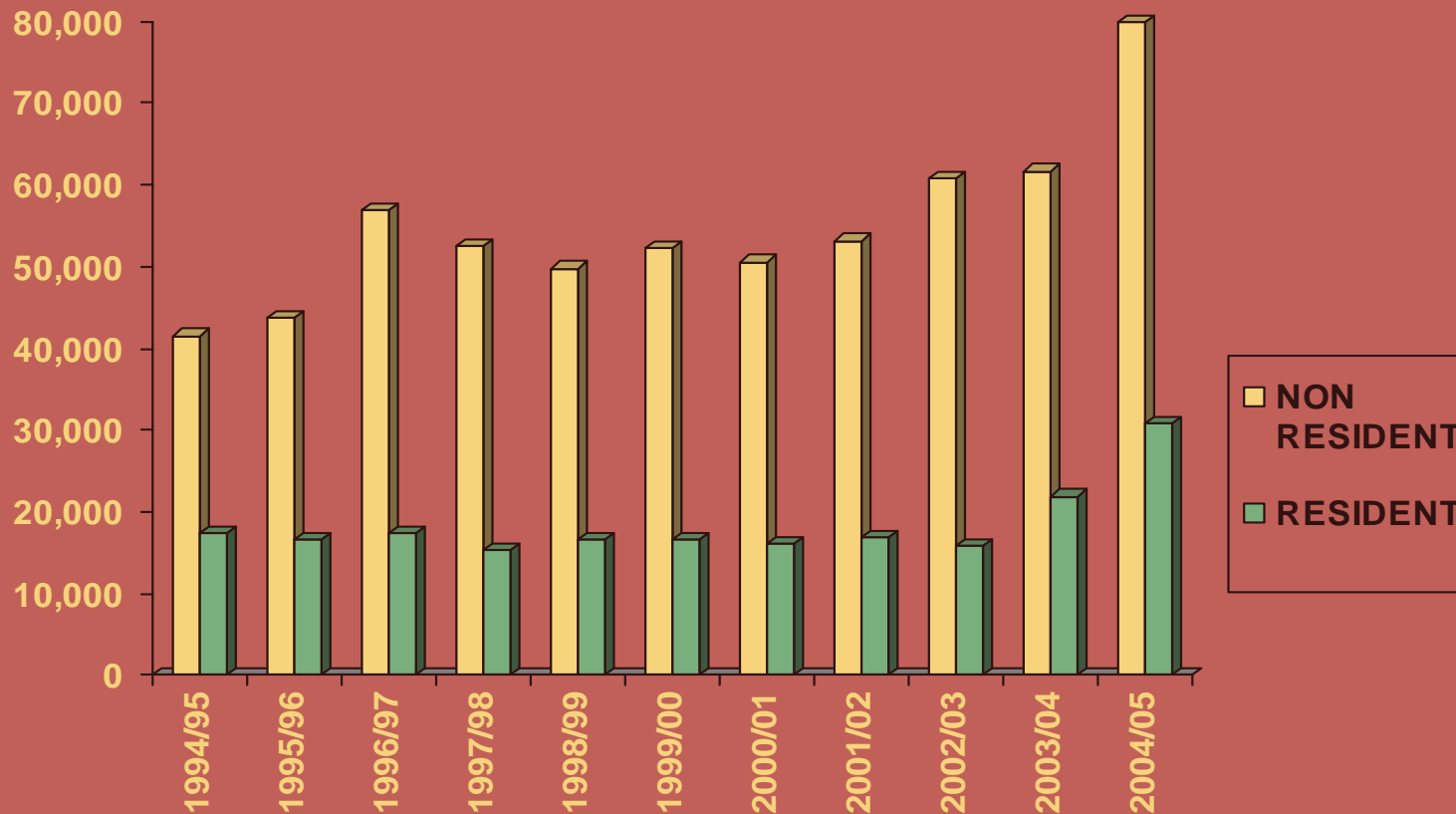
Types of tourist activities

Inside the park	Outside the park
<p data-bbox="100 358 639 415"><i>Current activities:</i></p> <ul data-bbox="100 454 662 786" style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="100 454 624 511">▪ Day- game drive<li data-bbox="100 544 662 601">▪ Night- game drive<li data-bbox="100 634 415 691">▪ Camping<li data-bbox="100 723 443 781">▪ Picnicking <p data-bbox="100 908 654 965"><i>Planned activities:</i></p> <ul data-bbox="100 1003 635 1243" style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="100 1003 592 1061">▪ Walking safaris<li data-bbox="100 1093 635 1150">▪ Canopy walkway<li data-bbox="100 1183 335 1240">▪ Hiking	<p data-bbox="944 358 1498 496"><i>Activities done by community:</i></p> <ul data-bbox="944 619 1487 1043" style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="944 619 1448 676">▪ Cultural tourism<li data-bbox="944 709 1487 766">▪ Biking and hiking<li data-bbox="944 799 1405 856">▪ Walking safari<li data-bbox="944 889 1348 946">▪ Horse riding<li data-bbox="944 979 1239 1036">▪ Camping



Visitors statistics

- ❑ For the past ten years, LMNP Statistics shows increase in number of tourists.
- ❑ 1995/1996 (60,441) tourists visited the park, 2004/2005 (112,967) tourists visited the park



Factors for the increase

- I. Improved promotions and marketing of tourism within the country and outside the country.
- II. Improvement of Makuyuni – Ngorongoro Road to a Tarmac status.
- III. End of Iraq War.
- IV. Decrease in terrorism incidences and threats in the world
- V. Tsunami Disaster (Indonesia, Thailand)



Visitor accommodation facilities

Inside the park	Outside the park
<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Special campsite➤ Public campsite➤ Bandas➤ Youth Hostel➤ Tented Permanent camp	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Hotels/Lodges➤ Campsites➤ Guest houses



Interpretative information and facilities

- Visitor Information Centre
- Guide book
- Brochure
- Map
- Sign post

- ★ Personnel



Challenges

- High Concentration of visitors in the northern part of the park.
- Littering.
- Animal habituations.
- Off road driving.
- Low visitation by local tourists (Tanzanian).
- Unfaithfully tour drivers.



...END...

